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PROCEEDINGS AND COLLECTIONS

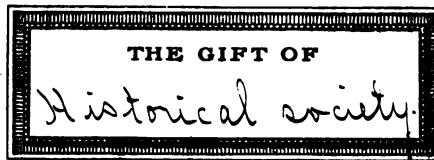
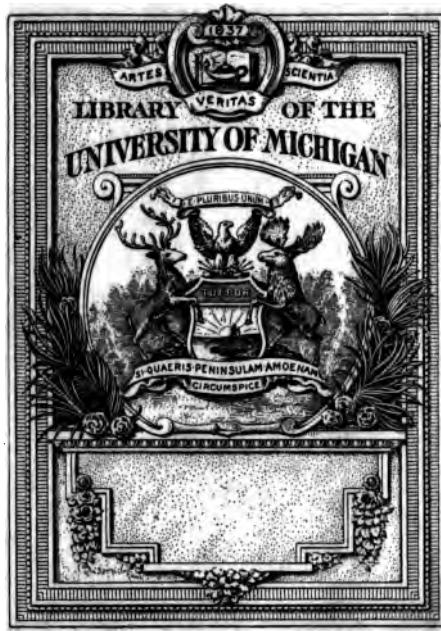
OF THE

NEBRASKA

State Historical Society

VOLUME FIFTEEN

SECOND SERIES - VOL. X



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PROCEEDINGS AND COLLECTIONS
OF THE
NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



"TREE

PLANTERS"

VOLUME FIFTEEN.

NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS.

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LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

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NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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OFFICE OF THE
NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

LINCOLN, JANUARY 1, 1908.

To His Excellency, George L. Sheldon, Governor of Nebraska:

SIR—In accordance with the provisions of law, we have the honor to herewith submit our report of the proceedings of the Nebraska State Historical Society for the year ending December 31, 1907.

Embracing also a report of the proceedings of the Society under the administration of our predecessors, covering the period from January, 1900, the date of the last published report, to January, 1907.

GEORGE L. MILLER,
President.

CLARENCE S. PAYNE,
Secretary.



HISTORICAL ADDRESSES.

THE MORMON SETTLEMENTS IN THE MISSOURI VALLEY.

A PAPER PRESENTED BY CLYDE B. AITCHISON, OF COUNCIL BLUFFS,
IOWA, BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEBRASKA
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JANUARY 11, 1899.

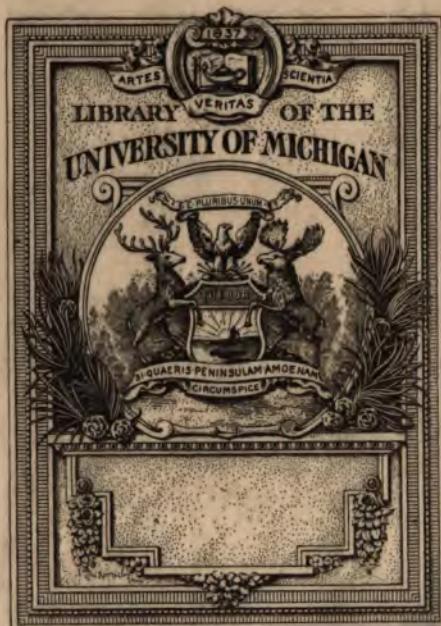
In the spring of 1846, that portion of the Missouri valley now included in southeastern Nebraska and southwestern Iowa was nearly devoid of white settlers. The eastern slope of the valley, stretching from the Missouri river back to the lands of the Sacs and Foxes, was occupied by the Pottawattomie Indians, some 2,250 in number. By a treaty made September 26, 1833,¹ the Pottawattomies, with some of the Ottawas and Chippeways, were granted five million acres of land, embracing a large part of what is now included in southwestern Iowa. The Pottawattomies and their allies were removed from Chicago, and in time were located on new lands.² A subagency and trading post was established at Traders or Trading Point, or at St. Francis, within the present limits of Mills county, Iowa, and their wants were cared for at the Council Bluffs subagency.³ A considerable sized village called, after one of their chiefs, Mi-au-mise (Young Miami) was located on the Nishnabotna river, near the present site of Lewis, in Cass county, Iowa.⁴ Except a few small settlements of whites near the Missouri state line, the subagency opposite Bellevue, and scattering posts of the American Fur Company, the eastern slope of the Missouri valley was in the sole use and occupation of the Pottawattomies and

¹Treaty of Chicago, Illinois, (see Stat. L. VII, 431) modified October 1, 1834. The treaty is abstracted in part II, 18th Annual Report, Bureau of American Ethnology, p. 750.

²See "Miscellanies" (John Dean Caton), p. 139.

³"Red Men of Iowa" (A. R. Fulton), p. 170.

⁴"Red Men of Iowa," p. 171.



THE GIFT OF
Historical society.

Otoes and Omahas were but shadows of their former selves, miserably poor and wretched, not disposed to do evil unless forced by hunger and want to rob and steal, presumptuous when treated with kindness and charity, but well behaved when visited with vigor and severity.¹ The Omahas were particularly miserable. Unprotected from their old foes, the Sioux, yet forbidden to enter into a defensive alliance, they were reduced to a pitiable handful of scarcely more than a hundred families, the prey of disease, poverty stricken, too cowardly to venture from the shadow of their tepees to gather their scanty crops, unlucky in the hunt, slow to the chase, and too dispirited to be daring or successful thieves.

Further north, between the Niobrara or L'eau-qui-court and the Missouri rivers were five or six hundred almost equally abject Poncas. The Pawnees had their villages at the Loup Forks, and south of the Platte and west of the Otoes, and the country to their north was yet the scene of frequent conflicts between the Pawnees and their hereditary enemies, the Sioux.²

All west of the river was "Indian country"—a part of the vast territory of Missouri remaining after the state of Missouri had been created out of it. A white man entering it, unless specially licensed, became a trespasser. The country was unorganized, practically unexplored, and little else than

¹*Frontier Guardian*, issue of March 21, 1849. The Pottawatomi Indians were expressly excepted from this description. The editor (Orson Hyde) advised returning roving Omahas and Otoes to St. Francis or Trading Point, or the use of the hickory.

²Lewis and Clark, in 1804, located the Pawnees as follows: "Great Pawnee and Republican, consisting respectively of about 500 and 250 men, on the south side of the Platte, opposite the mouth of the Loup; the Pawnee Loups or Wolf Pawnees, numbering 280 men, on the Wolf fork of the Platte and about 90 miles above the principal Pawnees; and a fourth band of 400 men on the Red River." See also map '41, 2d part, 18th Annual Report, Bureau of Ethnology. "The Emigrants' Guide" (W. Clayton, 1848) places the old Pawnee mission station at Plum creek, Lat. 41° 24' 29", and 9 1/4 miles east of the Loup Fork ford, Lat. 41° 22' 37". Long. 98° 11', and locates the old Pawnee village formerly occupied by the Grand Pawnee and Tappas bands half a mile west of the Loup Fork. The village mentioned was burned by the Sioux in the fall of 1846. In the spring of 1847 the Pawnees were located on the Loup Fork, nearly thirty miles east of the old village, according to Clayton's Guide.

a name to the world. Peter A. Sarpy had a trading post or so in it; the Presbyterians had established a mission; and a few troops were stationed at Old Ft. Kearney. With these exceptions, the prairie sod of the Indian country was still unbroken by the plow of the white settler.¹

In 1830, some sixteen years before the time mentioned, a religious sect arose in New York, calling itself the Latter Day Saints, but commonly designated "Mormons."² As the result of great zeal and missionary enthusiasm its members increased rapidly. Vain attempts were made to secure a permanent home, isolated from the rest of mankind, in Jackson, Clay, and Caldwell counties, Missouri. When finally driven from Missouri, in 1840, they gathered on the left bank of the Mississippi at a place nearly opposite the mouth of the Des Moines river. Here at first they were welcomed for their voting power, and easily obtained a charter for the town of Nauvoo, so favorable it practically made them an independent state within a state. The surrounding inhabitants soon combined to drive them out. Five years of constant riot culminated in the assassination of Joseph Smith, the founder of the religion, in the revocation of the charter of Nauvoo, and the complete overthrow of the Saints by superior physical force.

After the election of Brigham Young as president of the twelve apostles, the Mormons promised to leave Illinois "as soon as grass grew and water ran," in the spring of 1846, provided meantime they were permitted to dispose of their property and make preparations for departure, without further molestation. September 9, 1845, the Mormon authorities determined to send an advance party of 1,500 to the valley of the Great Salt Lake. In January, 1846, a council of the church ordered this company to start at once, and announced

¹See p. 20, et seq., "William Walker and the Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory," by William E. Connelley, vol. III, second series, publications of Nebraska State Historical Society.

²Authorities and references for the general outline of Mormon history are deemed unnecessary. The word "Mormon" is used herein solely for convenience and for brevity.

in a circular to the Saints throughout the world their intention to secure a home beyond the Rockies, thus providing a safe haven from the annoyances of their enemies.

All through the winter of 1845-46 the Mormons exerted themselves to dispose of property which could not be easily moved, and to secure proper equipment for the march. Houses and farms and all immovable chattels were sacrificed on the best terms available, and the community for a hundred miles around was bartered out of wagons and cattle.

From motives of prudence, the pioneers hastened their departure. The first detachment, 1,600 men, women, and children, including the high officials of the church, crossed the Mississippi early in February, and pushed forward on the march. The main body of Mormons began crossing the day after, and followed the pioneers in large bodies, and at frequent intervals, though some little distance behind the first party. By the middle of May or first of June probably 16,000 persons with 2,000 wagons had been ferried across the Mississippi, and were on their way to the West. Thus commenced an exodus unparalleled in modern times. In point of numbers of emigrants, in length of travel, in hardships endured, and in lofty religious motives compelling such a host to journey so great a distance, through obstacles almost beyond human belief, there is nothing in recent history with which the march of the Mormons may be compared.

The sufferings of the pioneers (though the hardest of the whole Mormon host) and of the earlier bands following almost baffle description. Hastily and inadequately equipped, without sufficient shelter or fuel, weakened by disease, short of food for both man and beast, exposed to every blast of an unusually severe winter, they plodded westward and wished for spring. Spring came, and found them destitute, and not half way to the Missouri. The excessive snows of the winter and the heavy spring rains turned the rich prairie soil of Iowa into pasty mud, and raised the streams so that in many instances the emigrants had to wait patiently for the waters to go down.

The pioneers laid out a road, and established huge farms in the lands of the Sacs and Foxes. Two of these settlements or farms were known as Garden Grove and Mt. Pisgah. They included upwards of two miles of fenced land, well tilled, with comfortable log buildings, and were intended as permanent camps for those to follow, and where provisions could be accumulated for the coming winter. In addition to these, camps of more or less permanence were established at intervals along the trail from the Mississippi to the Missouri, at Sugar Creek, Richardson Point, on the Chariton, Lost Camp, Locust Creek, Sayent's Grove, and Campbell's Grove, and at Indian Town, the "Little Miami" village of the Pottawattomies.¹

Many did not reach the Missouri in 1846. Some returned to eastern states. Twelve thousand remained at Garden Grove and Mt. Pisgah and in settlements westward to the Missouri, because of a lack of wagons to transport them further west, and for the purpose of cultivating the huge farms intended to provision the camps the following winter. President Young and the vanguard reached the Missouri June 14, 1846, near the present city of Council Bluffs, and then moved back into the hills while a ferry boat was being built. The boat was launched the 29th, and the next day the pioneers began pushing across the river. The next few weeks the companies of emigrants as they arrived temporarily camped on the bluffs and bottoms of the Missouri, at Mynster Springs, at Rushville, at Council Point, and Traders Point. The pioneers at the same time advanced into the Indian country, building bridges over the Papillion and Elkhorn and constructing roads. In July it was resolved to establish a fort on Grand island, but the pioneers did not reach that far west

¹Garden Grove is in the northeast part of Decatur county; Mt. Pisgah at the middle fork of the Grand river, in the eastern part of Union county; Lost Camp about six miles south of Osceola; Sayent's Grove in Adair county; and Campbell's Grove in Cass county—all in Iowa. Indian Town has already been located. See "Early History of Iowa" (Charles Negus) in "Annals of Iowa," 1870-71, p. 568; and the First General Epistle of the Church. Rushville was on the east side of Keg creek, about four miles north of the south boundary line of Mills county.

that year. Some reached the Pawnee villages, and then finding the season too far advanced to continue westward, turned north and wintered on the banks of the Missouri at the mouth of the Niobrara, among the Poncas.¹

The Pottawattomies and Omahas received the refugees kindly. A solemn council was held by the Pottawattomies in the yard of one of Peter A. Sarpy's trading houses, and the assembled chiefs welcomed the wanderers in aboriginal manner. Pied Riche, surnamed Le Clerc, the scholar, addressed them:

"The Pottawattomi came sad and tired into this inhospitable Missouri bottom, not many years back, when he was taken from his beautiful country beyond the Mississippi, which had abundant game and timber and clear water everywhere. Now you are driven away from your lodges and lands there and the graves of your people. We must help one another, and the Great Spirit will help us both. You are now free to cut and use all the wood you may wish. You can make all your improvements, and live on any part of our land not actually occupied by us. Because one suffers and does not deserve it is no reason he shall always suffer, I say. We may live to see all right yet. However, if we do not, our children will. Bon jour."

"The Pottawattomi came sad and tired into this inhospitable lands to the United States, reserving to themselves temporary right of occupation, and now drew and signed articles of convention with the Mormons, with becoming dignity.

A large number of emigrants remained among the Pottawattomies during the winter of 1846-47, living in shacks of cottonwood, in caves in the bluffs, in log cabins in the groves and glens—wherever there was shelter, fuel, and water. The greater number of Mormons, however, crossed into the Indian country at the ferry established opposite the present site of Florence or at Sarpy's ferry below, making their first large

¹The camp on the Niobrara returned to the settlements on the Missouri, in the spring of 1847, for provisions. See First General Epistle of the Church.

camp at Cutler Park, a few miles northwest of the ferry, where they built a mill.

Here the chiefs of the Omaha tribe held a grand council with the Mormon leaders, and Big Elk, the principal chief of the tribe, gave permission to remain two years, invited reciprocal trade, and promised warning of danger from other Indians.¹

The Mexican War was now in progress. About the time the exodus began, the Mormons applied to Washington for some form of work to assist them in getting further west. Their tender of military services was accepted, and under orders from General Kearney, Capt. James Allen raised a battalion of five companies in the Missouri camps in two weeks, himself assuming command. After a farewell ball, the recruits marched away, accompanied as far as Ft. Leavenworth by eighty women and children. There a bounty of \$40 was given each man, most of which was taken back to the families left behind at the Missouri river camps. While the enlistment of 500 able-bodied men left few but the sick in the camps, the bounty received was considerable and greatly needed, and the formation of the battalion induced Captain Allen to promise, for the government, to allow the Mormons to pass through the Pottawattomi and Omaha lands, and to remain there while necessary. Subsequent letters from Washington showed the Mormons were expected to leave the Indian lands in the spring of 1847.

Some 650 Saints had been left in Nauvoo after the emigration ceased in June, the remnant consisting of the sick, the poor, and those unable to sell their property. The gentile whigs renewed the old quarrel, fearing the vote of the Mormon element would control the August congressional election. The Saints finally agreed not to attempt to vote, but in fact, says Governor Ford,² all voted the democratic ticket, being induced by the considerations of the President allow-

¹The speech is set out in full in Sorenson's "History of Omaha," p. 24.
²"History of Illinois" (Ford), pp. 413-14.

ing their settlement on the Indian reservations on the Missouri, and the enlistment of the Mormon battalion. Nauvoo fell, and the last of the Mormons fled from the city in fear and extreme distress.

By the close of the summer of 1846 some 12,000 or 13,000 Mormons were encamped in the Missouri valley, at Rushville, Council Point, Traders Point, Mynster Springs, Indian Town, in the groves along the creeks, and in the glens in the hills and on the west side of the Missouri river, at Cutler Park, on the Elkhorn and Papillion crossings, and as far as the Pawnee villages.

During the summer and autumn of 1846, particularly in August and September, the various camps were seized with a plague of scrofulous nature, which the Mormons called the black canker. The Indians had lost one-ninth of their number from this strange disease the year before, and the mortality was fully as great among both Mormons and Indians in 1846. In one camp 37 per cent were down with the fever. The pestilence was attributed to the rank vegetation and decaying organic matter on the bottoms of the Missouri and its sluggish tributaries, to the foul slime left by the rapid subsidence of a flood, and to the turning of the virgin soil by the settlers. There were often not enough well persons to attend to the sick or bury the dead. Six hundred deaths occurred on the site of the present town of Florence. Hundreds were buried on the slopes of the Iowa bluffs.¹ The plague raged each successive year for several years, and from 1848 to 1851 hundreds of Mormons died of it on the Iowa side of the river.

During the autumn months preparations were made to winter on the site of the present town of Florence until the spring of 1847. They enclosed several miles of land, and planted all obtainable seed and erected farm cabins and cattle shelters. They built a town on a plateau overlooking the

¹Kane's lecture, "The Mormons," p. 51, reprinted in *Frontier Guardian*, September 4, 1850; also numerous conversations of the writer with pioneers.

river, their "Winter Quarters," and 3,500 Saints lived there during the hard winter of 1846-47.

"Winter Quarters" was a town of mushroom growth, consisting, in December, 1846, of 538 log houses and 83 sod houses, laid out in symmetrical blocks, separated by regular streets. The numerous and skilful craftsmen of the emigrants had worked all the summer and fall under the incessant and energetic direction of Brigham Young. The houses they built afforded shelter and were comfortable, but were not calculated to stand the first sudden thaw or drenching rain.

"The buildings were generally of logs," says the manuscript history of Young, "from twelve to eighteen feet long; a few were split and made from linn and cottonwood timber; many roofs were made by splitting oak timber into boards, called shakes, about three feet long and six inches wide, and kept in place by weights and poles; others were made of willows, straw and earth, about a foot thick; some of puncheon. Many cabins had no floors; there were a few dugouts on the side hills—the fireplace was cut out at the upper end. The ridge pole was supported by two uprights in the center and roofed with straw and earth, with chimneys of prairie sod. The doors were made of shakes, with wooden hinges and a string latch; the inside of the log houses was daubed with clay; a few had stoves."

In October, the camp at Cutler Park was moved to Winter Quarters.¹ Schools were instituted, churches established, and the whole ecclesiastical and civic mechanism so rudely shattered at Nauvoo was once more running as smoothly and powerfully as ever. Eight thousand dollars was spent for machinery and stones for the water flouring mill Young was constructing. Several loads of willow baskets were made by the women. The winter was passed in endeavoring to keep alive and in preparation for resuming the march in the spring by those who were strong and had provisions for a year and a

¹Cutler Park, on the west side of the Missouri, is not to be confused with Cutler's Camp, on Silver creek, in Iowa. Compare John D. Lee's "Mormonism Unveiled," p. 180, with Andreas' Illustrated Historical Atlas of Iowa, p. 409.

half. Others made ready to plant and gather the crops of the coming summer. Several thousand cattle were driven across the Missouri and up into Harrison and Monona counties, in Iowa, to winter on the "rush bottoms," where a now extinct species of rush formerly grew in profusion, and remained green all winter, though covered by snow and ice.

Polygamy was practiced to a limited extent. Young, for instance, confesses to meeting, one afternoon, sixty-six of his family, including his adopted children.

In the octagon council house, "resembling a New England potato heap in time of frost," and which called for a load of fuel a day, the scheme of organization and exploration was perfected, and Young published most minute directions as to the manner of march, pursuant to a revelation made January 14, 1847. In response to a call for volunteers, what was called "the pioneer company" moved out from Winter Quarters to the rendezvous on the Elkhorn, April 14, 1847, and organized the 16th, with Brigham Young lieutenant general. The pioneer company numbered 143 men and three women. Seventy-three wagons were taken, loaded with provisions and farm machinery. About this time the camp on the Niobrara returned to the Missouri river settlements.

The pioneers followed the north side of the Platte to Ft. Laramie, crossing the Loup, April 24, in a leather boat, the Revenue Cutter, made for this purpose. They reached the Ancient Bluff ruins May 22 and Ft. Laramie June 1, halting while the animals rested and ferryboats were built. Captain Grover was left behind to ferry other companies arriving from Winter Quarters, but his services were not needed. After the pioneers had crossed to the south bank of the North Platte, they recrossed 124 miles further on, and subsequent emigration seems to have kept to the north bank of the river.¹

¹"The Latter Day Saints' Emigrants' Guide," by W. Clayton, originally published in 1848, and reprinted in the *Salt Lake Herald*, April 25, 1897, traces the customary route of the Mormon emigrants so that it is comparatively easy to retrace their road. Some suspicion may be cast on the accuracy of the latitude and longitude given in the Guide, by the fact that the first figures Clayton gave, the latitude of Winter Quarters, were erroneous.

The pioneers traveled more than a thousand miles, and laid out roads suitable for artillery. The valley of the Great Salt Lake was reached the 23d and 24th of July, and the city of Salt Lake was laid out in a month. Brigham Young and 107 persons started back to Winter Quarters August 26, a small party having preceded them eastward. October 31 the pioneers arrived at the Missouri.

After the pioneers left Winter Quarters in April all others who were able to go organized another company, known as the First Immigration, with Parley P. Pratt and John Taylor in command. The First Immigration consisted of 1,553 persons in about 560 wagons, with cattle, horses, swine, and poultry. It reached the Salt Lake valley in detachments in the autumn of 1847.

This and the strong expeditions later on were divided into companies of 100, subdivided into companies of fifty and squads of ten, each under a captain, and all under a member of the High Council of the church. Videttes selected the next day's camp and acted as skirmishers. Wherever possible the wagons traveled in a double column. Upon halting they were arranged in the form of two convex arcs, with openings at the points of intersection, the tongues of the wagons outward, one front wheel lapping the hind wheel of the wagon in front. The cattle corralled inside were watched by guards stationed at the openings at the ends and were safe from stampede or depredations. The tents were pitched outside. When practicable, the Mormons arranged the wagons in a single curve, with the river forming a natural defense on one side.¹

Their wagons were widened to six feet by extensions on the sides. Each was loaded to the canvas with farm implements, grains, machinery of all sorts, and a coop of chickens lashed on behind.² All the wagons were not of this size or description. They ranged from the heavy prairie schooner drawn by

¹See "History of Utah," H. H. Bancroft, p. 267, for the revelation to Brigham Young as to the method of travel.

²Popular tradition makes the Mormons' chickens responsible for scattering the sunflower seed which have grown into the prairie nuisance.

six or eight oxen to the crazy vehicle described by Colonel Kane as loaded with a baby and drawn by a dry, dogged little heifer. Each man marched with a loaded, but uncapped musket, and so perfect was their discipline and organization that frequently hostile Indians passed small bodies of Mormons to attack much stronger bands of other immigrants.

During the year 1847 the Indians on the west side of the river complained that the Mormons were killing too much game and cutting too much timber, and the Saints were thereupon ordered to leave.¹ They obtained permission to occupy the Pottawattomie lands for five years, and accordingly the main body moved to the east side of the Missouri. Their Bishop Miller had settled a little earlier, in the valley of Indian creek, in the center of the old part of the present city of Council Bluffs. After the complaint had been made by the Indians the great part of the Mormons settled around the old government blockhouse there. "Miller's Hollow" became "Kanesville" in honor of the gentile friend of the Mormons, Col. Thomas L. Kane, who was a brother of Elisha Kent Kane, the explorer.² The headquarters of the church were transferred to a huge log tabernacle on the flats.³ A postoffice was established that year in Kanesville, but mails were received very irregularly until the great influx of gentile immigration in 1852-53. Orson Hyde, the apostle and lawyer, became editor as well, and published the *Frontier Guardian* for three years, commencing in February, 1849.

Prof. Charles E. Bessey explodes this idea as non-botanical in a letter published in the Lincoln *Courier*, November 8, 1898. Positive testimony is existent that the sunflowers dotted the plains in 1832 (testimony of Benjamin Gilmore), fifteen years before the first Mormon emigration. Sunflowers, of course, marked the trails, as they sprang up in profusion where the soil was broken.

¹Not based on documentary authority quoting original sources, but amply verified by conversations with pioneers. The Mormon Church History claims that an outfitting station east of the Missouri was desired, hence the move.

²Biography of Elisha Kent Kane (William Elder). p. 313.

³*Frontier Guardian*, May 30, 1849.

The population of Pottawattamie county at that time was about 4,000, mainly of the Mormon faith.¹

The crops in 1847 were bountiful, and a series of strong emigrant trains was organized at the Elkhorn rendezvous. The Quorum of the presidency of the church left for Salt Lake early in the summer at the head of strong bands; Brigham Young in May, with 397 wagons and 1,229 persons, Heber C. Kimball in July with 226 wagons and 662 persons, and Willard Richards soon after with 169 wagons and 526 persons, 2,417 emigrants in all, with 892 wagons. Richard's departure left Winter Quarters quite deserted.²

These companies took what was called the North Platte route, ferrying the Elkhorn (whose bridge had disappeared) and Loup, and keeping on the north bank of the Platte the whole distance to the Sweetwater. All the later Mormon trains were governed by the same strict discipline as the pioneers and first emigration, and their travels present no features of special interest.

The Salt Lake emigration continued with diminishing volume from 1848 to 1852, until scarcely distinguishable from the general rush to the West following the discovery of gold.³ The perpetual emigration fund was established in 1849, and the attention of the church was turned to gathering its communicants from Great Britain in Salt Lake valley. The emigration was to New Orleans and St. Louis by steamboat, and

¹ Memorial of Judge James Sloan to Iowa Senate, December 19, 1848, quoted in *Frontier Guardian*, April 4, 1849.

² *Frontier Guardian*, May 30, 1849, quoting First General Epistle of the presidency of the church from the Great Salt Lake valley. The Otoes and Omahas fired on Kimball's band at the Elkhorn, wounding three.

³ During the years 1849 and 1850 more than a hundred thousand emigrants passed through the trans-Missouri country on their way to California, Utah, Oregon, and New Mexico. (Letter of Abelard Guthrie, provisional delegate to Congress from Nebraska Territory, to Chairman Committee on Elections, U. S. House of Representatives, July 20, 1861. See vol. III, 2d series, Nebraska State Historical Society Publications, p. 75. In the spring of 1850, before June 3, there passed Ft. Laramie, bound westward, 11,433 men, 119 women, 99 children; 3,188 wagons, 10,900 horses, 3,588 mules, 3,428 oxen, 233 cows. It was estimated that by July 7 of the same year 40,000 persons and 10,000 wagons passed Ft. Laramie, westward. (*Frontier Guardian*, July 10, 1850.)

then by boat to Independence, St. Joseph, Kanesville, or neighboring Missouri river settlements.

The Independence and St. Joseph trails soon merged in the well-known government and stage road of later years to Ft. Kearney. Bethlehem, opposite the mouth of the Platte, was a favorite crossing place for those landing at Council Point, near Kanesville, but preferring the South Platte route. Many started from Nebraska City, or Old Ft. Kearney, and after 1856 from Wyoming, in Otoe county.¹ The South Platte route followed the southerly bank of the Platte until it joined the Ft. Kearney road.

The trail officially recognized and directed was along the north bank of the Platte, leaving Kanesville by way of Crescent, making a rendezvous at Boyer Lake or Ferryville, crossing to the abandoned Winter Quarters, then to the Elkhorn rendezvous, with ferries over the Elkhorn and Loup. All the sunflower trails converged into one at Ft. Laramie. The North Platte route was deemed the healthier, and was thus constantly urged and recommended by the church authorities at Kanesville. Orson Hyde counted 500 graves along the trail south of the Platte, and but three graves north of the Platte river from the Missouri to Ft. Laramie.²

Many Mormons did not start immediately for Salt Lake, and several thousand who were disaffected or impoverished never left the valley of the Missouri. These scattered over southwestern Iowa. A year after the last company left Winter Quarters, the church had thirty-eight branches in Pottawattamie and Mills counties.³ The census from 1849 to 1853 gives Pottawattamie county a population varying from 5,758 to 7,828, reaching the maximum in 1850, and showing a loss of 2,500 from 1852 to 1854, the years of final Mormon exodus. Every governmental function was controlled by the Mormons up to 1853. They elected Mormon representatives to

¹Letter of the late J. Sterling Morton to the writer, December 17, 1898.

²*Frontier Guardian*, December 11, 1856.

³*Frontier Guardian*, May 2, 1849.

the state general assembly, and Mormon juries sat in the courts of Mormon judges.

Kanesville, of course, was the principal settlement. As might be expected of a frontier outfitting camp, its population was very unstable. In September, 1850, it contained 1,100 inhabitants; in November, 1851, it was 2,500-3,000; and the census of 1852 showed 5,057. At first it hardly attained the dignity of a village. Its inhabitants regarded it as a temporary resting place and all looked forward to an early departure therefrom; the buildings they erected were makeshifts, and their home-made furniture was rude and not intended for permanent use. With the rush of the gold-seekers following 1849, the resting place of the well-behaved Saints gradually changed to a roistering mining camp, too lively and wicked for the Mormons, who, by the way, were the original prohibitionists of Iowa. Little attention was paid to life or property in the crush and confusion of outfitting from the first of March to the first of July, while the westward emigration was at its height. After June the population dwindled to scarcely 500, and the village again became sedate.¹

There were only two or three other settlements of any size. Council Point, three or four miles south of Kanesville, was a favorite steamboat landing.² Traders or Trading Point, or St. Francis, three or four miles below Council Point, opposite Bellevue, was made a postoffice in the summer of 1849, under the name Nebraska.³ A year later this postoffice was given the vagrant name Council Bluffs, and was credited with a population of 125.⁴

¹*Frontier Guardian*, September 18, 1850; testimony of G. G. Rice, reported in "History of Pottawattamie County," Iowa, by D. C. Bloomer, in "Annals of Iowa," 1870-71, pp. 528-29.

²*Frontier Guardian*, March 7, 1849.

³*Frontier Guardian*, July 11, 1849. Joseph Pendleton was postmaster. Traders Point was the "Pull Point" or Point aux Poules mentioned in Kane's lecture. (Testimony of Judge W. C. James.)

⁴*Frontier Guardian*, July 10, 1850, and September 18, 1850, the editor, in the former number, warning his readers to leave "Council Bluffs" off everything designed for Kanesville.

California City was directly opposite the mouth of the Platte, and a little south was Bethlehem ferry. Carterville was three miles southeast of Kanesville, a thriving village of some hundreds. Indiantown, at the crossing of the Nishnabotna, on the Mt. Pisgah road, west of the present Lewis, in Cass county, was the center of quite a large trade. Coonville became Glenwood.¹

We have the names of some forty or fifty other settlements in southwestern Iowa. Little of these remains, however, but their name and memory and a half-rotted squared log occasionally plowed up. Strictly, they were not villages or even hamlets, merely the collection within easy distance of a handful of farm houses in a grove on a creek, with a school or church and perhaps a mill or trader's stock. They resembled rather the ideal farm communities or settlements of some modern sociologists.²

The greater part of the Saints who acknowledged the leadership of Brigham Young left Iowa in 1852, and with the legislative change of the name of Kanesville to Council Bluffs

¹Plats of Kanesville, Bethlehem, Coonville, and California City are found in Record A, pp. 32, 7, 5, and 3 respectively, in the office of the recorder of deeds of Pottawattamie county, Iowa. The *Frontier Guardian*, February 6, 1850, reports a postoffice established at Indian Town, forty-five miles east of Kanesville.

²Among the other Iowa settlements whose names still remain were: Allred's Camp, Americus, Austin (Fremont county), Barney's Grove, Benson's Settlement, Big Grove (now Oakland), Big Pigeon (Boomer township), Blair, Boyer Lake Rendezvous. Brownings, Bullocks Grove, Carbonca, Cooleys Mill, Coolidges Mill, Crescent City (still existing by that name), Davis Camp, Dawsonburg (Fremont county), Ferryville (opposite Winter Quarters), Galland's Grove (Harrison or Shelby county), Harris Grove, Highland Grove (northwest of Nicola), Honey Creek (still existing by that name), Hyde Park, Indian Mill (also known as Wicks Mill, and later as Parks Mill, on Mosquito creek), Keg Creek, Keg Creek Mills (at present Glenwood), Little Pigeon, Lynn Grove (east of Avoca on one branch of Nishna off the trail), Macedonia (still existing by that name), McKissick's Grove (Fremont county), McOlneys, North Pigeon, Nishnabotna (synonymous with Macedonia), Old Agency, Perkins Camp (near Council Bluffs), Pleasant Grove, Plum Hollow (Fremont county) Rockford or Rockford, Rushville, Sidney (Fremont county, still existing by that name), Silver City (Mills county, still existing by that name), Silver Creek, Springville, Stringtown (inside present limits of Council Bluffs on south bottoms), Union or Unionville, Voorhis' Spring (3½ miles north of present city of Council Bluffs), Wheeler's Grove (Hanson county), Willow. Many of these settlements can not be located definitely at this time. The Mormons had little to do with some named, but branches of the church were reported at all the above settlements at an early date.

City, in January, 1853, the history of the early Mormon settlements in the Missouri valley may be considered closed. March 16, 1854, the Omahas ceded their land west of the Missouri to the general government.¹ The organization of Nebraska territory soon after opened the lands around the Mormon Winter Quarters for settlement. A. J. Mitchell and A. J. Smith had been left in charge of the Mormons east of the river, but in the summer of 1854 they sold their interests in Council Bluffs to the gentiles, moved to the west of the river, and changed the name of Winter Quarters to Florence. But the rush of gentile settlers following the opening of the territory was so great that the Mormon settlements were not distinctive.

Council Bluffs remained an outfitting station for Mormon as well as other immigration for years, but there was little to distinguish Salt Lake travelers from any others preparing to cross the Rockies. Such immigration continued in considerable numbers until the Civil War, as witness the ill-fated hand-cart and wheelbarrow expedition of 1856. A colony of schismatics, under the leadership of Charles B. Thompson, founded a town called Preparation in the Soldier river valley, about fifteen miles from the present site of Onawa, Monona county, Iowa.² The colony finally disbanded and its property was divided by the courts. But passing mention is made of the later settlements of the reorganized branch of the Mormon church, centering around Lamoni, Iowa. They belong to the present, and not to the history of the early Mormon settlements in the Missouri valley.

A colony of a hundred families from St. Louis, under the direction of H. J. Hudson, formed three communistic settlements at Genoa in 1857, called Alton, Florence, and St. Louis, after unsuccessfully attempting to settle in Platte county. These colonists constructed dugouts and cabins in the fall,

¹ Stat. L. x, 1043. See part II, 18th Annual Report, Bureau of American Ethnology, p. 790.

² Omaha *Daily Bee*, January 30, 1899.

and the following spring surveyed the lands on which they were located and partitioned to each man his share. They enclosed 2,000 acres with fences and ditches, and turned the sod of two square miles of prairie. The Genoa postoffice was established, with Mr. Hudson, later of Columbus, as postmaster.

The first years of their occupancy were marked by great privations, gradually changing, however, to comfort and prosperity. After seven years' undisturbed occupancy by the colonists the Pawnees arrived and claimed possession of their new reservation on the same ground. The colonists resisted their claims for three years; but being worn and weary of strife and in constant danger from the continually conflicting Sioux and Pawnees, they abandoned further effort in 1863 and dispersed, some to Salt Lake and others to Iowa and some to Platte county, Nebraska.

Quite a settlement, or relay station, was made at Wood river, in Buffalo county, in 1858 by Joseph E. Johnson, who published a paper, the *Huntsman's Echo*, for two years, and grew "the largest and finest flower garden" then west of the Mississippi. The settlement was broken up in 1863 by the removal of Johnson and his companions to Salt Lake valley.¹

THE GREAT RAILROAD MIGRATION INTO NORTHERN NEBRASKA.

ADDRESS OF J. R. BUCHANAN,² DELIVERED BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AT LINCOLN, JANUARY 14, 1902.

The railroads and the Bible are the two most potent agencies of modern times which have operated in the western country.

¹See Andreas, "History of Nebraska," under the various counties.

²John Ross Buchanan was born in Beaver Town, Pennsylvania, April, 1838. He removed to Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1847, where he attended

The railroad makes a new or unoccupied country accessible, and creates or establishes markets in convenient localities.

The Bible with its devotees follows, giving a moral tone to the locality, which means safety, law, and tranquillity.

Only the sturdy, hardy, and industrious should—but, unfortunately, many others do—go to the new country. Usually, however, the percentage of the better class which occupies a new section is sufficiently large to impress its virtues on such country in time of need. Education follows as a correlative necessity—a prerequisite to good citizenship.

A generous and responsive soil and a good climate constitute the reasons for populating a new country and determine its destiny.

With the earliest settlements in north Nebraska I am not personally familiar. I am in a general way informed that the original wagon trails to the mountains, the Salt Lake Basin, and the Pacific Coast from Omaha, Council Bluffs, or Florence, were through Douglas and the western part of Washington county into Dodge, striking the Platte river at the present site of Fremont, or perhaps for a portion of the year avoiding the lower land, touching at Fontenelle, a small settlement from Quincy, Illinois, and thence to the Platte river, but later centering at Fremont, which became a prominent frontier trading point. Settlement took root in that vicinity, and as the danger from Indians receded, spread up the Elkhorn valley sparsely, the impression generally prevailing that, as all territory west of the Missouri river had been known as a desert, it was necessary to keep in the val-

school and read law. In 1861 he entered the service of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska R. R., afterwards the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. In 1862 he entered the Civil War service on the subsistence staff. In 1863 he returned to the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Ry., and in 1871 was appointed general freight agent of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska R. R. He practiced law and served in various railroad capacities until 1881, when he entered upon his important career as general passenger agent of the Sioux City & Pacific and Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroads, where he served until 1903, when he resigned and returned to Waukesha, Wisconsin, where he is engaged in the practice of law.

leys or near the watercourses. The settlements were very slow and scattering. Attention was mainly directed to the country along and south of the Platte, afterwards pierced by the Union Pacific R. R., prospects for building which widely advertised that section, and later by the Burlington & Missouri River R. R.

January 20, 1869, the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley R. R. was organized, and commenced building up the Elkhorn valley. I am assured by Judge E. K. Valentine, of West Point, that he moved the United States land office from Omaha to West Point in May, 1869. There were then only twelve houses in West Point, mainly a little colony of Germans from Watertown, Wisconsin, conspicuous amongst whom was the father and family of our present state treasurer, William Stueffer.

The Elkhorn railroad built in 1869 from Fremont to Maple Creek, ten miles, and rested the winter. In 1870 it was built from Maple Creek to West Point, twenty-five miles, arriving there on Thanksgiving Day. Small settlements had scattered along up the valley as far as "French Creek," now the railroad station of Clearwater. Perhaps as conspicuous a settlement as any was a small colony of thirty-seven families of German Lutherans, also from Watertown, Wisconsin, who sought a new country where, with their very limited means, all could locate together and support jointly a church of their faith. They were piloted to the present site of Norfolk in 1866 by Mr. Stueffer, their former townsman in Wisconsin, who had preceded them, locating at West Point. One of their number, Mr. Herman Praasch, in 1870, platted the original town of Norfolk. Nearly all of that colony, with a numerous growth of children and grandchildren, are still living there. A notable fact is cited by one of the descendants, to the effect that the children and grandchildren of these pioneers, that were bred in Nebraska, are all taller, larger of frame, and usually more robust than their ancestors, and they attribute this to the healthful, invigorating climate.

As the railroad opened markets and extended its line, settlements became more numerous.

In 1871 the railroad was extended to Wisner, where it rested until 1879.

In 1873 a small colony from Beloit, Wisconsin, headed by one John T. Prouty, settled a little east of the present site of O'Neill, but later scattered or was replaced by Gen. John O'Neill, who, with eighteen Irishmen—mostly Fenians who had accompanied him in his raid in Canada on the 31st of May, 1866, and known as O'Neill's Irish Brigade—took up land and settled in Holt county.

A party, with whom was Mr. Jonas Gise, a civil engineer and member of the city council of Omaha, made a trip in 1873 north to the O'Neill settlement, also from Norfolk to Niobrara. They reported that from about four miles north of Norfolk there was not a sign of habitation on the way to Niobrara until they reached some ranches on the Niobrara river. Whenever they found habitations, they were of the order known as "dug-outs" or "sod houses" or occasionally a cabin of cottonwood logs. There was very little stock of any kind, and the most primitive kind of living possible. The streams were unbridged and the roads were "across the prairies."

Here are two incidents which ought to pass into history. In 1869 Judge Valentine was judge of the district court. He was driving up the Elkhorn valley near what is now Pilger, when he noticed a woman some distance from the road whose strange actions decided him to go to her. He found a comely looking young woman with her hands tied behind her back, and a rope securely fastened around her waist, and tied to a stake driven into the ground. Near by were a shanty and two stacks of grain. She was entirely alone. After he had cut the ropes, the woman, who was a German, told him, as well as she could in broken English, that her husband had engaged the threshers for three successive days previous, and she had cooked and prepared for them the first two days, they failing to come. The third day she refused to cook again, and

they came, and the husband, to punish her and emphasize his authority, had tied her hands and lariated her out in the sun. He disappeared and was not seen afterwards.

The other incident was as follows: In 1870 a Mr. Newburn, who lived on a homestead near the present site of the town of Beemer, had cultivated a patch of watermelons. A party consisting of Hon. Lorenzo Crounse (then district judge and since governor of Nebraska), Z. Shedd, M. B. Hoxie, and C. W. Walton, attorneys, was driving past en route to West Point. Crounse, Shedd, and Hoxie entered the melon patch to test the products. Each took a melon under each arm and started to their wagon, when Newburn appeared, demanding in angry tones, "what kind of a set of d—d thieves" were stealing his melons. Shedd, gathering his senses first, replied indignantly by asking what he meant by such language, and asked if he knew whom he was addressing, explaining, "This is his honor, Judge Crounse, and I am Z. Shedd, a lawyer from Fremont," etc., to which Newburn replied, "I do not care a d—n who you are, you will pay me fifty cents each for those melons, or I will go with you to West Point and have you arrested, as you deserve." Three dollars were promptly paid, and the party left. Shortly after they arrived at West Point, Newburn came in, and as he had known the Judge and Shedd all the time, he told the story, which their friends enjoyed, he returning the three dollars and giving the party more melons. Newburn was satisfied, and all enjoyed the joke.

In 1879 the Elkhorn R. R. was extended to Battle Creek, in 1880 to Neligh, the present county seat of Antelope county.

In the fall of 1880 I came to the road. I found all that northern portion of the state very sparsely settled or wholly unoccupied, and in fact but little known about it. I found there were millions on millions of acres of government land which was available under the "homestead," the "pre-emption," and the "tree claim" or "timber culture acts," whereby a man could procure 160 acres, and after living on it fourteen

months could commute the remaining four years by paying \$1.25 per acre and get patent. That he could move onto another 160 acres as a "homestead" and at the same time file on another 160 acres as a "tree claim," and by planting a certain number of trees, ten acres, I believe, plowing a fire-guard around them, at the same time occupying his homestead, at the end of five years, if he had done the stipulated small amount of work on the homestead, and could also make affidavit that the requisite number of trees were alive and growing on his claim, he could get patents for both. Thus, in six years, he could acquire 480 acres of land, only having paid the filing fees, about \$14 on each quarter, and the commutation of \$200 on one quarter.

These conditions, with some knowledge of human nature, gave me the inspiration on which I promptly acted, advertising in flaming posters and seductive, but more modest, folders—

"FREE HOMES FOR THE MILLION."

That was my slogan, or rallying phrase. It headed every circular, folder, and poster which I issued, and I issued them by the million. I spread them over Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ohio, and even worked some in New York and Pennsylvania. Everywhere, and in every possible publication and newspaper, printed in black, blue, and red ink, in the English and German languages, this sentence of—

"FREE HOMES FOR THE MILLION."

There seems to be an inherent desire in human nature to get "something for nothing," and here I was offering *free homes*—160 acres of good American soil—by the million. It took with the people, and the tide of immigration started to north Nebraska. There was a very sparse population in the counties upon our line as far as Antelope county. This will appear from an old folder which I issued, probably in 1883

or 1884 (it was not dated), which states in English and German that there were—

“FREE HOMES FOR THE MILLION.”

“The above invitation is to all who come early.”

Then, for those who have money and want a home nearer by, I say—

“In Washington county there are 150,000 acres of unimproved land available at from \$10 to \$20 per acre.”

In Dodge county were 190,000 acres unimproved land at from \$7 to \$20 per acre.

In Cuming county there were 240,000 acres unimproved land at from \$3 to \$7.50 per acre.

In Stanton county 225,000 acres unimproved land at \$2.50 to \$5 per acre.

In Madison county 200,000 acres at \$2 to \$7 per acre.

Antelope county 500,000 acres at \$1.25 to \$6.50 per acre.

Holt county 300,000 acres at \$1.25 to \$6.50 per acre.

Pierce county 200,000 acres at \$2.50 to \$6 per acre.

Knox county 160,000 acres at \$1.25 to \$6 per acre.

Over 2,000,000 acres in these counties at \$1.25 to \$20 per acre. It is perhaps needless to say that now no land can be purchased in Dodge county on the east at less than \$45 to \$60 per acre, nor in Holt county, the farthest west of the counties named, for less than \$20 to \$40 per acre. I rode over a farm in Antelope county a few weeks ago for which \$50 per acre was offered and declined, and which I know at the time of the above advertising could have been bought at \$5 or less per acre.

All that territory west of Holt county, now embraced in the counties of Rock, Keya Paha, Brown, Cherry, Sheridan, Box Butte, Dawes, Sioux, and all that part of Boyd lying south of Keya Paha river, was attached to Holt county for judicial purposes, and known as Sioux county, otherwise unorganized. There were not five hundred people in all of them. I am not able to say what was in Wheeler, Garfield,

Blaine, Thomas, Hooker, Grant, or Scotts Bluff, lying immediately south of the large unorganized country named, but no doubt they were as unsettled as the above. In fact, outside the little settlement by General O'Neill's party and a few others there were no settlements in Holt county, only about 3,000 people in all.

Now, there is a population of over fifty thousand in those new counties, most of which, at the time I referred to above, were attached to Holt county for judicial purposes.

There is an increased population in Holt county and the counties east of our main line, of about one hundred thousand.

There are half as many more, or an increase of at least fifty thousand, in that territory west of our main line and along and west of the branch line since built, which leaves the main line at Scribner, passing through Colfax, Platte, and Boone counties, and joining the main line again at Oakdale.

The extension of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley R. R. enabled me to continue this, as it pierced that wholly unoccupied section. The railroad was extended in 1880 from Norfolk to Plainview; in 1881 from Plainview to Creighton, and from Neligh to O'Neill, and to Long Pine; in 1882 from Long Pine to Thatcher; in 1883 from Thatcher to Valentine; in 1884 the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley R. R. was purchased by the Chicago & North-Western Ry. Co., and its future extension directed under that ownership. In 1885 it was extended from Valentine to Chadron, and from Chadron to Buffalo Gap, at the base of the Black Hills; in 1886 from Buffalo Gap to Rapid City, South Dakota, and the same year another line was constructed starting from Chadron, or rather starting from a point now called "Dakota Junction," which is five miles directly west of Chadron, whence it ran through Nebraska to the Wyoming state line, and thence through Wyoming in succeeding years to Casper, in Natrona county.

This railroad had no land grant, and the Union Pacific and the Burlington & Missouri R. R. both having large grants, out of which they could pay for liberal advertising, and offer other liberal inducements, drew people to the South Platte. I was at a great disadvantage; our company was running into an unoccupied country, and had little business comparatively; and I trust I may be forgiven for having resorted to the only method within my means and at my disposal to attract attention to the north Nebraska country. At any rate, it clearly resulted in adding at least two hundred thousand people to the population of that portion of the state, and the section is now, I believe, recognized as the very best in the state, and the people are prosperous, thrifty, and contented.

When I commenced advertising—

“FREE HOMES FOR THE MILLION,”

I knew the land and conditions in all the northeastern part of the state and as far west as Holt county were superb, and would respond bountifully to good farming. I took pains to have the soil west of there analyzed, and found the constituents adapted to cropping. I had also investigated the rainfall. An army officer at Ft. Niobrara took account of it regularly and reported to me the precipitation was 16 to 22 inches in the spring, summer, and fall. At the same time, the precipitation at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and at Rochester, New York, was reported about 18 to 23 inches during the same time. This, I believed, justified my belief that there was sufficient precipitation to warrant the expectation that crops would grow where there was so much vegetation growing. Then, too, I shared the common belief that turning up the moist soil would add to the moisture in the atmosphere, resulting in added precipitation, and so that each such effort and growing crops would aid in redeeming that portion of the so-called arid belt, and I accordingly encouraged—even piloting some—colonies to go well westward, where I knew there was excellent soil. Those who confined themselves to crop

raising exclusively in these western sections proved to themselves and to me that it was a mistake, and I quit advising farmers to go so far out. Those who acquired the free land and put a little stock on it were delighted and prosperous, and all who have gone since and pursued the same plan have prospered. The raising of vegetables, especially potatoes, proved successful and profitable, but corn, wheat, and general cropping were unprofitable. The "farmers" proper ultimately moved eastward into that section east of about the one hundredth meridian, and they, too, have prospered.

It was the advancing railroad and the—

"FREE HOMES FOR THE MILLION"

Advertising which accomplished the result and peopled north Nebraska. This, not only immediately along the line of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley R. R., but the population spread out to the north boundary of the state on the north, and covered two and more counties to the south of the line of our railroad, and the entire north part of the state is fairly well settled.

NEBRASKA POLITICS AND NEBRASKA RAILROADS.

PRESERVED BY J. H. AGER¹ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JANUARY
15, 1902.

The subject assigned to me is "Nebraska Politics and Nebraska Railroads." The inference carried by the title would seem to be that the railroads entering Nebraska are more or

¹J. H. Ager was born at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, in 1847. He resided in that state until the age of twenty-one, except during his service in Company H, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, in the Civil War. He entered railroad service in Kansas and Nebraska in 1867; was in the mercantile and banking business from 1878 to 1887; settled in Lincoln in 1887, and was state railroad commissioner for three years. He entered the service of the Burlington railroad as special agent in 1892 and still occupies this position.

less active in politics, and this inference I readily grant. In discussing the subject, I hope to be able to give you, from the railroad's standpoint, sufficient reasons for their right to take such interest as well as the extent and objects of their participation.

A recital of the history of the railroads of Nebraska would be but the telling of the story of the marvelous growth and development of this rich and fertile state. The railroads of Nebraska pay into the several treasuries of the state nearly one-sixth of all the taxes paid, and, second only to the brain and brawn of the men who conceived and built its cities, and changed its unbroken prairies into productive farms, have been the most potential factor in its development and in multiplying many times the value of its fertile acres. Preceding the commencement of the construction of the two great systems of railroads in Nebraska, the territory which they traverse was popularly supposed to be practically uninhabitable

as an agricultural country; but the far-sighted, sanguine men who invaded the territory and risked their capital in railroad construction saw farther than the men whose judgment pronounced the country an arid waste. They found here a fertile soil and a genial climate, that gave promise of a rich field for the agriculturist and stock man.

Simultaneously with railroad construction they began the work of supplying to the people of the eastern states such information as to the country's natural resources as had induced them to send their capital west, and as would bring immigration. Lured by the promises of future rise in values, and the hope of securing homes and a competency, the strong, ambitious, and sanguine first sons of families in other states came to Nebraska and engaged in its development, undergoing the hardships and privations inevitable to pioneer life, and in this work each individual became a partner of the railroads, laboring to the accomplishment of the same end—the utilization of natural conditions to the betterment of themselves and all the people.

The railroads through their agents said to the people of the East, "Out there in Nebraska there is a soil unsurpassed for fertility and ease of tillage, a climate as favorable to agricultural pursuits as any in the world. We are going out there to spend our money in its development, and we want your help. Our railroads can not do the work alone. We want you to go out and cultivate the lands, build cities and factories, raise cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep. Our part of the work shall be to haul your surplus products to market and bring you such things as you may need from other sections of the country." Upon this proposition hands were joined, and the work of settlement, development, and railroad construction has, with few interruptions, gone continuously forward, and Nebraska has reached a place well toward the head of the procession in the sisterhood of states, the result of cooperation and a community of interests of the railroads and the people.

Take an instance typical of most. A man from the East, equipped with health, industry, and a determination to succeed, homesteaded a quarter-section of government land, or perhaps bought from the railroad at \$1.25 per acre, a farm, say in Kearney county, in the central part of the state. Previous to the advent of the railroad his land had but little value, other than the speculative value based upon the coming of a road. True, he and his family might derive from its cultivation the provisions necessary to their existence, and a restricted local market might be found for a limited surplus.

In time the road was built, and a station opened within hauling distance of his farm. A market town sprang up. While the productive value of his land in bushels and pounds was unchanged, its market value was multiplied two, four, or perhaps ten times, because the railroad had created a new value for its products. The gate which heretofore stood closed between the products of his land and the consumers of the East was pushed open by the locomotive, and he then learned that the value of his wheat and corn was affected

more by a thirty-mile haul in a farm wagon than by a thousand miles in a freight car. It was as though the manufacturer of the East, the fruit grower of Florida and the Pacific Coast, the lumberman of Michigan, and the coal men of other states had moved into Kearney county and become his neighbors, in respect to the facility and cheapness with which an exchange of his products for theirs could be effected.

Nebraska is essentially an agricultural state, and upon the occupants of the farms, more than upon any other class, do the railroads depend for business. Crop failures and short crops mean to the railroads idle cars and idle men, with consequent loss of revenue, without a corresponding decrease in the fixed charges which constitute about 80 per cent of the gross outlay of the railroad. The conditions necessary to insure good crops are as anxiously hoped for and their presence hailed with as much satisfaction by the managers of western railroads as by the tillers of western farms.

The state, by reason of its long distance from the grain markets of the East, is naturally somewhat handicapped, but the managers of the railroads have sought to so regulate the rates as to overcome this disadvantage and enable the Nebraska farmer to successfully compete in the marketing of his products with the farmers occupying the high priced lands of Iowa, Illinois, and other eastern states, and complaints have been lodged with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the farmers of the latter named states, charging discrimination by the railroads in grain rates, in favor of Nebraska, Kansas, and the Dakotas. Twenty years ago the average freight rate per ton per mile, received by the Nebraska roads, was a fraction more than three cents. The average rate received for the year ending June 30, 1900, the latest data I could obtain, had fallen to one cent and 11/100 of a mill. Today the wheat of Nebraska is being taken to the Atlantic seaboard for export, for 6.2 mills per ton per mile, and corn for 4.97 mills. At this rate a farmer hauling one and one-half tons per load, thirty miles per day, would receive for the day's work for himself and team $25\frac{1}{4}$ cents for

hauling wheat, and less than 17 cents for hauling corn. It used to cost \$10 to get a barrel of flour carried from Buffalo to New York. That amount will now carry a ton of Nebraska wheat from Hastings to New York, a distance of 1,565 miles, and leave thirty cents unexpended. The amount that it took in 1859 to send a letter weighing one ounce, from the Missouri river to San Francisco by Col. Alexander Major's pony express, will send a ton of Nebraska corn 1,006 miles on its journey for export to Europe.

The first passenger tariff issued by the Union Pacific railroad, taking effect July 16, 1866, as far as Kearney, made the rate of ten cents per passenger per mile. The average rate received by the Nebraska railroads, excluding free transportation, for the year ending June 30, 1900, had fallen to 2 33/100 cents per mile. These comparisons are made to show that the railroads have been continually and voluntarily doing their part to assist the people in the work of the development of the state by reducing rates as fast as increasing business would enable them to do so.

It will be remembered by those present that during the almost total failure of crops in western Nebraska, in 1880, and again in 1893 and 1895, the railroads voluntarily came to the relief of the sufferers by furnishing free transportation to thousands of the citizens of the drouth-stricken localities who came to the eastern part of the state, or went to other states in search of employment, and to the numerous agents of different localities who went east to solicit aid from their more fortunate brethren; and in one year, more than a quarter of a million dollars in freight charges was rebated to the people of the western part of this state on seed grain and feed for teams and other stock, and relief goods.

The foregoing has, I believe, established the right of the railroads to an interest in the politics of the state, for in almost every case political issues resolve themselves into mere business issues, in which so great a factor as the railroads of Nebraska are certain to be affected one way or the other.

The extent to which the railroads participate in politics is and has always been very greatly overestimated. Politicians and the press have very often found it seemingly to their interest to mislead the people on this subject, and the defeated candidate in convention and at the polls has many times jumped to the conclusion that he was beaten by the railroads, when as a matter of fact the railroads had no object or participation in his defeat. As in every other state, so in Nebraska, large numbers of men seeking public office have sought to gain favor with the people by charging all their misfortunes to oppression by railroads and other corporations, and some years back a great party, which for several years swept the state, was created and built up on the theory that the interests of the railroads and the people were divergent and conflicting, and that the former were engaged in robbing the latter of the legitimate fruits of their toil. Demagogues in all parties encouraged this idea, and the state was overrun with candidates for office, and politicians demanding the most stringent and unjust legislation against nearly all forms of corporate enterprise. Up to this time railroad participation in state politics has been more in the nature of rivalry between the Union Pacific and the Burlington roads in their efforts to settle up the territory north and south of the Platte, through which their respective lines run. But the aggressive action of the new party caused the rival roads to make common cause against threatened adverse legislation. A legislature was elected, a majority of which was pledged to radical rate regulation, and a bill known as the Newberry bill was introduced. Neither the introducer of the bill nor a single member of that legislature pretended to know anything about the numerous factors that enter into the adjustment of railroad freight rates, and as a matter of course were unable to say whether the then prevailing rates were unreasonable or not. The question had been made a political issue, and they were bound by party pledges to reduce rates anyhow. There was not a man in the body who had ever spent a single day in the service of any railroad

company, making rate sheets. And from the very nature of things they could not have known whether or not railroad rates were too high or too low. This fact was emphasized when, some days after the bill was introduced, it was discovered that the bill actually raised nearly every rate in the schedule. When this fact became known, the bill was withdrawn and another introduced, making an average rate so low as to have finally been declared by the United States Supreme Court to be unconstitutional because the reductions were so great as to make them confiscatory. However, the agitation for a reduction of rates was continued by the politicians, although the people themselves were making little if any complaint. I do not think that so much misinformation was ever furnished to the people of this state on any other subject by the politicians who hoped to secure office for themselves or friends, by arousing and taking advantage of prejudice against the corporations. One incident in illustration: one of the founders of the new party, a former farmer but at that time publishing a newspaper, made complaint before the board of transportation, charging the railroads with extortion amounting to robbery on grain rates to Chicago. After a radical speech to the board on these lines, in which he stated that he represented the farmers of this state, I asked him if he thought the farmers of Nebraska would be satisfied with a rate which would carry their wheat to the Chicago market at three cents per ton per mile. He replied, "yes, if the railroads would make that sort of a rate, I would not be here to complain." When I showed him that there was at that time no rate in the state higher than a cent and a quarter per ton per mile, he admitted that he knew nothing at all of the details of the rate question, and was relying on the oft-repeated charge that rates were too high.

The prejudices engendered in the public mind were taken advantage of by individuals, usually not members of either branch of the legislature, to procure the introduction and passage by the house or senate of all sorts of bills attacking corporate interests, with no other motive than that of per-

sonal gain by traffic in their real or assumed influence with the members. The business has grown from year to year, until it has almost assumed the dignity of a profession, and many members of the legislature have afterward become aware of the fact that they had unwittingly lent themselves to the consummation of the schemes of the professional hold-up. During more than one session of the legislature regular syndicates have been formed for the introduction of what have by long familiarity become known to the general public as hold-up bills. These bills have not always attacked corporations. Bills to reduce fees of sheriffs, county clerks, clerks of the courts, and other county officers, so-called pure food bills, attacking a single article of manufacture, bills for the regulation of various kinds of business have been introduced with the purpose and expectation of causing the parties threatened to hurry to the state house and raise a fund to be disbursed for the defeat of such legislation. During the last session of the legislature bills were introduced to regulate freight rates, to regulate the length of freight trains, prescribing the number of brakemen to a train, to compel the railroads to equip their engines with certain kinds of ashpans, to equip Pullman cars with fireproof safes, and numerous other bills of like character. Believing that the rates attacked were just and reasonable, and that the details of the management and operation of the road could better be left to the men who by years of service in the employ of the roads had become familiar with the subject, the railroad companies of course opposed such legislation. There has scarcely been a bill of this character affecting the railroads, introduced in the last ten years, that some man assuming to have great influence with the members has not sought out a representative of one or more of the railroad companies and offered for a consideration to prevent its passage. It is due to the members of the legislature, however, to say that in most instances these offers have come from the outside, from men who have sought to use the members of the legislature for purposes of personal gain, although I have known of regular syndicates

being formed almost entirely of members of the two houses, and I recollect one instance in which a demand was made on an auxiliary railroad corporation for \$8,000, and two annual passes, the two latter to be given to an employee of the senate and his partner, who drew a certain bill and had it introduced. A representative of the corporation attacked hurried out from Chicago, and before seeing any member of the syndicate asked me what I would advise his doing. I advised public exposure of all the men implicated. He did not see fit to follow my advice, and I was afterwards informed by a representative of the company that \$2,000 had been paid to defeat the measure. As I stated before, this was not a railroad bill, and the railroads had nothing to do with it. The foregoing is but one of several like incidents which have come within my knowledge. It has been charged by those ignorant of the facts that large sums of money are paid by the railroads to defeat legislation. So far as this charge applies to any period of which I have knowledge, which covers at least the last six sessions of the legislature, not one single dollar has ever been given to a member of the legislature, to anybody for him, or to any member of any syndicate, for this or any other purpose of like character.

It has always been my policy, which policy has been approved by the management of the Burlington road, which I have had the honor to represent, to furnish to the members of the legislature all possible information that they may require in legislating upon any subject touching the interests of the railroads, relying upon the fact that a majority of the legislators are honest men and intend when fully informed to do justice to the railroads as well as to any other legitimate interest. The last legislature, like its predecessors, for at least five sessions, contained within its membership practical representatives of most of the chief industries and professions existing or practiced in the state. Among its numbers were managers of farms, stock ranches, stores, mills, factories, banks, while lawyers, physicians, teachers, mechanics, and insurance men helped to make up the body. Yet of its entire

membership of 133, not one man connected with the management of any portion of the 5,884 miles of railroad in Nebraska, entering all but six of the counties of the state, built at a cost of many millions of dollars, paying in 1900 taxes to the amount of \$1,109,474, giving employment to 14,858 men, to whom are paid yearly salaries aggregating more than 8,000,000 of dollars, has had a voice in the deliberations upon the floor of either house, or a vote upon any measure upon which it has been called to act. This fact is referred to simply to direct your attention to the further fact that it is only by appearing by representatives before the legislative committees that the roads can make known to the legislature the views of their management upon proposed legislation affecting their interests.

The friends to whom I have confided the details of some of the schemes that outside lobbyists have undertaken to make money out of, have said, "Why don't you expose them?" My answer has invariably been that I had never taken any pains to conceal any knowledge I possessed on the subject, or to shield or excuse any man connected with the nefarious business. At the last session of the legislature one of the miscellaneous corporations did accuse a couple of outside lobbyists of procuring the introduction of several bills of this character, and instead of meeting the approval of the legislature as they had expected they would, the story was at once started that the corporation itself had stood behind the introduction of the bills, and had made the exposure in bad faith, for the purpose of bringing into bad repute any bill affecting that corporation.

A railroad manager entrusted with the care of the great properties represented by the railroad systems in this state would be culpable indeed should he not do all in his power in a legitimate way to protect his stockholders against the onslaught upon their property made for mere political purposes, or in furtherance of the money-making schemes of private individuals. At a republican state convention some years ago the then attorney general of the state stood in the

corridors of the capitol hotel importuning the delegates to the convention to vote for the nomination of a certain man as judge of the supreme court, on the plea that he was "against the railroads." The case was one in which the railroads felt entirely justified in trying to prevent his nomination, as were also the cases of the six state senators previously referred to who formed a combine for extorting money from the corporations, and I am happy to state that not one of the six was nominated for a second term although all were candidates for renomination.

In closing permit me to say that the political interests of the railroads are best subserved by the election of honest and capable men to all the offices within the state. The railroads are best served by that legislation which fosters the growth and development of its varied agricultural and commercial possibilities. Whenever a mile of railroad is built in Nebraska, somebody's land is made more valuable, and the number of his conveniences and comforts increased. Whenever a quarter-section of Nebraska prairie is turned into a productive farm, some railroad is benefited by the receipt of new business. All citizens in Nebraska should feel the same degree of pride in its splendid railroads and their unexcelled equipment and service that the managers of the roads feel in its rich and beautiful farms, its sleek herds, its great packing houses, its thriving cities, and numerous and varied manufactories. All these are the product of the joint efforts of the railroads and people, and every interest in its effort for expansion and betterment owes to all others fair, unprejudiced treatment, and willing cooperation. No legitimate interest in Nebraska or elsewhere can prosper if it becomes the oppressor of other legitimate interests. This applies as well to the treatment of railroads by the people as to that accorded to their patrons by the roads; their interests are so closely interwoven that neither can prosper without mutual benefit, or suffer without mutual loss.

TERRITORIAL PIONEER DAYS.

SPEECHES MADE AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEBRASKA
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JANUARY 15, 1902.REMARKS BY ISAAC S. HASCALL.¹

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND TERRITORIAL PIONEERS—There are but few of us present, but I think if we will make an effort at the next state fair we will get the pioneers of the state together. I am satisfied that we are fortunate in having the officers we have, and I know the pride that our President takes in all such matters that concern Nebraska, especially not only in horticulture, but agriculture and history, and for that reason he takes pride in getting out the old pioneers; and what one doesn't know the other will. And it is not a bad thing to get together and have a systematic statement of how we came into existence and what we are doing now. It has not been very long, according to the old pioneer, as you grow older and I grow older, and consequently thirty or forty years does not appear to be much. Of course, I am a young man; I came ahead of the railroads to Chicago and to the Mississippi and to Nebraska, and I know when Ben Wade and Lyman Trumbull and his party came to Omaha they held a little reception in the old capitol building on the hill. Trumbull said he had been out over the state of Nebraska, and thought it was a beautiful country, and thought in a short time it would be intersected by railroads the same as Illinois. There was no such place as Lin-

¹Isaac S. Hascall, pioneer lawyer, Omaha, Nebraska, was born in Erie county, New York, March 8, 1831; was admitted to practice law in the courts of New York, and in 1854 went to Kansas. In the spring of 1855 he arrived in Nebraska, and during that summer was engaged in surveying township lines in Nemaha and Otoe counties. He returned to Kansas and engaged in the practice of law at Atchison. While there he was elected a member of the constitutional convention of Kansas, and was later elected probate judge. In 1860 he went to Colorado and Oregon, thence to Idaho City, Idaho, where he remained four years. After several months spent in traveling, he settled at Omaha in March, 1865. He was appointed probate judge of Douglas county in 1865, and in 1866 was elected state senator; in 1870 was reelected, and made president of the senate. In the spring of 1871 he was elected to the constitutional convention of that year. Mr. Hascall died at Omaha January 17, 1907.

coln in those early times, but Lincoln was the product, you might say, of the first legislature that had power to legislate, and while it met with some opposition in my city of Omaha, still I thought Omaha was having the capital placed in a central point, where it was liable to remain, and it had a healthy locality and would build up into a beautiful city. The original bill was for "Capital City" and the parties that were putting the bill through had agreed among themselves that they would not allow in another man, but I happened to be a member at that time, and my colleague was Hon. Nelson Patrick. We said if there was to be a capital for Nebraska that it ought to have a good name, consequently we agreed we would bring forward the name of "Lincoln," which was brought up, and it took one vote from the opposition to carry it, and consequently this city has the name of Lincoln today. It is one of the best names you could have. Capital City was too much of a one-horse place in the wilderness, but we are no longer in the wilderness. In fact, when you come to consider that since the Civil War the population of the United States has doubled, then it is no wonder that Nebraska has its million of people. We have got plenty of soil and acres of land, and it wants what this horticultural and agricultural society is doing and the state officers are accomplishing, and we want to encourage the people to engage in that which will benefit mankind. So far as our schools are concerned we have as good an educational system as anywhere in the United States, and I am glad to know that the census of the United States shows us standing at the front in reference to average intelligence. If there was a property qualification I think they would all vote, women and all. If we all come to know and look over the situation and compare things it will benefit us. I was unfortunate in 1855, and came up the Missouri river to Nebraska City, and we didn't have to turn out for farms, but the country prairie and the Missouri river along the old road leading to Nebraska City from Rulo was the handsomest country in the United States. I have heard about the Santa Clara valley, but we excel it.

We have got a western man for president that is going to perfect a system of irrigation that will bring fruitfulness to the soil and prosperity to the state. I hope we will all live until we find this water stored here, and it has to evaporate. Certainly the United States is doing what England is doing in Egypt. They are piling up head dams and stopping up that great river, and they are going to raise all the tropical products and some that grow in the temperate zone. There is no bad land from here to the mountains; consequently, we must consider that we are fortunate in every respect. There is good water in Nebraska. See our old time-honored Governor Thayer of Nebraska, hero of many wars, he is still here, proof that it is fine water, but you must not go out and keep your mouth open during a blizzard. But everybody thinks it is good enough to live in and to die in, and we will stay together and put in our energies and put in the work we ought to do. You may talk about your rivers, but we can look upon the Missouri and Mississippi as the longest river in the world. We have got a prosperous and vigorous community, one that has got the elements to create a state equal to an old state like New York or Pennsylvania. While we must not pretend to say that we have got the best interests, we will have interests equal to any of them.

[Applause.]

PRESIDENT FURNAS: Will Governor Thayer favor the Association with a few words?

GOVERNOR THAYER: I am in no condition to speak, or even stand up. I had a misfortune happen to my limb, and it is paining me this afternoon. Why not call on some of the older ones of this organization, that are older in age?

PRESIDENT FURNAS—You are one of the eldest in years.

GOVERNOR THAYER—I was here at an early day. I recollect, but I can not take the time or make the effort to speak at any length this afternoon. I am much pleased at the coming around of this Association occasion. When this Association comes together,—I wish I could have seen more here than I do at present, for it is an organization which should

be continued by meeting every year, certain and often. I am glad to have a meeting at the time of the meeting of the state fair; perhaps we can draw more together then than now.

I might give some reminiscences of an early day. I recall well of meeting yourself [Mr. Furnas], for instance, at an early day here in Nebraska, your secretary [D. H. Wheeler], and others. My old friend, Mr. Kennard, I see here. By the way, I think if I were called upon to say anything I should call upon him to act as a substitute for me. There was a time, years back, when substitutes were put forward to take the place of others who didn't feel like going forward, and I know from experience that Mr. Kennard would be a good substitute. It was with reference to bringing the territory in as a state. I can recall how naturally my friend Kennard talked to the people in favor of it, but I will hardly enter upon that, unless you have something to say, Mr. Kennard. (I shall call upon him when I sit down.) We traveled north and south and westward in order to do what we could to help forward the introduction of the admission of Nebraska as a state. That brings to my mind an instance which is, and was at the time, very interesting to me, and in place of anything which I can not offer better, I will relate it. It is rather of national character. After the legislature had met and elected two senators with the view to the admission of the state, it became my duty to take a trip to Washington to take the constitution which had been prepared. Well, we found that we had something of a task before us.

My first call upon the members of the Senate was upon the old hickory senator, Ben Wade, of Ohio. He was chairman of the committee on territories. He received me with a great deal of apparent satisfaction, for they were desirous of getting two more republican senators into the Senate. He took hold of the matter with great earnestness. I found I would have to visit a number of senators, and the next morning I called upon Sumner. It had been intimated that he would be against admission, because the word "white" was in the constitution, and I anticipated hostility, but several senators

advised me to see him. Mr. Tipton was not there at first and did not take much part in the work of admission. I sent up my card to Senator Sumner, and the word came down, "Show him up." I entered his room and he was sitting at his desk. There was one person present, Ben Perley Poore, whom some of you have known by reputation or have read of. He was a very prominent Washington correspondent, especially of the *Washington Journal*. I stated to the Senator my object in calling. He turned upon me almost fiercely and said, "How can the people of Nebraska send their messenger here and ask for the admission of Nebraska as a state with the word 'white' in its constitution?" Well, it was a rather abrupt way of meeting me. (I don't desire this to be taken down, I may some time put it in print.) "Well," I said, "it is there in the constitution, not by my agency in any respect. I don't like it there, but I had to present it just as it was delivered to me by the legislature." It was a matter that I had to meet on that ground.

I said, "Mr. Sumner, I have my own views on that point, and I am as much opposed to the word 'white' in the constitution as you are. I have had some experience with the black people (I thought I would use the strongest arguments I could with him), and my association with them in the late war has made me pretty strongly in favor of the right of suffrage being given to the black race."

That seemed to mollify him somewhat, and I went on and explained that during my service in the war I had two colored regiments under my command for nearly a year, and three Indian regiments. There was no doubt about the character of the blacks, but the Indian regiments, my experience was, that I would not give a farthing for them. I would not trust them near an enemy unless well supported by black and white troops. I had observed these black troops regularly while in camp and on the march. The black troops had the tactics and while in camp they would study them. They were trying to be soldiers, and they succeeded. I never saw better soldiers in front of the enemy than your black troops, and I

said to the senator, "they determined me in favor of giving them the franchise. I then learned that the men who had been fighting on my side of the Union were worthy to vote by my side, and that, should I reach Nebraska again, I said it will be my aim to enact the word 'white' out of the constitution."

These remarks seemed to make a decided impression on him. I said furthermore, "We live and learn in this country. The people have to be educated. I can remember in my boyhood days reading when William Lloyd Garrison was chased through the streets of Boston by a howling mob, when the mayor of that city and police got him into the jail and turned the key upon the multitude to protect him. That was in your city of Boston. That can not be done now; things have changed. The people have changed and have improved in their own views on public affairs and public rights, and we shall change in Nebraska. The people will be ready ere long to blot that word 'white' from the constitution." All of this conversation made a decided impression on him.

In a day or two afterwards I made the suggestion first to Senator Fessenden, a man who was more respected than some of them. I suggested this: "Supposing the legislature of Nebraska should come together and agree to accept the conditions which you may impose, passing your resolution through Congress declaring that the state might be admitted if the legislature would pledge itself faithfully to treat that word 'white' as a nullity."

I will make the story short as possible. You recollect that, at the instance of Governor Saunders, a resolution which had passed both houses of Congress containing that provision, was agreed to by the legislature by a special act, the act which I took back to Washington. I came back to Nebraska advised that whenever the President should receive the act of the legislature of Nebraska, pledging itself to treat the word "white" as a nullity, he should declare Nebraska as a state admitted into the Union. I brought the act back and delivered it to him, and he issued his proclamation. During the

quarrel between the President and Congress his hands had been tied so completely that he didn't dare to hesitate to issue the proclamation because the air was full of impeachments then of the President. Nebraska was admitted in that way. Now I have stood longer than I felt able to stand, and taken up more of your time than I intended to, but I have taken this course to get out of the way of making any lengthy speech. I am glad to meet with you, and hope you will have the privilege of coming together many years in the future.
[Applause.]

PRESIDENT FURNAS: We thank the Governor for his short address. I was about to call out the same gentleman he named, and now I will call on Mr. Kennard to follow up Governor Thayer.

THOMAS P. KENNARD:¹ Mr. President, and fellow members of the Pioneer Association—I hardly know what to say before an audience of this kind. Is there anything better than to compare the past with the present, and comparing the past with the present anticipate the future? Is that right? In 1857 I lived in central Indiana. I took Horace Greeley's advice to "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country." I came across from Indianapolis to St. Louis on my way to Nebraska. I arrived there before the opening of the navigation, early in the spring. I waited for the first boat up the river. I took the old Albemarle. It was the first boat on the river from St. Louis north. How long could some of you imagine it took to go from St. Louis to Omaha? We go to

¹Thomas P. Kennard, Lincoln, was the first secretary of state of Nebraska. He was born near Flushing, Ohio, December 18, 1828. His young manhood was spent in Indiana. He was admitted to the bar in that state, and opened a law office at Anderson, Indiana. On April 24, 1857, he arrived at Omaha, via Missouri river steamboat, and immediately settled at De Soto, Washington county. He was a member of the first Nebraska constitutional convention. In 1863 he was appointed deputy assessor and collector of internal revenue for the territory north of Douglas county. He was nominated for secretary of state by the convention which met in Plattsmouth in 1866, and was active in the election which resulted in the carrying of the proposition for statehood. He was one of the three commissioners to locate the capital at Lincoln, and retired from the office of secretary of state at the end of his second consecutive term. For a time he engaged in the practice of law, but soon gave that up for a business career, which he has since successfully followed. He still resides in Lincoln.

sleep now in the evening and get up in St. Louis. I was just fourteen days coming from St. Louis to Omaha. That is the contrast. I got to Omaha and landed there in the little village with my friend Hascall. I think it had a population of about 800 at that time. I think there was but one brick building in the little town. I stayed there over night, and the next morning I started out afoot and I walked to De Soto, twenty-two miles north.

I will be brief. Now just one other stop. I lived there for a short time, and I didn't imagine that I would ever live to see the time that Nebraska would even be knocking at the gates of the Union to become a state. I don't think there was hardly a man in a thousand, or one hundred I might say, in this territory at that time that looked forward to the time when Nebraska would be a state. Nearly everybody had come here with the idea of making something and going back to their old home, but they didn't go. Why? Why, each successive year demonstrated irresistibly the conclusion that Nebraska would be a state. The flow of immigration commenced coming in, and every avenue was filled with it, and in a few years, as the General there says, there was a proposition that we become a state. He alludes to this so I am warranted in alluding to it, I suppose. General Thayer and I, I think, did more than any other ten men in this state in the canvassing in favor of state organization. I don't mean that we had more finish, but we did more hard work than any other ten men in the state. We canvassed every county north of the Platte, and a good many of them south of the Platte, and we went out to Grand Island during that campaign, and we stayed all night with old father Hedde.

And now I will tell you what is the gospel fact. We were then at the entire outside edge of civilization and we were virtually beyond practical agriculture. I saw a load of corn there, and it was produced from what they called a certain kind of corn that they brought down there from Canada, and the nubbins were about eight inches long, and they could produce that kind of corn and haul it to Kearney, and sell it

to the soldier and make something out of it. Why, they didn't think they would ever become a state, but they were willing to risk this little corn and sell it at Kearney. But the result was, through Governor Thayer's efforts, we became a state. The people voted in favor of it.

Friend Hascall alludes to another point in the development of this country—when the legislature in their wisdom decided that to build a state they must enlarge the foundations, and they must move the capital from the city of Omaha and place it some place in the interior. In the act of Congress admitting us to the Union they had given us 500,000 acres of land to aid and assist in internal improvements, building railroads, etc. The legislature in their wisdom then provided and passed a bill that Mr. Hascall alludes to, appointing commissioners to locate the capital, and a bill providing that any railroad company organized should have, I think, 2,000 acres a mile for the first fifty miles, or something like that, I forget exactly, but it was giving so much out of this munificent gift from the general government to aid in the development of the state. The commissioners came down here and located this capital. I happened to be one of the commissioners, and on the evening after our first day's sale of lots we had a big bonfire over here about where the postoffice now stands. Standing there before an audience I made a prediction that became quite notorious at that time. I said, "I stand here now in the center of what will, in the course of time, be the Indianapolis of Nebraska. It will be the railroad center of this state." How far my prediction was verified late history and your own observation will tell.

At that time there was not a foot of railroad south of the Platte river and west of the Missouri. How did we get down here? I will tell you, brother Hascall. I lived twenty-two miles north of Omaha. The first day I would drive down to Omaha. The next day I went across the river and drove down by the way of Council Bluffs to Nebraska City, and stayed all night, and the third day I was able to reach the place

where we now stand. From where I lived at the outside it now takes about three hours; it then took three days.

I don't wish to occupy your time, and I don't know but what I have said now more than I should, but I wish to bring up these facts to show you, as every man knows, if he stops to think what we have done in the past thirty years, what still we may do in the next thirty years. Nebraska is the best agricultural state in the Union, and I don't leave out any one. The wealth of this country is in its soil. What is its gold, its iron, its silver, its copper worth if there was not something to feed the man who works in the mine? It all depends upon the agricultural resources of the country to make it great and prosperous. There was not a state in this Union after the storm of 1893 and 1894 that swept over this country from ocean to ocean, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, that recuperated as quickly and rapidly and thoroughly as the state of Nebraska. I think it is the verdict of every thinking man, simply because we are an agricultural country, the men and women, too, and the boys that went out and dug the wealth out of the soil and fed the other people and operated in that way to pay our debts. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT FURNAS: He spoke of Grand Island as being on the outskirts of this country at that time. I remember it well; I remember the men who were pioneers in and about Grand Island. We have one of them here this afternoon, William Stolley, who was one of the first men to make that region of country what it is today.

WILLIAM STOLLEY:¹ I know you very seldom make mistakes, but this time I guess you have. I am not accustomed to addressing an audience and I will be very brief. I

¹William Stolley, Grand Island, Nebraska, was born in Warden, Segeberg, Germany, April 6, 1831. He acquired his education in his native country, where he also saw army service as a sharpshooter. In 1849 he emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans. From there he went by steamboat to Davenport, Iowa. After traveling for three years, collecting natural history specimens, he engaged in the mercantile business in Davenport. In 1857 he led a German colony into the Platte valley of Nebraska, and settled near the site of the present town of Grand Island, where he has since resided. He has served as a school director in district No. 1, of Hall county, for about forty years.

guess I have to ask your pardon at the start, at the same time I will attempt to say a few words. Mr. Kennard he made one remark about nubbins of corn. A little before he got to Grand Island civilization stopped. In what year was that, Mr. Kennard? He says 1867. Now it was in the year 1857, ten years earlier, that I organized the colony of thirty-five men and three women in Davenport, Iowa, to pilot them through the state of Iowa. These thirty-five men were to be started by a town site company, which expected to make big money there. They agreed to furnish the money and buy 320 acres of land under the territorial law at that time, but later on found that they could not do it, and so the settlers had to get it themselves, but they sunk about \$6,500 there in that settlement, and everybody had to go on his own hook. Now that was in 1857. The next year we had ten teams, one wagon with two yoke of oxen, and the next year I took out ten teams from Davenport, Iowa, in 1858, and we went right to work digging into the ground. I made the first landmark in Hall county, and I live on the same 160 acres today, and I propose to die right there. That was ten years before Mr. Kennard was there.

The second year after we came there I contracted with the quartermaster at Ft. Kearney for 2,000 bushels of corn to be delivered in shelled corn at \$2 per bushel. In those days the government had to pay \$3.75 and get it from Ft. Leavenworth, so it was quite a saving to the government, and it was fine for us. Many a load of corn I have taken myself up the Platte river into Ft. Kearney and got my \$2. Now that was seven years before Mr. Kennard was there. By that time I had a grove of six acres of cottonwood trees growing. I now have a park of about thirty-five acres, and I don't believe there is a nicer park in the state of Nebraska for different kind of trees. I have been inviting our president, Governor Furnas, and Mr. Morton, but I can not get them to go. I would enjoy it to take them around and have them take a glass of my own wine. But they don't come! Why don't you?

THE PRESIDENT: We will.

Now we had a pretty hard road to travel, that is so, but then we have got a nice city now, of which I am proud. I guess I was the cause of it. There was a fight about our city. They wanted to call it New Kiel; I thought it wasn't just right. Grand Island was suggested. It is named after the large island over there, but Grand Island holds its own pretty well, I think, and going into instances, there are quite a number of them, but it would look too egotistical to go into that.

I will relate one incident that happened after we had been there three years, the first run we made out to the Loup. We met two men there from Des Moines, who set the prairie afire and burned out, and they had only one part of their wagon. All their guns were burned. It was a trapping party, and we met them twelve miles above Kearney on Wood river. The fire jumped Wood river and went to Kearney and destroyed 400 tons of hay for the government. Before we met them we thought they were buffaloes, and we watched for the buffalo coming over a hill, and when they crossed over that hill I saw horses against the sky and, though it was getting dark, saw their horses' ears. I says, "Boys, don't shoot." We took them in, nearly starved, and gave them something to eat. We went on to the Loup and killed lots of buffalo and caught an Indian pony, and then it turned very cold, and then we came down to about ten or twelve miles above where Grand Island was. There was a Mormon settler located there. He had a dugout 14 x 24 and took the dirt and put it into the river, and only kept enough to cover his dugout, so you could hardly see it, but you could drive over it. When we got there and had been in the wind all day, and as tired as possibly could be (you know how that is), when one gets into warm air on an occasion like this, he will go to sleep nearly instantly.

We had to have our supper. He was a Mormon and he had a wife and seven children, and they were only a year apart, and one looked just exactly like the other, just about the same, it seemed to be, so that the father got mistaken in their

names. When we got up to the table the young ones were ranged all around, and he prayed as a Mormon to the Heav- enly Father and blessed and thanked Him for the blessings of the day. There was a crash above us just then. I had gone pretty nearly to sleep, and instead of going on with his prayer, the dirt came down onto our tables, and he says, "God —," right in the middle of his prayer, and then I came very nearly running my fork into my nose. It was a big ox that tried to cross over the dugout; the ox came down with all four legs on the table. We had to get out, and we could not get the ox at all except by putting a chain around his neck and hauling him out. There is more of that kind, but I guess this will do. Now please excuse me, I can not speak off-hand. [Applause.]

GOVERNOR FURNAS: We have with us today a young man who has had a conspicuous part in the development of this commonwealth. In 1854 the Kansas-Nebraska act passed, and this young man in the state of Michigan embraced the first opportunity to cast his lot in this then untried region of country. I have known him intimately since the following year. He has been a pioneer, trying to advance the interests and promote the good of this country we now enjoy. That gentleman is J. Sterling Morton, who is with us this afternoon. I call on him.

HON. J. STERLING MORTON: I don't know that I can add anything to this reunion. As I came in I heard this remark from my long-time friend relative to the times in this state, how public sentiment had changed—our senators changed their minds. It was suggested by him that this resolution should pass, and a legislature—not the people of the state—should ignore the word "white" in the constitution. That was a very remarkable statement and it suggested to me that there were other changes. He insisted upon this legislative act in the state of Nebraska as an additional precedent to its admission into the Union, declining to admit Kansas because it had done the same thing. So there were a great many things—it was a pretty good thing in Nebraska to make a

constitution without submitting that question to the people, and it was a very wrong thing to do the same thing in Kansas. The secretary and acting governor and I¹ organized Hall county in 1858 and appointed Stolley one of the commissioners—we appointed the whole thing from Omaha. Already they had begun the cultivation of corn, and they had sent in specimens to show what they could do, that there were no nubbins, so I repudiate that intimation that they only grew small corn there. As early as the Pawnee War, you remember it, gentlemen, there was a very successful and prosperous settlement at Grand Island. I remember we sent a man by the name of Thomas Johnson, who was an agent of the stage line at Omaha, to notify Colonel May for troops to protect our people on the Elkhorn against assaults of the Indians, and Grand Island was a station. I think he made the trip to Kearney in three days, and through him we secured a company of cavalry under W. H. Robinson, who came down to the assistance of General Thayer and the governor of the territory. Grand Island was then a source of supply. Now, Mr. President, as to this invitation that Mr. Stolley has extended to you and me, I remember that is true. I wish to go, but he never said anything to me, and I presume not to you, about the wine. I presume you would have gone out, I am not sure about myself.

The settlement at Grand Island was, as Mr. Kennard suggested, the pioneer settlement, and it was instituted there by the Germans, and I question whether any other people would have stood what they did for four or five years—raising corn when it will not pay. While you had \$2 a bushel it was not so very bad employment for any one. But beyond that, afterwards and a long time before Kennard's subdivision, there was quite a large farm on the north side of the Platte from Kearney. J. E. Boyd raised quite a good deal of corn; I think he raised enough to run a brewery there. (I can not

¹It should be said here that Mr. Morton was acting-governor by virtue of his position as secretary of the territory when Hall county was organized, which explains his statement that "the Secretary, and Acting-Governor and I organized Hall county in 1858."

see how Kennard came so near to Grand Island and did not smell that brewery.)

The travel in those days from the river to the Mississippi required a great deal of fortitude. I remember in the winter of 1867 of going from Council Bluffs in a stage to Iowa City. We had three on a seat. The fare was \$21, and meals at stations consisting of sausage and hot bread and coffee, one meal \$1 each. I wish to say that there was less grumbling about the facilities and comforts of traveling by stage coach then than there is in the Pullman car now. People now demand everything that the imagination can conceive of. In those stage coach days there was less fault-finding with methods of transportation, with the rates of transportation. I remember pretty well I filed an original paper with our State Historical Society some time ago. I had great good fortune in raising potatoes one year. I found that the Denver market demanded potatoes and I sent out two wagons loaded, and they sold in Denver at 22 cents a pound, but the cost of transportation was 12 cents a pound, and after I paid the commission man and the other expenses I had about \$55 left, so that the extortion of the mule society of that time was as great as the railroads today. So that I think while I have a great regard for the good old times, that the present times are rather preferable to men of our age.

The experience related by Mr. Stolley about the ox reminds me of a trip taken with Mr. Woolworth in 1867. We got to Nebraska City, arriving there at dark. At that time Woolworth had to appeal a case in the supreme court. In driving out we drove over a dugout the same as he describes, and knocked down the stove pipe, and the proprietor of the mansion emerged from under cover in great rage.

There is one thing among the old-timers,—we all felt our isolated condition. There was more cordiality in those days than in these civilized times. We loved company, and it was a God's blessing when some one came to the home out on the prairie, a long ways from neighbors and you could shake a friendly hand. There was a certain open-hearted cordiality

that was heartfelt all over these prairies everywhere in the West. I am sorry to say that with the luxuries of more refined civilized life that cordiality that existed then has largely passed away.

I remember Judge Bradford, whom we met in Iowa. He said it was a very cloudy night, and he and Judge Bennett arrived at a cabin and asked to stay all night. They said, "Yes, but we can not give you much." We have nothing but corn meal and salt and water," and he said the cake was made and they could judge of it. After supper he lighted his pipe and then heard the woman of the house say to her husband, "John, if those pups sleep in the meal much more it will not be fit for bread."

PRESIDENT FURNAS: The women did their part well in pioneer days. I see before me a lady who was a pioneer school teacher on an Indian reservation. She is here with us as a pioneer today, Mrs. MacMurphy.

MRS. MACMURPHY: It is true that I was a teacher in the very early days when I was a girl of fourteen, and moreover I was a teacher under one of the friends who is with us today. I taught in Governor Furnas's family on the Omaha Indian reservation, in the year, I think, of 1864. In fact, one of the pupils that I have just been passing the usual salutations with, that have been a pleasure between us for a good many years, never ceases telling me how I treated him and how I was under contract to make him behave, and I in turn tell him that he didn't seem to be under contract to behave, and now this we enjoy very much. This pupil was one year younger than I was.

After riding over the prairies of Iowa, day after day, my father and his family, the most of them in a wagon, which he had covered and made comfortable, and back of it a buggy with one horse driven by myself, a girl twelve years old, with my little twin brothers beside me. We went as you have, starting in the morning from a house where we got shelter the night before, and would go perhaps all day long over the hills, not seeing another house until we reached some place

where we could get shelter at night. We came to the Missouri, and a vivid picture is before me—beside it a young girl standing out there barefoot, a beautiful girl, as the average would make of that class. We learned afterwards that she was even then only about fifteen years old, and a widow of Jules, for whom Julesburg was named. We waited there for the ferryboat to come to the landing to take us across the river, and then we were in Nebraska. There are other pictures still more beautiful. I feel that I stand here as a representative of several generations of pioneers. One of them whom you know well.

My husband was even earlier than I to come to Nebraska, up the Missouri river in the boats as it has been related, in the year 1867 to Decatur, the town almost the earliest to be settled and to which the first railroad was laid out, an air line from Chicago to Decatur. That town is still waiting for its railroad.

My husband and I in the years after had planned that when the railroad reached Decatur we should go into Decatur on the first train. He has passed out, and it may perhaps be my pleasure yet to go if such an event should occur, because but very few of you can understand, unless you did live in that section, the stage difficulties, and the efforts and desires of a number of marked individuals who lived in that queer little town in their efforts to have a railroad there.

PRESIDENT FURNAS: We haven't the acquaintance of the other ladies here. Those of you who have please call out their names that they may take part in these reminiscences. If not, I will call upon General Vifquain.

GEN. VICTOR VIFQUAIN:¹ Mr. President—We are not young men any more. Years have whitened our hairs, besides myself, and I hope for most of you that the heart is still

¹General Victor Vifquain was born in Brussels, Belgium, May 20, 1836. He received a military education in an academy of his native town, and in 1858 emigrated to America and established his home on a tract of un-surveyed land in Saline county, Nebraska. With the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted with the 53d New York as a private and was mustered out eight months later with the rank of adjutant. In 1862 he was appointed adjutant of the 97th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and rose to

young, but I assure you I remember with the greatest pleasure the friends I made forty-five years ago in the state of Nebraska. I received my first lessons from Morton. I have been steadfast ever since; I will remain so. We made it a matter of pride then as young men to honor the state by whatever we might be called upon to do. We didn't think to make money. We thought the world was going to take care of us. Some of us have been sadly disappointed. The world takes care of those who take care of themselves, because this is a very selfish world, Mr. President. And when I thought of this meeting this morning I was hoping that I would meet more of the old settlers of the state, of the continentals you might call us, the Old Guard. There are too few to hear our old friend, Mr. Cox. There are more that ought to be here. I don't know of a single one of the old citizens of the state that have been conspicuous who has disgraced the state; most of them have honored the state, and the young generation owe them a great deal, but they don't think they do. One thing that I regret very much is that some people don't take interest enough in the education of the fireside to teach their children what they owe to those who have made the state and who have kept it. This is a good time to speak of such matters. I think we have all thought of that, but know we have been derelict in teaching them that which they should know. I hope at some other time when we meet again there will be more of us. We will feel more free to talk because the number is larger. I thank you for your attention. [Applause.]

the rank of brigadier-general. He was awarded a medal of honor by the Congress of the United States, and was the only Nebraskan to ever receive such distinction. He was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, in October, 1865. After the war he returned to Nebraska, and in 1867 was the democratic candidate for Congress from the fourth district. In 1871 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention of that year. In 1879 he established the *Daily State Democrat* at Lincoln. In 1886 he was appointed by President Cleveland as consul at Baranquilla, and was promoted to the consulate at Colon in 1888. In 1891 he was appointed adjutant-general of Nebraska by Governor Boyd. In 1893 he was appointed consul-general to Panama, serving until 1897. In May, 1898, General Vifquain joined the 3d Nebraska Regiment for the Spanish-American War, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. With the resignation of Colonel Bryan he became colonel of the regiment. He was mustered out with the regiment May, 1899. General Vifquain died at Lincoln, Nebraska, January 7, 1904.

PRESIDENT FURNAS: I knew Nathan Blakely when he ventured as far west as Gage county. That country was then of very doubtful character, whether it could be civilized. He and a few others went in an early day, and have made that county bloom as a rose with one of the finest inland towns in the state.

MR. BLAKELY:¹ Mr. President—I don't know as I can make any remarks on this occasion. I have been very feeble in health and have been for a number of years. I located in Beatrice in July, 1857, in company with a brother of mine and a cousin and four or five wagonloads of immigrants. We started from Iowa towards Omaha, expecting to locate there. When we got there in June, 1857, we found that all of the land was claimed between Omaha and the Elkhorn river, a distance of about twenty miles. There were no settlements on this land; there were one or two small buildings put up, but there were stakes driven in the quarter-section corners with some person's name on who had claimed that quarter-section. We had a great desire to jump some of those claims that were unoccupied, but we were told that if we did that the men before leaving would have thrown us into the river or tar-and-feathered us. We didn't desire to go through that ordeal, and so we started to go out as far as the Elkhorn with our ox teams and wagons, and stayed there about a week. There was but one claim at that time of 120 acres that was not claimed by some one. We went to examine that, and it was very rocky and sandy. The members of that club in Omaha, they said that they would certainly perform some very severe operations upon us if we dared to jump these

¹Nathan Blakely was born in Roxbury, Connecticut, July 25, 1824. He was educated at Roxbury Academy, and during his young manhood was a teacher in New York, New Jersey, and Illinois, and an editor at Birmingham, New Jersey. He settled in Gage county, Nebraska, July 17, 1857, and resided on a farm until 1864, during which time he also engaged in freighting across the plains. He then engaged in the general merchandise business in Beatrice until 1875. In 1861 he was elected to the territorial legislature, and again elected in 1866. He was elected to the state legislature in 1868, and served during the first session held in Lincoln. He was receiver of the United States land office at Beatrice from 1869 to 1875. Mr. Blakely died in 1907.

pieces of land. It would astonish you to know their names, some of the principal men and lawyers that probably live in Omaha. We really heard that they had thrown one man into the river because he had jumped one claim, but we did not want to run any risk, and so we started down the river, understanding that there was a ferry down about half way between there and the mouth of the river where we could cross into the interior. We found that ferry had been washed out. We went on to Bellevue, and the next morning was the 4th of July. We made a very early start and went up to Omaha. We arrived in Omaha a little before noon that day, and I recollect one circumstance that I shall never forget. They told us that a man had ridden a horse upstairs on the second story where a saloon was kept, and we got there just as the horse was half down the stairs. We saw that. I think that man was Dr. Henry. We stayed there a day or two and went across to Council Bluff's and down the opposite side to nearly opposite Plattsouth to a small little town called Jacobs. There we crossed over into Nebraska. We heard of Weeping Water falls, a very fine locality for a flouring mill. We drove out there and we found that everything there was claimed for a long distance.

We found a party there that were going to Nebraska for the same purpose we were, so we agreed together, about eight wagons in all, that we would go up to the Big Blue. As near as I can tell we crossed not very far from where Lincoln now stands on our way to the Blue. We suffered for water on the road. We struck the Big Blue in Saline county. We did not find anything like the timber we expected to find nor the rich bottom land, so we made up our minds to go into Kansas. In Gage county we found a company there from Nebraska City. They urged us to stay. We kept on down the river, and when we got to Beatrice we found another company there, located about six weeks before we got there. They urged us to stop. I think there were some forty members in this party; they formed a company to locate that town. We commenced looking around to find a claim. We

found there were no improvements. They said every settler was entitled to a quarter-section of timberland and a prairie quarter-section. When we investigated we found that some of these were several miles from Beatrice. We finally decided to locate there for good. Finally we got land within about a mile and a half of the city, and we stayed there. My brother died about three years ago, and I am still living there. At the time we located there we had to go to Brownville to trade, sixty miles away. There were very few settlements between our place and Brownville, but the people of Brownville insisted that we leave that country and locate in Nemaha. They said, "You will be sorry that you stayed there, our land is good." We paid no particular attention to that advice, and I am very glad to say that I have been there since 1857 and expect to stay there as much longer as I can.

MR. W. W. COX:¹ Mr. President—I am a sort of a tenderfoot as compared with many of these speakers here, but still I was here some time ago. Very little has been said about this city and its immediate surroundings. You were all on the ground so long before Lincoln was thought of, that it has escaped your notice to tell the folks anything about how people located here once. On the 2d of July, 1861, I think, in company with one of the young settlers of the Dee family, I made a two-wheeled cart propelled by oxen, Buck and Bright, I guess they were called. We came down from the Dee home, which was five miles south of here, and came up here. At that time there were two blind tracks across this town site, and the wild inhabitants, so far as I know of, were a beautiful drove of antelopes about where the government

¹William Wallace Cox was born in Versailles, New York, November 12, 1832, son of Mordecai and Catherine Peters Cox. The family moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, where the father died, and the mother with her children went to Green county, Wisconsin. In his young manhood Mr. Cox was a school teacher in Wisconsin and Illinois. In 1858 he removed to Iowa, and in February, 1860, settled at Nebraska City. In 1864 he moved to Seward county, where he resided during most of his later years. In 1888 he edited a "History of Seward County," which he revised and published in a second edition in 1905. Mr. Cox died February 25, 1907.

square was; they were the only inhabitants of the city of Lincoln so far as I know.

Now, I want to tell you in regard to the first settlement of this town site. On the following 4th of July, wife and I were living over here at the basin. We concluded to gather some gooseberries. Along about eleven o'clock we heard a cheer at the little cabin. When we came in sight, we beheld that the stars and stripes fluttered over our cabin; and how came it there? Had it fallen from heaven or where did it come from? But we heard some male voices there and we went over to the cabin, and there they were, Uncle Dr. McKesson, that splendid specimen of manhood Elder Young, Peter Shamp, and Jacob Dawson, Luke Lavender, and Edward Warnes. They had come and they had brought the blessed flag and we had a 4th of July celebration in '62 there at the Salt Basin, and a jolly good time. They were looking for a place to found a colony and they looked all around, but they located right here on this quarter-section, and they named it the town of Lancaster, and in a year and a half after that they held a county seat election, and it was held at my cabin, and we voted the county seat of Lancaster county here at the town of Lancaster, and I understand the records of Lancaster show nothing of the kind, but it is a fact just the same. The years have rolled by. When the capital was located I was one of those peculiarly sanguine creatures, and I predicted in my wild imagination that it would not be twenty-five years until we had a population of 5,000 in the city of Lincoln. Just think how wild we all were. I was perhaps the oldest of the lot and yet how far short of the reality. It seems like awakening from a Rip Van Winkle sleep every time I come into this city and behold its grandeur and development.
[Applause.]

DR. RENNER:¹ My best hold is the pen. It is rather unfair to expect a pump to give water both at the spout and pump

¹Dr. Frederick Renner, Omaha, Nebraska, was born in 1830 at Spires, in Rhenish Bavaria. He emigrated to America, and shortly afterward joined a party of friends, with the intention of traveling overland to California. Reaching Nebraska City in May, 1856, he was persuaded to join

handle, but since you were kind enough to call on me I will simply relate that perhaps I have killed as many rabbits as anybody in this assembly, because I was one of the surveyors when the surveyor general's office was located in Leavenworth to run the base line along the 40° parallel from the Missouri river, and going on that line straight west to the summit of the Rocky mountains, then on to the western boundary of Utah. Of course no Colorado was thought of until after we returned from our two-years trip. We took nothing but a blind trail. Basing it on the imaginary line between Kansas and Nebraska we struck the Republican, crossing the base line seven times, I think, in Nuckolls county. I was often ahead to make a diagram of the country in order that we might tell where to locate our camp for the next night, to find water and perhaps wood, and also rock because we had to set mile stones and half-mile stones wherever possible with rock; otherwise we had to erect "niggerheads." On the Republican river we saw the first prairie-dog villages, one after another. The fellow that was with me on horseback was an habitual smoker, and he had his tobacco, which was the kinnikinic made from the sumac leaves found on the road. When we first struck that prairie-dog village, we saw snakes and any number of them. I says, "Let us go to work and get the rattles off the snakes, then we can show the fellows at the camp." We took the steel ramrod of a gun that we had; we had some revolvers, but as a usual thing we carried these old army-muskets. We killed a snake, and one fellow cut off the rattles and put the rattles into a salt bag, and lo and behold, you would not believe it today. It is a fact we filled that salt bag before we finished, and we went back to camp to show them. They asked us

the surveying party of Col. Charles A. Manners, then engaged in establishing the boundary line between Kansas and Nebraska. He later practiced medicine at Nebraska City until 1861, and then established the Nebraska *Staats-Zeitung*, which he continued to publish until 1876. From 1867 to 1870 he was assessor of internal revenue of Nebraska. In 1875 he was appointed revenue agent for Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, and Colorado, with headquarters at St. Louis, but resigned one year later and returned to Nebraska City. During his later years Dr. Renner has resided in Omaha.

what kind of mineral we had there. It was nothing but the rattles of rattlesnakes. You tell that today to any man living in Nebraska only ten years, and he would say that is a snake story, but it is an actual fact, and J. Sterling Morton has seen them.

CAMPAIGNING AGAINST CRAZY HORSE.

READ BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEBRASKA STATE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JANUARY 14, 1903.

BY DAVID T. MEARS,¹ CHADRON, NEBRASKA.

In 1875-76 I was in Washington, D. C. In January I received a letter from General Crook, who was then in command of the Department of the Platte, to report to him at Cheyenne, Wyoming, as soon as possible to organize his transportation for a summer campaign against the Sioux and other Indians who were then on the war-path, killing settlers and committing all kinds of depredations. I landed in Cheyenne in due time and went to work at once. My particular business was to organize pack-trains. Right here is a good place to describe a pack-train. It consists of a lot of medium sized mules on which to carry supplies for the army when we cut loose from the wagon trains. We could then keep up with the command, let the soldiers go when and where they

¹David Young Mears, Chadron, Nebraska, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1833, son of John Blair and Martha Young Mears. At the age of fifteen years he went to Pittsburg, and for several years was employed on the steamboats plying the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In 1856 he went to the Pacific coast, where he engaged in mining and freighting. He later went to Idaho, and thence to Montana, and in 1869 to White Pine, Nevada. Mr. Mears was with General Crook, as transportation manager, during the campaigns against the Indians from 1874 to 1879. In the spring of 1880 he went to Ft. Niobrara. He was the original settler on the land that now embraces the site of Valentine, county seat of Cherry county, and was one of the commissioners appointed to organize that county. He served as county commissioner there, and as postmaster at Valentine. He later located at Chadron, and became one of the first county commissioners of Dawes county and the first mayor of Chadron. He served subsequently as justice of the peace, police judge, water commissioner, and member of the city council.

would or travel as fast as they wished. The pack-train was right at their heels, with their provisions, blankets, ammunition, tents, or feed for the horses. A pack-train generally consists of about sixty pack and ten riding mules, led by one bell horse. An army horse will do, just so he is gentle and is a good kicker. Mules are very playful, and the horse that kicks, bites, and fights them most is the horse that suits them best. Keep the bell horse in hand, and Indians will get very few mules in case of a stampede.

We had eight such trains as above described when we left Cheyenne for the Bighorn country in Wyoming, besides about one hundred wagons divided into four trains, each train under the supervision of a wagon-master and one assistant.

About the first of March, 1876, we left Cheyenne on our Indian hunt. The weather was very cold nearly all the time we were gone on that trip. We went via Ft. Laramie and Ft. Fetterman. The latter fort was close to where the village of Douglas, Wyoming, now stands. From there we went over to the Dry Fork of Powder river, where we had our first alarm from Indians. We had some beef cattle with the command and every few days had one killed. There were about a dozen left, and as Indians are very fond of beef they will run some chances to get the cattle. One night they shot the herder, ran off all our beef cattle, and we never saw any of them since. Our scouts from here were sent out in advance to locate the Indian village. They were to meet the command at the crossing of the Crazy Woman's fork of the Powder river. The scouts returned and reported that they had seen signs of Indians, and after a needed short rest were again sent ahead to locate, if possible, their village. After a few days the scouts returned with what they called good news. They had located a village of about sixty tepees. For two days we had orders not to shoot under any circumstances, nor to make any undue noise, as we had to make a sneak to surprise the Indians. The night before we jumped the Indians was one of the coldest nights I had ever experienced. We left

camp about two o'clock in the morning of March 17, and opened the campaign on St. Patrick's day. Several companies rode through the village, shooting right and left and stampeded the Indians, who soon rallied, returned, and bravely defended their families. A great many people have an idea that Indians are not brave, that they will only sneak on the enemy; but let such be undeceived. Indians will average with white men in bravery. I noticed on this trip that when the troops were surprised in camp, as occurred several times during the summer, they would try to dodge every bullet that came. After the fight in the early morning several soldiers were found killed. How the Indians suffered in killed and wounded we never knew, as the troops never went back to the battlefield, but left their dead in the hands of the Indians.

General Crook decided to return to Cheyenne to reorganize for a summer campaign against the same Indians. We were in rendezvous camp near Cheyenne several weeks and made a start for the Bighorn country well equipped for a summer campaign. We took the same route we had taken before, and arrived by easy marches at old Ft. Reno, Wyoming. The scouts had been sent out a few days previously and soon brought in news that Indians were plenty but they could not locate their camp. We broke camp and moved farther west and located camp on Tongue river. We had not been in camp long when the Indians surprised us by firing into camp. The next day we packed the wagons, mounted the infantry on pack mules, and with four days' rations we left camp for Rosebud, as the scouts had located the Indian camp on that stream. The second day from camp we found the carcasses of several buffalo which had been very recently killed by the Indians. Although it was not more than nine o'clock A.M., General Crook decided to go into camp until the Indian village was definitely located. But the Indians were on the lookout for us, and had come about six miles to attack us, which they did before we got into camp. They were in front, rear, flanks, and on every hilltop, far and near. I had been in several Indian battles, but never saw so many Indians at

one time before, at least not when they were on the war-path. We had about six hundred men, having left about three hundred to guard the wagon train. We also had eighty Shoshones, eighty Crows, and fifty Pawnees as allies. They made good scouts and did good work. They all acted very brave, each tribe vicing with the others to outdo in acts of bravery.

I had a very close call myself at this Rosebud fight. We were half a mile from the creek and needed water badly, especially in the hospital. I started with several canteens, went on foot, and kept well out of sight, going down a ravine. There was a Shoshone Indian who had left his saddle at the creek when the fight started and was going after it. We kept together for several hundred yards. He then left me and went alone for his saddle, as I could strike the creek in a nearer way. The first thing we knew the Sioux had us cut off from the command. There were eight or ten of them who opened fire on us. I got behind a bank and stood them off until some of the troops came toward me and drove the Indians away, but they got my Indian friend. When I saw that the Sioux had him going ahead of them, I knew he would not last long. He turned around and fired at the Sioux, and when they found his gun empty a couple of Sioux ran up so close on him that he had no time to load his gun. The Shoshone jumped off his pony and sprang over a bank of the creek. A Sioux who was at his heels lit upon him and stabbed him in the back with a butcher knife, leaving the knife in the Shoshone's back. After the day's battle I went directly to find my Indian and found him lying on his face, dead, with the knife through his heart. I pulled it out and returned it to its scabbard which was lying in the ground where the Sioux Indian had left it in his hurry to save his own scalp. He did not even scalp the Shoshone, which proves what a great hurry he was in.

The Rosebud battle lasted from about nine o'clock in the morning until near sundown, when the Indians withdrew and were soon out of sight. The battle was fought on the 17th day of June, 1876. The Indians had gained their point, which

was to hold us there until they could get their camp moved about forty miles from the Rosebud, and go into camp again on the Little Bighorn, where eight days after General Custer met them and was utterly defeated by them. We had ten men killed and several badly wounded in this fight. The Indians suffered a good deal as we afterwards learned. General Crook returned with his command to the wagon train, and went into camp on Goose creek to await orders from General Sheridan. We were in camp a long time without hearing from the outside world. The Indians were very brave, thinking they had got the best of it at the Rosebud, and I guess they had as much to crow over as anybody. They would often fire into our camp. At last, about the 4th of July, a courier came from Ft. Fetterman with the news of the Custer massacre, which had been known all over Europe eight or nine days before we heard of it, although we were within sixty miles of where it occurred. General Crook had tried to get in communication with General Terry who was in command of the Department of Dakota, but the scouts always returned with the cry of "too many Indians" between the commands. We were in camp until troops arrived from all points that could spare a corporal's guard, when we broke camp and relieved the monotony by marching through the Indian country with two thousand men and ten days' rations. We went where we wished with a command so large, though the Indians still had the best of it numerically and their knowledge of the country gave them a chance to run or fight. We soon made a junction with General Terry on the Yellowstone river, but the Indians had scattered and we were not molested much by them.

We left General Terry and started for the Black Hills, thinking to come across some Indians. They had divided up into small bands which would give them a better chance to depredate against the settlers in the vicinity of Deadwood. General Crook scoured the country all he could, but as the rainy season had set in it was very difficult to do much scouting. The next twelve days was one of the hardest marches

United States troops ever made. We came down to horse meat for rations, and that so poor, there was not fat enough on a dozen horses to season the gruel for a sick grasshopper. The horses were not killed until they gave out and could go no farther. With the last meal of beans we had in the pack-train I concluded to have quite a blow-out and invite the General to breakfast. Next morning our cook got all the beans he could get together for one grand mess. He cooked them in the evening, and some soldiers came around camp and offered him \$20 for the beans. The cook told me of the offer. I told him not to sell for any money, as I had invited General Crook and staff to breakfast. Well, the next morning the beans were all gone—stolen. The cook swore he did not sell them, neither did he eat them, but I will always think that cook got what he could eat and sold the balance.

It rained every day. The horses were giving out, soldiers walking through mud. In the evening when we went into camp there was not a thing to eat but meat from poor horses, ten or fifteen of which were killed each evening and eaten with no seasoning whatever.

Seventy-five miles from Deadwood we surprised a large band of Indians, about forty tepees, American Horse's band. We kept out of sight until daybreak, when we made the attack. Several were killed on both sides and a great many soldiers wounded. American Horse soon had runners out to other Indian camps. Crazy Horse was soon on hand with all his force and made it very interesting for us for six hours. After this battle, called "Slim Buttes," we fared a little better for something to eat. We had buffalo meat, and besides the Indian ponies were fat and we had plenty of them. I really thought that horse meat was good and wondered why we did not eat more horse at home. We could not follow the Indians on account of lack of rations, and the only thing that I could hope for was, that the man who stole the beans was killed. We arrived at Deadwood and were met by the citizens of that place with open arms and a generous hospitality that only those big-hearted miners know how to give. From there

the command came to Ft. Robinson, Nebraska, where a great many Indians had come in to give themselves up. We found them to be, generally, women and children and old and decrepit men with no guns. This was just what the fighting Indians wanted—to get rid of those non-combatants who were only an encumbrance to them. Let the Government feed the squaws while the bucks fought the troops.

General Crook was not satisfied with the surrender, and decided to make a winter campaign against Mr. Crazy Horse. We started again from Ft. Robinson and Ft. Laramie in November, 1876, with a large command which required an extra amount of transportation to carry supplies. We arrived at Crazy Woman's creek and went into camp, having seen no Indians, but the scouts had been busy and had located a large village in the Bighorn mountains on the headwaters of the creek we were then camped on. Here again is where the pack-trains came into play. We cut loose from the wagon train and proceeded up the creek where it would be impossible for wagons to go. It began to get cold. After a march of twenty miles we laid in camp all day expecting to make a night march. We dared not build a fire as the Indians would see our smoke. Cold? well I should say "Yes." Our spread for dinner was frozen beans, frozen bread, with snow balls and pepper on the side; supper the same, less the beans. We began to think that the government was treating us rather cool. Horse meat would have been a Delmonico dinner. The scouts came into camp in the evening and reported the Indian camp, supposed to be that of Crazy Horse, Standing Elk, and Young American Horse. We made the attack at daybreak and completely surprised the Indians, who soon rallied and came very near turning the tables on us, when eighty packers left their mules in the rear of the command and joined in the fight and soon had the Indians on the retreat. We looted the village and burned everything we could not take away. This was the most telling battle against the Sioux that was fought during that 1876 campaign. It had more to do to make them surrender than all the other fights. We found that Crazy

Horse was not in that fight, but was camped on Powder river. Had he been there with all his determined braves the battle might have had a different termination. He was so disgusted with that camp for retreating and giving up everything that he would hardly let the starving, freezing Indians come into his camp. His action in this case had its effect on him at his final surrender. General Crook made up his mind to try to strike Crazy Horse if possible before he left the country, but the cavalry horses and wagon mules were getting poor, the snow so deep, and the weather so terribly cold that it was beginning to tell on the men, and he concluded to give up the chase. We made a detour of a few days' march on the Powder river and headwater of the Bellefourche and Cheyenne river which brought us to Pumpkin Butte, where we camped on Christmas Eve, just twenty-six years ago this day, and a colder day and night I never slept out of doors. Several mules froze stiff and fell over during the night. So on the 25th of December we left Pumpkin Buttes and Crazy Horse behind and started for Cheyenne, which caused a general rejoicing among men and mules. The backbone of the Indian war was broken; but the main vertebra was still defiant, viz., Crazy Horse.

The next summer General Crook started again. He sent troops in all directions to bring in all Indians that had not previously surrendered. They had been coming in during the winter to Chief Red Cloud's camp which was then situated near Ft. Robinson, Nebraska. General Crook went personally to Ft. Robinson to superintend the surrender as they arrived. They were coming and going all the time, and he intended to put a stop to that. So he issued an order that no Indian should leave the agency without his permission. That made the Indians "heap mad," and they concocted a scheme to kill him. They were to call a council to talk with him about the surrender, when some one was to shoot him and have a general fight. An Indian, whom General Crook had befriended at some time, told Crook all about the plan. When the time came for the talk the General had the whole place

surrounded with troops. When the Indians saw such an array of soldiers they thought better of the plan, and the assassination did not take place. The Indians appeared to be undecided what to do, whether to go out again on the war-path or to surrender.

Crazy Horse was still out and had runners going back and forth all the time. They kept him posted about affairs at the agency. General Crook concluded to disarm the Indians and set a time for them to appear and give up their arms. When the time arrived three-fourths of the Indians started out again on the war-path. They went about twenty-five miles and entrenched themselves on Chadron creek, just four miles from where I am now writing. The General had "boots and saddles" sounded, and a large body of troops took along with them a couple of mountain howitzers and a Gatling gun. When they arrived within gunshot, no shot having been fired as yet, the commanding officer called to the Indians under a flag of truce and told them he would just give them five minutes to surrender. When the five minutes were up he let go his cannon and the flag went up instanter. They were taken back to the agency, where they were all disarmed. Crazy Horse was on his way to the agency, the General having sent friendly Indians out to meet him. His marches were very slow as his ponies were very poor, the squaws and children worn out, cold, and hungry. When within twenty miles of the agency he stubbornly refused to go further, but the General sent him word by other Indians that he would bring him in if he had to call all the troops in the United States. He sent some of his aids-de-camp with plenty of provisions and wagons to haul the women and children. After a long talk and being assured he would not be hurt he reluctantly agreed to come in. There was a general rejoicing among the Indians when he agreed to come in, and he was met by nearly all the Indians at the agency. It was an imposing sight to see all those Indians, several thousand in all, headed by Crazy Horse himself, who was riding beside Lieutenant Clark of Crook's staff. He was escorted directly to General Crook,

who shook hands with the chief and directed that he should be made comfortable as well as all his people. The next day was set to disarm Crazy Horse's band. They had come into the fort, and the agency was located a short distance away. In the morning Crazy Horse, personally, was not at the fort, but was said to be at the agency, where he was found by the Indian police that had been sent after him. But he refused to return to the fort with them; the police so reported on their return to the fort. General Crook sent the police back—those police were all Indians—to take an ambulance with them and bring Crazy Horse to the fort. We all expected it would bring on a big fight as the Indian police were very determined, but they brought him in without much of a demonstration from the other Indians. He was put in the guard-house, where there was the usual guard, and as a precaution several Indians were detailed as extra guards. Crazy Horse was very sullen and morose. All of a sudden he jumped up, brandishing a large knife, and made for the door. An Indian jumped on his back and pinioned his arms. The soldier guard sprang forward with his gun at a charge. Crazy Horse was seen to fall. When the excitement was over Crazy Horse was dead, having been pierced through the body with either a knife or the bayonet of the soldier. Thus died one of the greatest Indian war chiefs that ever fought a battle with the white men.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF EARLY DAYS IN DECATUR, NEBRASKA.

BY CAPT. S. T. LEAMING.¹

I have been asked by the Historical Society of Nebraska to give some personal recollections of pioneer life in Burt county, particularly in connection with the settlement of De-

¹Capt. Silas T. Leaming was a native of Schoharie county, New York. At four years of age he moved with his parents to La Porte, Indiana, where he went to country school and worked as a civil engineer. He crossed the plains to California in 1852, returning in 1855.

catur, and the steamboats which then seemed the link between the Wild West and civilization. It has been said that all things pass away when their usefulness is ended. Whether this be true or not, the days of steamboating on the upper Missouri were of short duration. The locomotive with its long train of cars sent them into oblivion with the stage coach and the prairie schooner.

The very first steamer to come as far as this point was sent out by the government in 1819 with a party of explorers. This boat was named Western Engineer and commanded by Maj. Stephen H. Long. The expedition remained at a point just below Council Bluff during the winter of 1819-20. Early in the spring, the boat received a new commander and was used for transporting government supplies to the forts and trading posts along the Missouri. The second steamer to plow the waters of the "Big Muddy" was the Yellowstone, owned by the American Fur Company and commanded by Captain Bennett. This steamer made its first trip during the summer of 1831. From this date until after the close of the Civil War, steamers made regular trips between St. Louis and the Yellowstone. During the last years of steam navigation on the upper Missouri, shifting sands and changing boundaries rendered extreme care necessary in order to avoid being stranded on a sand bar, and progress was slow, until even steamers, that the old settlers declared could run over a heavy dew, came less and less frequently. Coming here in 1856, I found them still plying and eagerly looked for by the few white inhabitants living in settlements near the river. These steamers were not "floating palaces," but they represented a certain phase of luxury and were the connecting link with the outside world. There was no hurry in those

As surveyor for the Iowa Central Airline R. R. he surveyed the route of that road from Ida Grove, Iowa, to Decatur, Nebraska. He settled in Decatur in 1857 and was the first mayor of the town. In 1859 he was a member of the territorial legislature, and later surveyed the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservation. He was first lieutenant, and captain of Company I, 2d Nebraska Cavalry, and took part in the campaign leading to the battle of White Stone Hills. He was married in 1869 to Elizabeth Thompson of Decatur. After her death he married, in 1897, Miss Marion Hutchinson of Fordwick, Canada. He died February 18, 1906.

days of elegant leisure, but the instant the whistle of a steamer was heard there was a general stampede for the landing. Parties were quickly improvised, and the eatables and drinkables aboard were levied upon by those whose principal living consisted of such delicacies as venison, wild turkey, prairie chicken, and game of every variety. These were gladly exchanged for bacon, fruit, vegetables, etc. There was always a darky aboard with banjo or fiddle, so the festivities culminated in a dance.

At the time of which I write, 1856, the principal trading post at Decatur was held by Peter A. Sarpy, and for a time Clement Lambert was his chief clerk. Like most Indian traders, Lambert was fond of his booze. One evening a steamer arrived from St. Louis and tied up for the night. This was the signal for a general carousal, and Lambert went on a tear. He owned a famous pony, as fearless as himself. When Lambert got fairly full, he stripped to pants and Indian leggings, buckled a belt around his waist, stuck in it a pair of Colt's revolvers, sprang to the back of his pony, gave a couple of Indian war-whoops, and made for the river. Barely halting long enough to give another yell, and with a gun in either hand, he ordered the gangway open, which was quickly done under the force of circumstances. Then with a command, more forcible than elegant, he told the pony to go, and he went, not only on to the steamer, but up the flight of stairs, into the saloon, and up to the bar. Here he ordered a big drink for Billy, the pony, and commanded every soul present to "drink to the health of Billy and the President of the United States."

During the Civil War, steamers reduced in size and with light draft carried supplies to the forts as far north as Benton and Pierre, bringing back rich furs, by which many traders made independent fortunes.

Just here, a personal incident connected with steamboating may not be out of place. The uprising of the northern Indians and the dreadful massacres had called out a large number of troops who went in defense of the white settlers.

I was then captain of Company I, 2d Nebraska Cavalry, Governor Furnas, colonel of the regiment. Being severely ill at Crow Creek agency, it became necessary to send me to the hospital at Ft. Randall. As one of the fur company's steamers came puffing down the river, it was hailed for this purpose. Fearing they were to be pressed into the service, the captain paid no heed to the signal, whereupon the officers in command ordered a shot fired across her bow, causing a quick change in the direction of the boat, for she speedily came to the landing, and I was carried aboard and safely conveyed to the hospital. During the trip, the Captain became interested in my condition, and at a point where they were taking on wood, the Captain sent the private who had been detailed to take care of me ashore, and told him to get a bush of bull berry. The bush was brought, loaded with berries, red, acid, and astringent. The Captain told me to eat a handful, or extract and swallow the juice, which I did. Within an hour I experienced great relief, and to this I feel sure I owe my life.

The first lumber-yard established on the upper Missouri was at Omadi, Dacotah county, one of the first towns laid out in the territory of Nebraska. Steamers from St. Louis came to this point laden with lumber for the flourishing young town. A schoolhouse was erected, sawmill built, and hopes were high for making Omadi the county seat of Dacotah county. Today, the site of Omadi is marked by a sandbar on the opposite side of the river from where it was originally located. The treacherous Missouri, having decided to change her bed, cut out the bank, and swept over and around to the other side, leaving the place where poor Omadi had been, in Iowa.

Coming back to 1856, the date of my arrival in Decatur, I take up the story of pioneer life in Burt county.

The "Iowa Central Air Line" was surveyed and located to the Missouri river, at a point opposite Decatur. There seemed to be no possible reason for believing the road would not be speedily built through. Having a little money to in-

vest, I decided to purchase land and shares in the county and town. Since I had been one of the engineers in the party surveying the line, my locating here was believed to establish the fact of the point of crossing the river, and shares jumped in one week from one hundred to eleven hundred dollars. It is a matter of history how the Iowa Central Air Line went into possession of the Chicago, North-Western R. R. Co., and was made to swerve to the south in order to reach Council Bluffs, which had come into prominence from being the point where supplies for troops and overland parties were obtained. Stephen Decatur, better known as "Commodore Decatur," was godfather to the town which bears his name. Though sorely disappointed by the railroad failure, the settlers bravely went to work to develop the natural resources of the beautiful and fertile country.

The Indians had occupied the reservation several years, but not until after the close of the Civil War was the allotment made giving to each Indian his own particular portion. I was appointed by the government to make the first allotment, and at the close of the second summer every member of the two tribes, Omaha and Winnebago, was satisfactorily settled.

At the time of my coming there was not a white woman in Decatur.

The first team owned there was a yoke of oxen belonging to me, slow but sure.

Surprise parties were the fashion, and often did they carry a merry party out to the sod house of some settler who was aroused from his slumbers by the "whoa law gee" of the driver. It required some effort to get up a first-class entertainment, but there were always some ready to lend a hand, and by the time a half dozen calico dresses were seen on the street, dances, concerts, lectures, etc., were not infrequent. Many of the settlers were afraid of the Indians, who were our near neighbors, but the people of the town had become accustomed to their antics and war-whoops so that none of these things disturbed them.

One summer, when town lots were at a low ebb, it was decided to make an extra effort to sell some. The 4th of July was at hand, so what could be better than to combine business with pleasure and patriotism. The combined intellect of the place evolved a fine program that should stimulate curiosity and whet the appetite for town lots and a good dinner. A few days before the Fourth, "dodgers" were sent out through the county, reading like this:

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.
TOWN LOTS FOR SALE AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
FREE MEALS FOR EVERYBODY
INCLUDING THE CHILDREN.
A WONDERFUL SURPRISE FOR
AMUSEMENTS.
ORATIONS AND SINGING.
COME EARLY.

The surprise was to be in the form of a war dance and designed for the *climax* of the festivities. The Indian agent, sent by the government to the reservation, entered heartily into the arrangement and promised to furnish the finest specimens at the agency for the war dance. The ladies of Decatur entered into the spirit of the time, and with patriotic fervor vied with each other in preparing delicacies for the banquet, baking "Revolution cake" and "Washington pie," and furnishing enough bread, doughnuts, chicken, baked beans, etc., to feed a regiment. The day was perfect; flags and flowers gaily dressed out the tables set on the green, and everybody was on tiptoe of expectations, ready to welcome the crowds sure to come, with true western hospitality.

A large number of Indians were to come in their war paint and feathers and with the red, blue, or yellow blankets furnished by the government. It was expected they would make a picturesque showing riding down the bluff at full speed on their swift ponies. The expectations were fully met. The Indians are always fond of surprises, and at this time determined to have one of their own, so, instead of waiting quietly

for their part of the program, they came tearing down the bluffs with unearthly yells, whooping as they had been told to do, their blankets and long hair streaming in the wind, just as the farmers and settlers with their wives and children dressed in their Sunday best were coming in on the river road. With one startled look, every last wagon was turned quickly about and went flying home at a galloping pace. They had heard of Indian uprisings, and knowing nothing of the "wonderful surprise," stayed not on the order of their going but went at once. The Decatur people had their war dance, which was an old story to them, and the Indians had the "free meals," for every table was quickly cleared by the hungry savages, who were ready to eat anything from a coyote to a grasshopper.

It is said that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." Surely the people of Decatur that day had reason to feel that fate was against them. Even their patriotic enthusiasm was not rewarded. However, they have gone on with courage unabated, until now, despite the absence of a railroad, they have one of the prettiest towns in the state. They have good schools and churches and beautiful homes where peace, prosperity, and contentment abide under the shade of the groves their own hands have planted.

HISTORY OF THE LINCOLN SALT BASIN.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEBRASKA
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JANUARY 10, 1905.

BY JOHN H. AMES.¹

In attempting to comply with the request of your Society to prepare a history of the Salt Basin near Lincoln, I shall confine myself as closely as possible to documentary evidence,

¹John H. Ames, commissioner of the supreme court of Nebraska, was born on a farm in Windham county, Vermont, near the city of Brattleboro, February 20, 1847; was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, New York, in May, 1868, and in July, 1869, removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he engaged

but for some of its episodes I shall be compelled to resort to my own memory and that of others, concerning transactions of which no previous written memoranda have been made.

As has been mentioned in papers previously read before this body, the saline springs at Lincoln were, in early days, supposed to be caused by large deposits of salt in their vicinity, and because of conditions of manufacture and transportation then prevailing, here and elsewhere, they were regarded as very valuable. It is well known that these considerations were the principal and determining factor that induced the location of the seat of government at this place in the summer of 1867, by commissioners appointed by the legislature and vested with authority to select a site therefor.

In the early winter of 1869-70, the writer prepared a series of articles under the title of "A History of Lincoln," which were printed in a weekly newspaper then published at Lincoln and called the *Nebraska Statesman*. They met with so much popular favor that in the following summer the State Journal Company reproduced them in a pamphlet edition of several thousand copies. In the latter form they were distributed by both public officials and private individuals throughout the United States. But notwithstanding that provocation, public lethargy, due, perhaps, to exhaustion consequent upon the then recently ended Civil War, was so profound, and the public mind was so preoccupied and perplexed with the problems of reconstruction following that conflict, that the country remained at peace. Previously thereto Mr. Augustus F. Harvey, now deceased, then a prominent citizen, and formerly editor and proprietor of the *Statesman*, and who, as

in the practice of law until 1901: In April, 1901, he was appointed to the supreme court commission of Nebraska, which position he still holds, having been twice reappointed. In 1877 he served on a commission to revise the statutes of Nebraska, the work of which was not wholly adopted. He is the author of the revenue law of 1879, which remained in force without important amendment for twenty-five years, and of the homestead exemption law of the same year, which is still in force. He is also the author of the so-called "Slocumb" law of 1881, a statute regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and which is still in force without substantial amendment, and has served as the groundwork for legislation on the same subject in other states.

surveyor and civil engineer, had made the first survey and plat of the town site of Lincoln, had published a pamphlet entitled "Nebraska as It Is," from which my own publication reproduced the following:

"In Lancaster county, averaging forty-five miles from and west of the Missouri river, lies a great salt basin. Within an area of twelve by twenty-five miles, through which Salt creek runs in a northeasterly direction, are found innumerable springs of salt water, containing 28.8 per cent of salt by weight, the product itself containing ninety-five to ninety-seven parts of chloride of sodium (pure salt) and three to five parts of chlorides and sulphates of magnesium, calcium, lime, etc.

"There is no question of the vast wealth which will some day be derived from this region. The absence of fuel for the purpose of manufacture is more than compensated for by the excessive dryness of the atmosphere and the consequent rapidity of evaporation. From the 1st of April to the middle of November scarcely a day passes without a warm, dry wind. During the months of June, July, August, and September the winds are almost constant."

(Mr. Harvey afterward demonstrated by actual experiment that the average evaporation during the months last named is at the rate of ten inches of saturated brine in sixty hours, ten inches of fresh water in seventy-two hours.)

"The salt made by boiling or washing the deposits around the spring crystallizes like the finest table salt. That from solar evaporation, or over slow artificial heat, forms large crystals from 1-16 to 1-8 of an inch, and is more translucent and snowy than the Syracuse or Kanawha salt.

"The location of the salt region is an evidence of that wisdom and goodness of the Creator which men are slow to acknowledge, but upon which all human welfare must rest. It is a curious fact that, as far as we know, all the principal deposits of this one absolute necessity to the preservation of animal life are situated about equal distances apart, and with an apparent forethought of the commercial relations of the

territory between them. This will be apparent when one marks upon the map the New York, Michigan, Virginia, Missouri, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Texas, Nebraska, Dakota, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona salt regions, and notes the nearly uniform spaces between them."

As well to corroborate this testimony as to forestall an inference that might otherwise be drawn therefrom, that so much heat and drouth might prove an obstruction to successful agriculture, the "history" supplemented the quotation from Mr. Harvey by the following commentary:

"Usually during a large portion of the summer but little rain falls in any part of the state, such drouths, however, seldom occurring until after the grain crops are fully developed and beyond the reach of any injury therefrom, the deep and porous soil having a singular power of retaining the moisture received by it in the earlier portion of the season. For this reason vegetation is found to thrive, unaffected by drouth, long after the surface of the ground has become so excessively dry that the water on the surfaces of streams or in other exposed situations becomes almost the only considerable source from which the atmosphere is supplied with the aqueous vapor necessary to prevent nocturnal chills." As Mr. Harvey observes in his pamphlet, the atmosphere is so excessively dry that "dead animals upon the prairies do not rot; they dry up." This accounts for the previous-mentioned rapidity of solar evaporation.

From these and other equally trustworthy data, including indications obtained by lessees of the state by the sinking of a well near the springs to a depth of 340 feet, it was thought to be sufficiently proved that brine of at least sixty degrees, or twenty per cent strength, could be produced in inexhaustible quantities from a thousand wells to be sunk within the surrounding basin, comprising some three hundred square miles and constituting a much larger and more productive territory than could be found elsewhere in the United States. Taking all these matters into consideration and dividing the results to which they pointed by four, so as to eliminate every

supposable error of fact or of calculation, it was ascertained, by mathematical demonstration, that the value of the annual output from each of the thousand anticipated wells would be approximately a half million dollars, or five hundred million in all. And the product, upon the assurance of Mr. Harvey, was represented to be 97 per cent pure common salt, fit for table use without rectification.

The foregoing shows what can be done by a vivid and vigorous imagination with a little rain water and a moderate quantity of chloride of sodium slightly adulterated with alkaline salts. Upon a fly-leaf of the pamphlet was printed the following certificate:

"Lincoln, Nebraska, June 22nd, 1870.

"We, the undersigned officers and Commissioners of Public Buildings of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that we have carefully examined the proof sheets of the following pamphlet, and that we are thoroughly satisfied that the same is a true, correct, and impartial history of the town of Lincoln, and of the several public enterprises and matters therein discussed.

"JOHN GILLESPIE,
Auditor.

DAVID BUTLER,
Governor.

"THOMAS P. KENNARD,
Secretary of State."

The Governor and Auditor have gone to their final reward, but the Secretary of State is still living in Lincoln at a hale and hearty old age, and has never recanted. The practice of supplying the delinquencies of judicial tribunals by irregular methods has never been adopted in Nebraska.

I have always regretted that these matters were never brought to the attention of Col. Beriah Sellers, as certainly would have been done if the writer had enjoyed the personal acquaintance of his celebrated biographer, Mark Twain. The evidence already cited is, however, by no means all or the most weighty of which the case is susceptible. There is more

and better at hand and easily producible, to which attention will be invited in the course of the following narrative.

It has been a policy of the United States ever since the formation of the government, and one which is evidenced by a series of congressional enactments beginning with the year 1796, to reserve saline springs and deposits upon the public lands from sale or private entry, and to preserve them for the benefit of all the people of the several states formed or to be formed out of the territory in which they are found. In consonance with this policy, an act of Congress of April 19, 1864, authorizing the formation of a state government and providing for the admittance of Nebraska into the Union, contained the following section:

"Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all salt springs within said state, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said state for its use, the said land to be selected by the governor thereof, within one year after the admission of the state, and when so selected to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the legislature shall direct; provided, that no salt springs or lands, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which hereafter shall be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall, by this act, be granted to said state."

Pursuant to this statute the first governor of the state, the Honorable David Butler, lately deceased, selected twelve salt springs lying within the "Great Salt Basin," above mentioned, the largest of them being the one now under discussion. Prior to that time the public lands of the territory of Nebraska had been surveyed and platted under the authority of an act of Congress, July 22, 1854, and these springs had been noted upon the field books, but the notes had not been transferred to the plats prepared and returned for the use of the land department in making sales of the public domain. It was thought, also, that there were ambiguities in certain previous acts of Congress, the nature of which it is unneces-

sary and would be tedious to explain here, by reason of which the Nebraska springs had unwittingly been excepted from the rule, which, as above stated, Congress had, from the first, intended to apply to all such properties.

In 1857 or 8 Mr. John Prey had removed to this territory from Wisconsin and with his sons, Thomas, William L., and John W., had settled upon public lands lying in what is now Lancaster county. Afterward William L. obtained employment from the late J. Sterling Morton at the residence of the latter, near Nebraska City in Otoe county. The regulations offering the lands for sale at the United States land office at the latter-named place made no reservation for the protection of settlers. The elder Prey had sold his farm in Wisconsin, but had not yet been paid the purchase price, and was therefore without means to secure the possessions of himself and his sons. In this emergency he, as well as some of his neighbors, similarly situated, applied to Mr. Morton for assistance. Morton, as agent for certain eastern parties, had in his possession a considerable number of military bounty land warrants, issued under the authority of an act of Congress approved September 28, 1850, and which were selling at some discount and were exchangeable at their face for public lands at their minimum price. His instructions were to sell them either for cash or to permit them to be located, relying upon the good faith of the locators to secure their payment upon the land as soon as title therefor should be obtained, Morton being responsible to his principal for the consummation of the transaction in good faith. The Preys, besides asking for warrants for the purpose mentioned, which he seems to have furnished without hesitancy, besought him to furnish additional warrants to cover what has been called the Great Salt Spring, representing to him that it was rich with salt which at a day not far distant would be very valuable. He had never seen the land itself, or the surveys or plats in the land office, or talked about them with any United States official, and was skeptical about its containing salt deposits of any considerable value. On the contrary, he believed it to be

alkaline land unfit for agriculture or any other useful purpose, and so expressed himself. No one, however, seemed to doubt that it was lawfully subject to entry and sale, and the subject was not discussed or so much as mentioned. With a great deal of reluctance and after much importunity, he finally consented to furnish a part of the warrants asked for, provided the locations should be made in the name of William L. Prey, in whom he had the uttermost confidence and upon whom he mainly relied to carry out the arrangement usual in such cases. But for some unknown reason, probably because of the mistake or inadvertence of the register of the land office, the location was made in the name of John W. Prey. These entries were made on the 12th day of September, 1859. In July, 1868, John W. Prey executed a deed purporting to convey to Morton an undivided one-third of the lands mentioned in the certificate of location, and on the same day similar deeds were made to Andrew Hopkins and Charles A. Manners. Patents were issued by the land department and transmitted to the local office, for delivery to Prey, but the Secretary of the Interior, upon being informed that the lands contained valuable saline deposits, arrested them before delivery, and after having caused an investigation to be made, directed their return to Washington and cancellation, which was done in the year 1862.

The only question affecting the validity of the location or of the patents was whether the springs had been reserved from sale, or "private entry," as it was called. That the land was valueless for agriculture was apparent to all, and no attempt at their actual occupancy by Prey or his grantees was made until after the lapse of more than ten years from their location. The Nebraska legislature met in regular session on the 7th day of January, 1869, and the governor's message read on the next day submitted the following matters for their consideration:

"Although comparatively little has been accomplished in the actual production of salt, that little has settled beyond question, if indeed further proof was needed, that we have,

within sight of this hall, a rich and apparently inexhaustible supply of pure and easily manufactured article. It will be directly and indirectly a source of wealth to the state, whose great value no one can fully estimate.

"Prompted by a sense of the importance of the early development of this interest, I gave to Mr. A. C. Tichenor a lease, conditioned upon the approval of the legislature, of one section of the salt lands belonging to the state. One-half of his interest in the lease was, by Mr. Tichenor, assigned to the Nebraska Salt Company of Chicago. This company, from want of means or some unknown reason, has failed to fulfil the obligations undertaken in their purchase. So far has it failed that the local demand for salt has not been supplied, and that it has been unable at times to supply even a single bushel for home consumption. It is credibly represented that this company has refused to pay the debts which it has contracted among our citizens. While such is the state of things with this company, experienced men declare their readiness to invest in these works any required sums, if the opportunity is presented them.

"The original lessee, in assuming and meeting the liabilities of the company, has a considerable amount invested in buildings and other works adapted to the prosecution of successful manufacture. He, as managing agent for the company, has been faithful, though he has failed to receive the support which it is the duty of the company to render. He could not by any action of the state be made to suffer. But the public interest is at too great an extent involved in the speedy and full development of the productive capacity of these salt springs to allow them to lie in the hands of those who, from lack of energy or means, shall fail to work them to their full extent. Though the government should not take possession of the works built by Mr. Tichenor, without making full compensation, the general assembly should at least take such action as will soon result in securing the manufacture of salt to the greatest possible extent."

The legislative response to this urgent appeal was an act, approved February 15, 1869, by which the lease mentioned in the message was declared to be void and of "no effect in law," and the governor was "authorized and directed" to enter into a new lease for the same lands with Anson C. Tichenor and Jesse T. Green, covenanting for the construction of certain manufacturing works, to the aggregate cost of one hundred thousand dollars, the commencement of the manufacture of salt within ninety days from the date of the instrument, and the payment to the state of two cents per bushel upon the gross output, and providing for a forfeiture of the lease for failure to make the required improvements or for failure to prosecute the business for so long a period as six months at any one time. The act also authorized the governor to lease any other of the saline lands to any other competent persons upon substantially the same terms, but requiring a greater or lesser expenditure for improvements, as he should see fit. On the same day the session was finally adjourned and on the same day also a lease with Tichenor and Green, as contemplated by the act, was formally executed, and the lessees went into possession thereunder and proceeded with the erection of vats and pumping apparatus for the purposes of manufacturing salt by means of solar evaporation of the surface brine. It is shown by the official report of the state treasurer, James Sweet, under the date of January 12, 1871, that the total revenues derived from royalties for the manufacture of salt were, up to that time, \$53.93, indicating a total production of 2,696½ bushels. It does not appear that the state ever subsequently received any income from that source.

The governor convened the legislature in special session on the 17th day of January, 1870, and submitted to them a message reciting the objects to accomplish which they had been called together, and containing the following paragraphs:

"To ratify and confirm a certain contract made by the governor for the conveyance of certain lands to Isaac Cahn and John M. Evans, to aid in the development of the saline interests of the state.

"Anxious to secure at an early day as possible the development of our saline interests, I entered into a contract with Messrs. Cahn and Evans in August last, whereby they obligated themselves to commence at once the sinking of a well on land leased to them for that purpose, and to continue the sinking of the same to the depth of eight hundred feet unless brine of fifty degrees in strength should be sooner obtained, and to keep a perfect geological record of formations passed through in the prosecution of the work.

"To aid them in this, I contracted, subject to your approval, to deed them two sections of saline lands belonging to the state.

"Since that time they have steadily prosecuted the work, meeting, however, with very many obstacles. They have already expended twelve thousand dollars and it will cost them several thousands more to complete the work. The geological record provided for in this contract will prove invaluable in the sinking of future wells. I trust you will see the justice of this measure and cheerfully confirm my action in the matter.

"It is of the highest importance that this interest be developed without delay, and I see no way whereby it can be done without state aid."

Without giving the matter mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs of the governor's message any consideration, the legislature finally adjourned on the 4th day of March, 1870, and were by executive proclamation reconvened in a second extra session on the same day. Again the governor, by message, urged upon that body the importance of the subject under consideration, saying:

"The ratification and confirmation of a certain contract made by the governor for the conveyance of certain lands to Isaac Cahn and John M. Evans, to aid in the development of the saline interests of the state, or such other aid as the legislature may see fit to extend. I again urge this subject upon you for your earnest consideration. I can not but think that the best interests of the state need and demand it. The time

has come when the people of this state ought to know whether the salt springs owned by her are to be a source of wealth, rivaling Saginaw and Syracuse, or not. It is hardly to be supposed for a moment that individual enterprise can afford to take upon itself the risk of ruin consequent upon sinking a well at a vast expense and failing to obtain brine. It may be true that these lessees are able to sell out and make themselves whole. But whether true or not, true it is beyond doubt that individual speculation in our salt springs is not what the state wants. Indeed, I think it hurtful to the reputation of our saline resources. We want them developed. We want the problem solved once and forever. I would much prefer that it be made a condition of the grant or other aid that the present lessees shall not assign their term or any part of it, until they have sunk the well to the depth required. This would certainly be for the best interests of the state. It would insure hearty and vigorous effort on the part of the lessees. I hope gentlemen will consider the subject well, because I know of my own knowledge that these lessees, after a great expenditure made in good faith and at my own earnest solicitation, will be compelled to abandon, for want of means, further prosecution of their enterprise. This very abandonment will by no means tend to increase the zeal of enterprising adventurers in making further experiments. I therefore ask at your hands such legislation as will tend to push forward this work to a rapid completion."

This appeal, like the former, fell upon deaf ears, and, without adverting to the subject, the legislature on the same date on which they had been for a second time reconvened, adjourned without day. At the ensuing regular session of the legislature in 1871, Governor Butler was impeached and removed from office, and the lease to Cahn and Evans was never ratified or validated. They proceeded, however, to sink a well to the required depth, before reaching which they struck a stream of flowing water too slightly saline for the profitable manufacture of salt. Their works were then aban-

doned, but the stream continues to flow in undiminished quantity.

It was said at the time that the flowing vein was of sweet, fresh water, and that its salt and alkaline qualities, when it reached the surface, were due to its mixture with other veins encountered on its way upward. And it was said, also, that its velocity was such that it would rise in a tube to the height of thirty feet above the ground. I have attempted to verify or disprove neither of these statements. If they are true, the stream may perhaps some time be of practical value for the generation of electric power. Much the same story was told of a well afterwards sunk by the city, on Government (then Market) Square, for the purposes of protection from fire.

Not long after the execution of the lease to Tichenor and Green, the former disposed of his interest to Horace Smith of Springfield, Massachusetts, a member of the celebrated firm of Smith & Wesson of revolver fame, who by personal inspection and with the aid of experts had satisfied himself of the great value of the salt deposit controlled by the lessees. But not deeming the business of manufacture at Lincoln so far developed as to require his personal attendance, he placed his matters there temporarily in charge of his nephew, Mr. James P. Hebbard, of Nebraska City.

There is no reason to doubt that Morton and his associates acquired their supposed title in good faith and felt assured of its validity during all this time, but when or how he became convinced that the land was of any considerable value is not known. He may possibly have read Mr. Harvey's pamphlet or my own. Quite likely he had read the report of an expert inspector on file in the land department and hereafter mentioned, and he was doubtless familiar with the governor's message and with the legislative act of February 15, 1869, and with the covenants of the lease made pursuant to it, and with the purchase by Smith, a reported wealthy and capable business man, after a careful personal examination with the aid of an expert, and with the expenditures of Cahn and Evans and the reassuring indications reported to be obtained by the

sinking of their well. There was certainly evidence enough to convince any reasonable man, and Morton was never accused of lacking the faculty of reasoning. But by the fall of 1870 it had become evident that the title to the tract could never be put beyond dispute otherwise than by a judgment of the courts, and, in a litigation concerning it, certain technical advantages of considerable value, it was supposed, would abide with the party in possession who would enjoy the position of defendant, and be better able to parry an attack than to make one. With a view to securing these advantages, Morton organized an expedition in December of that year. There was then no direct communication between Lincoln and Nebraska City by rail, and he traveled "overland" with a wagonload of provisions and supplies and one or more assistants. Arriving in Lincoln at evening on the 24th day of the month, he looked about him for some trusty local personage to help him out with his enterprise, and finally hit upon Ed. P. Roggen, then just arriving at manhood, afterwards secretary of this state, and with his party thus completed repaired to the salt springs just at nightfall.

Among the structures erected by the lessees pursuant to their covenants with the state was a small building intended for use as a sort of headquarters and barrack room for the proprietors and their employees. The weather had been cloudy and threatening for the past week, and the manufacture of salt by solar evaporation had been temporarily suspended, and the "works" were deserted. The building was unlocked and unguarded and the party went into occupancy without opposition. News of the invasion soon came to the ears of Green and Hebbard and caused them no little uneasiness. It was feared that unless the intruders could be at once expelled, their possession would ripen into such a character that it could only be terminated, if at all, at the end of a long and tedious litigation, during which the tenants of the state would incur a forfeiture of their lease, besides losing the profits of manufacture in the meantime. In view of these possibilities they immediately repaired for counsel to Col.

James E. Philpott, one of the leading legal practitioners in the city, and laid their case before him. Cord-wood, with the exception of corn, was then almost the sole fuel used or obtainable in Lincoln, and was worth from ten to fourteen dollars per cord, reference being had to quality. The lessees had a large quantity of it piled near the building, and the Colonel suggested that if the trespassers should consume any of it, which on account of the state of the weather they would doubtless be compelled to do, they would commit the offense of larceny, for which they would become liable to arrest and criminal prosecution. Acting upon this suggestion, two persons were dispatched to the salt springs with instructions to observe and report events. They were not long in discovering both Morton and Roggen helping themselves to the wood and carrying armfuls of it into the building, and in reporting the fact to their employers. Immediately a complaint charging Morton and Roggen with larceny, according to a statutory form then in use, was prepared by Philpott, and subscribed and sworn to by Hebbard before myself as justice of the peace, which office I then held, and a warrant thereon was duly issued and delivered to a constable named Richardson, who was then also town marshal. I do not recall his given name, but because of the quality of his hair he was commonly called and known as "Curl" Richardson. At about half past ten o'clock on the same night, the constable appeared at my office with both the defendants in charge as prisoners and attended by their counsel, Mr. Jacob R. Hardenbergh, now deceased. Mr. Hebbard and Colonel Philpott and perhaps others were also present. There was a good deal of half-concealed anger and excitement, but there was no outbreak and no "scene." The next day was both Christmas and Sunday. Morton entered into his personal recognizance and became surety upon the recognizance of Roggen for the appearance of both of them at a specified hour on the following Monday, to which an adjournment was taken. When these proceedings had been concluded all persons in attendance left the room. There was a conference that night between Morton and his

counsel on one side, and Seth Robinson, then attorney general of the state, on the other, at the private office of the latter. Who else was there or what was done or agreed upon, I know only from hearsay. I was not present and did not know of the meeting at the time. This much, however, seems certain, namely, that Morton agreed to desist from his attempt to take forcible possession of the property in consideration that the criminal prosecution should be dropped. It was said at the time that he also agreed to waive any claim for damages on account of his arrest, but this he afterwards disputed. At any rate, at the hour to which the case had been adjourned, on Monday, the prosecution appeared and withdrew the complaint and the proceeding was dismissed.

Two weeks later, on the 7th day of January, 1871, Morton began an action against Hebbard and Green, in the district court of Lancaster county, to recover the sum of twenty thousand dollars damages for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. His counsel was Jacob R. Hardenbergh, with whom was afterwards associated Daniel Gantt of Nebraska City, later a judge of the supreme court of the state. Hebbard and Green filed separate answers, the former being represented by E. E. Brown and Seth Robinson as his attorneys, and the latter by James E. Philpott. A jury was waived and the cause came on for trial at a special term of the court before the Hon. George B. Lake, district and supreme judge. On the 8th day of June, 1871, there were subpoenaed as witnesses a man named Kennedy, E. P. Roggen, Major A. G. Hastings, and myself. There were findings and a judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of one hundred dollars damages and costs of suit. On the same day the amount was paid into court by Robert E. Knight, a partner of Colonel Philpott, and on the same day, also, Morton signed with his own hand upon the records of the court a receipt for it from Capt. Robert A. Bain, clerk of the court. The trial was merely formal, and it was understood at the time that what Morton wished to gain from the suit was not large damages but vindication from the accusation of larceny. Thus ended an episode about which

there was much angry discussion for a time, and which was the occasion, temporarily, of some "bad blood," but which left matters precisely where they were at the beginning, and which had caused no appreciable harm to the property and none at all to the reputation of any one concerned.

But litigation was by no means at an end. On the same 7th day of January, on which the last-mentioned suit was begun, Morton, Hopkins, and Manners began an action in ejectment in the same court to try the title to the lands in dispute. Counsel engaged in the case were J. R. Hardenbergh and Daniel Gantt, for the plaintiffs, and Seth Robinson, E. E. Brown, and James E. Philpott for the defense. Subsequently the state was admitted to defend by George H. Roberts, who had succeeded Mr. Robinson in the office of attorney general. A trial before Judge George B. Lake and a jury resulted in a verdict and judgment for the defendants, to reverse which a petition in error was prosecuted in the supreme court. The serial or general number of the case in that court was 81. In that court Judge E. Wakeley, of Omaha, also appeared for the plaintiffs.

The judgment of the district court was affirmed in an opinion by Judge Crounse, from which Chief Justice Mason dissented, 2 Nebraska, 441.

The patents although executed, as before stated, and transmitted to the local land office were never delivered to Prey, but were arrested by the commissioner of the general land office, Mr. J. M. Edmunds, as soon as he became informed of the character of the land, and were by his order returned to the department at Washington and canceled. The sole ground of the decision was that, by reason of these circumstances, the legal title had never passed out of the United States to Prey, and that although he might have acquired complete equitable ownership and conveyed it to the plaintiffs, the court was without jurisdiction to adjudge the matter in the common law action of ejectment. The chief justice combatted this decision in an elaborate and characteristically vigorous opinion, in which he maintained that saline lands in Nebraska

were not reserved from private sale prior to the passage of the enabling act, and that the lands in suit having been sold before that time, section 11 of that act, above quoted, not only did not assume to grant them to the state, but by implication ratified and confirmed their previous sale to the plaintiffs or Prey. He further contended that the action of the department of the interior in arresting and cancelling the patents was in excess of authority and void, and that the plaintiffs, having all except the bare legal title, which was a mere shadow, were entitled to maintain their suit, and upon reversal of the judgment of the district court, to have final judgment in their favor rendered in the supreme court. He treated the defendants, the state, and its lessees as in the light of mere trespassers without semblance of right.

Dissatisfied with this decision, the plaintiffs sued out a writ of error from the supreme court of the United States, where counsel for the plaintiffs was Montgomery Blair, and for the defendants were Judge William Lawrence, of Ohio, Judge E. Rockwood Hear, of Massachusetts, and the Honorable R. H. Bradford. The case was reached and disposed of by an opinion by Justice David Davis, speaking for the whole court, at the October term, 1874, 21 Wallace, 88, U. S. 660. That court wholly ignored the opinions of the state supreme court, both majority and minority, and disposed of the case upon its merits, a somewhat unusual proceeding, because a majority of the state court expressly declined to consider the merits, and rested their decision solely on a question of practice, having reference to their own jurisdiction and that of the trial court in this form of action, and held that neither had any. The state court was certainly competent to determine its own powers and jurisdiction, and it is difficult to understand how the Supreme Court of the United States derived from it a jurisdiction which it did not itself possess. But the latter-named court so determined, holding, after a review of all the congressional legislation relative to the subject, that the springs were reserved from private entry by an act of Congress of July 22, 1854, establishing the office of

surveyor general for the territories of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, and for that reason affirmed the judgment complained of. The lands were thus finally released from the custody of the law. No further attempt to make use of them for the manufacture of salt has ever been made, but there has been some partly successful efforts to convert the big spring into a pleasure resort.

There was produced on the trial in the district court and included in the bill of exceptions a certified copy of a report of an expert who, by direction of the land department, had been detailed by the United States Surveyor General for Kansas and Nebraska to ascertain the true character of the land in question. It was shown by this document that by careful observation over a long period in the summer of 1862, of the quantity of brine issuing from the large spring, then called the "Chester Basin," and from a personally conducted quantitative and qualitative analysis of it, that there was annually producible by solar evaporation from the surface waters of that spring alone no less than fifty-five hundred tons of, for practical purposes, chemically pure salt, one thousand tons of which could be collected from spontaneous crystallization around the edges of the basin. This quantity would have been equal to two hundred and twenty thousand statutory bushels, and at the royalty reserved in the Tichenor and Green lease, should have yielded the state an annual revenue of four thousand and four hundred dollars. But it was further shown by this report that the quantity of salt obtainable could without difficulty be largely increased by the use of dams and dykes preventing loss by dilution and seepage.

The statement of facts prepared by Mr. Justice Davis for official publication in connection with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States contained the following statement, substantially repeated in the body of the opinion: "The land in question was palpably saline, so incrusted with salt as to resemble snow covered lakes." It should not be forgotten that there are eleven smaller springs situated in the Great Basin and selected by the governor.

I can not but think that Mr. Samuel L. Clemens is censurably at fault for failure to bring these official representations to the attention of Colonel Sellers. That the publications of an humble and obscure individual like myself should have failed to attract the notice and arrest the attention of wealthy and prominent men of affairs is not surprising. But Mr. Clemens has for many years put himself forward as a comprehensive and accurate historian of his country, particularly of the West, and his books have been bought and devoured with avidity by a large and ever increasing circle of readers. For thirty years the above recited facts have been spread upon the records, and published in thousands of copies of the official reports, of the highest, most learned, and most dignified, powerful, and important judicial tribunal in the United States, or perhaps in the world, and it can be due to nothing less than the gross and criminal negligence of the writer whom I have named that this immense store of mineral wealth has remained for all this time undeveloped and unproductive, and, it may truthfully be said, undiscovered, at the very gates of our capital city.

EARLY DAYS AT THE SALT BASIN.

BY JOHN S. GREGORY¹ FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JANUARY 10-11, 1905.

Galveston, Texas, December 16, 1904.

Jay Amos Barrett, Curator:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your kind invitation to appear at your annual meeting of January next, and detail some of the early history of Lancaster county as I may remember it.

¹John Stanford Gregory was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1834. Graduated at Maumee, Ohio, high school. From 1859 to 1861 he was U. S. mail agent. He was admitted to the bar in 1860 and came to the Lincoln Salt Basin, Nebraska, in August, 1862. He built the first salt works there and manufactured salt for several years. He was engaged in real estate and insurance at Lincoln from 1867 to 1891. In 1864 he was a member of the territorial legislature. In 1891 he removed to Galveston, Texas, where he now resides. He was married in 1857 to Mary Elizabeth White.

Nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to be present upon that occasion, and exchange reminiscences with the early settlers of that territory—if any are yet left on earth to meet, but as this is not possible at this time I will contribute my mite in the form of this letter.

I would like to state something to a Historical Society that would be an incident of history, but as nothing occurred in my early day, I can not. I dislike to intrude in this article so much of the pronoun I, but remember that at the first election held in Lancaster county, which was a year later than my first arrival, there were but eleven voters in the county, which was a picnic for office-seekers, for every one could have one. Therefore, if I am to say anything at all, it must involve myself more or less. Of these seventeen, W. W. Cox,¹ of Seward, and myself are the only survivors, so far as I am informed.

I first made my home in what is now Lincoln in the summer of 1862, being the first permanent settler of that city's site. Neighbors in the county were few and far between, but for music we had nightly serenades from hundreds of coyote wolves, who also loved chicken better than traveling ministers or down-south darkies; therefore war was declared against the wolves. Every evening in the winter months we would mount a horse, fasten a piece of fresh meat to a lariat, and draw it over the ground in a circuit of a mile or so, occasionally dropping a small pellet of lard encasing a flake of strychnine. The wolves would take the trail, and sometimes we would gather a dozen of them in the morning. Their pelts paid the cost, and their carcasses were drawn away to the banks of Salt creek, where we expected them to rot in the spring. But a band of Pawnee Indians found them, and never broke camp until the last carcass went into the soup, which we were informed was "heap good for Ingun."

In 1863 there was quite an influx of temporary citizens from the state of Missouri who came, as they stated, to "get out of the draft" (this was war time, you know) and settled

¹William Wallace Cox died February 25, 1907, aged seventy-four years.

around Salt Basin. Of this number I remember the families of Owens, Harmon, Eveland, Bird, Billows, Tinnell, Thatcher, Pemberton, Church, and a few others. It was said that some of these had been bush-whackers in Missouri, and had in fact come up to the Salt Basins "for the benefit of their health"; but they were as peaceful as doves while here, and all went back to Missouri after the war was over.

During that year, Dr. Crimm and "Jim" Dye, of Brownville, came to the Basin, and built a bench of salt boilers and became my friendly rivals in the salt manufacture.

At an election late in the fall we elected Alf Eveland justice of the peace, and Peter Billows constable, and this was the first attempt to call in the aid of the law, in that county. Prior to that date every man was his own law-giver, and a brace of revolvers enforced it. "Alf" was a small, freckled-faced, red-haired chap, very self-important, and ambitious to be called "Squire Eveland." He had opened a "saloon" in his sod dwelling, his stock in trade being a keg of whisky and a caddy of tobacco. His wife, Elizabeth, was of massive proportions, at least four times the size of her husband, and strong as she was big—could easily hold her lord at arm's length over her head, with her right arm alone. It was said that after Eveland's stock in trade had been paid for, he had ten cents left, with which he purchased a drink at his bar, while his wife kept the saloon, and then she in turn used it for the same purpose while "Alf" was bartender, and by alternating this process quite a trade was established.

When "Alf" became justice of the peace, he went to Nebraska City and provided himself with a justice docket book and a full set of law blanks, and returned, fully equipped to "dispense with justice" (as he put it) to all who should require his services, but as it is difficult to make radical changes in forms of law, more than six months passed without a single case for Eveland's adjudication. The nearest to a case that I remember was from this Peter Billows, who, by the way, was originally a Pennsylvania Dutchman. Peter came over to my office one morning, and said, "Gregory, John

Owens' hogs broke into my garden last night, and destroyed more than fifteen dollars' worth of damage. What can I do about it?" I advised him to go and see John, and if he would not fix it, he would have a case for Eveland, but as he and John "fixed it," the justice case was a failure.

The first law case of this county appears in "Justice Docket No. 1—A. Eveland, Esq., J. P., and is entitled, "Crimm & Dye vs. J. S. Gregory, Action for Replevin," and it arose as follows: Both Crimm and myself used a considerable amount of salt barrels, which we made at our salt works, and the man, Church, was a stave maker, obtaining his bolts from the headwaters of Salt creek. On the morning Church started back to Missouri, he came to my works, and sold me his stock of staves, amounting in value to about \$16. I went with him to his "dug-out," counted and marked the staves, and took a bill of sale in writing, and paid for them. During the same morning he sold the same staves to Crimm, who also marked them, and took a bill of sale in writing. A few days after, I went for them with my wagons, and when Crim saw me loading them, he came up and wanted to know what I was doing with his staves. Of course it was a short story to explain the situation, and we agreed to divide the lot and each stand half the loss. But just at this point, a brilliant idea struck Crimm. He said, "Say, Gregory, what a pretty case this would be for a lawsuit. Here is Squire Eveland, who has spent a whole lot of money for books and blanks, and has been a justice of the peace for more than six months without a single case. What do you say to a lawsuit?"

So it was arranged that Crimm should rush down to the "saloon," sue out a writ of replevin, and the constable should take the property, and we would give the "Squire" something to judicially decide. In due time the trial was had, Crimm introduced his bill of sale, proved payment, and delivery to himself by Church, on the day of his departure, and demanded judgment. Whereupon the Squire announced that the plaintiff had a clear case, and, as his mind was already made up upon that point, he did not care to hear any evidence from

the defendant. Of course defendant insisted that it was not lawful to render a judgment without both sides being heard, and demanded the right to produce his evidence. "Oh! go ahead," said the Squire, "if you insist upon it, but it will do you no good, for I have already formed my opinion of the case." We followed Grimm's presentation exactly, and then pleaded that, as we were in possession of the property, in addition had as good a right as the plaintiff, the plaintiff could not take it away from us without showing some superior right. The Squire, who had been so sure of his opinion, was evidently in a quandary and advised us to try and settle the case between ourselves, to which we each "angrily" objected, and asked him what a justice court was for, if folks could agree without it. Finally, three days were taken in which to announce a decision, at which time about all the men of the settlement were present to hear the result. Court was called to order and the Squire said, "Gentlemen, I have given the case my best consideration, and the more I have studied it the more difficult it seems to arrive at any conclusion as to which of you rightfully own those staves. I think you should agree to divide them." And announced that this was the only judgment he would enter. To this we each protested, but consented to confer, each with the other to see if we could compromise. After a short time we filed back "into court," and announced that if the Squire would remit his costs and treat the "boys" who had come to attend his court, we would settle the case between ourselves, to all of which he gladly consented.

I don't know how much whisky was left in that keg, but doubt there being any; for the saloon business closed from that day.

Will Pemberton was another of the "characters" of Salt Basin. He was the youngest of the colony, and had many good traits of character which I admired, but he was quick-tempered and impulsive. I don't suppose he was any more truthful than the ordinary denizens of the colony, but to be called a liar was to him a deadly insult. One day he came

over to my place upon his horse, at its fastest run. His face was pale and his eyes were green, and he was trembling with excitement. He said, "Greg; I want to know if I can depend upon you as my friend in trouble?" I answered him that he could up to the last hair. He then asked me if there was any law in Nebraska against killing birds. I told him there was not. He said he was awful glad to know it, for he had just killed Jim Bird over at the Basin. Said Jim had called him a liar, and he had shot him through the head, was awful sorry now that he had done so, but it couldn't be helped, said it broke him all up, and that he couldn't think what to do. He wanted me to think for him, and advise him; said he would light out and leave the country, or would stay and face the music, or any other thing I might advise. I told him it was bad business, and that before I could give him any reliable advice I would go over and see if he was not mistaken about Bird being dead. To this he said his revolver never failed to plant a bullet where he aimed it, and he saw Bird fall with his shot. I mounted my horse, and rode over, and the first man I saw was this same Jim Bird, busy cutting wood at the front door of his log cabin. His rifle leaned against the door-jamb, and as he caught sight of me he called me; said he wanted me to see what that Coyote Pemberton had done. A hole was through his hat, and a red streak on his head where the bullet grazed, and which had temporarily prostrated Jim, and had buried itself in the house logs. "Now," he says, "if Pemberton don't quit the country there will be a funeral tomorrow, for I will shoot him on sight." Well, I got down from my horse, and made Bird sit down with me, and I argued the case with him in all its bearings, told him what Pemberton thought of it, and finally Bird agreed that if Pemberton would come to him, and pass to him his pistols, as evidence of good faith, and beg his pardon for his rashness, and promise to keep the peace, Bird would let the matter drop. To all these Pemberton gladly complied, and again peace and good will hovered over Salt Basin.

John Cadman was another leading light in ancient history. He was a politician of the foxy kind. He always took a prominent part in every social or political move, both for notoriety and as a source of revenue.

He was ready on all occasions to make an "impromptu" speech, but always wanted about two weeks' time in advance to prepare it, otherwise he was all at sea. On one occasion I remember he was called upon, but being unprepared, declined. As the audience insisted, a good, strong escort on each arm walked him upon the platform "willy nilly," so John started in: "My friends and fellow citizens, it affords me great pleasure to—to—to come together again." The applause that greeted this announcement about closed the remarks of the honorable gentleman, and John took a seat. Cadman died several years ago in California.

The Lancaster colony had its advent in 1864, but this being modern history, and subsequent to my early day, I leave its record for others.

JUDICIAL GRAFTS.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEBRASKA
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JANUARY 11, 1905.

BY JUDGE WILLIAM GASLIN.¹

I have been invited by you to present a paper at this annual meeting of your Society upon the subject of "Justice on the Frontier," or "another subject," if it pleases me better. Having been for sixteen years an active participant in adminis-

¹ William Gaslin, pioneer lawyer, Kearney, Nebraska, was born in Augusta, Maine, July 29, 1827. He was graduated from Bowdoin College with the degree of A.B. He became a teacher and law student at Augusta, Maine, 1856-58, practiced law at Augusta, 1858-66, member of the common council, Augusta, 1857; board of aldermen, 1863-64; superintendent of schools, 1857-62; city solicitor, 1863-64. He has been a lawyer in Nebraska since 1868, practicing in turn at Omaha, Lowell, Bloomington, Alma, and Kearney. He served as judge of the fifth, eighth, and tenth judicial districts of Nebraska, 1875-1902 consecutively; attorney for the city of Kearney, 1896-97. Judge Gaslin, although eighty years old, is still active, and is engaged in the banking business at Alma, Nebraska.

tering justice on the frontier, no subject would be so interesting to me as that; but I have thought best to defer this to some future time, and have chosen the subject of "Judicial Graft," which is robbing the taxpayers of this state of nearly \$100,000 annually, and which demands our immediate attention, as the legislature, which has the only power to remedy this evil, is now in session.

During the session of the legislature of 1891 I was asked by several members my opinion of the necessity of increasing the number of judges and judicial districts which had been asked for and given at previous sessions and I gave one of them at that time, the following communication, which was published in the *Nebraska State Journal*:

"For session after session I have seen the number of judicial districts and judges increased, at an unnecessary expense to the taxpayers. I did not suppose a repetition of this would be attempted in the present legislature, elected on the issue of economy. We have twelve judicial districts and twenty-one district judges, nearly as many as England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, with a population of over forty-two millions. The reason of this useless increase is, there is no branch of our government so little understood by the people and legislators, who are not lawyers, as the judicial. I know of instances during a campaign when certain lawyers have espoused the cause of candidates to the legislature, under promise of using their influence, if elected, to increase the number of judicial districts and judges, when both parties knew there was no necessity of it, hoping thereby to secure a judgeship, and this, under the false cry of increase of law business and necessity, and honest members have been induced to vote for this increase.

"During a former session of the legislature, a majority of the district judges informed a committee thereof it was not necessary to increase the number of judicial districts and judges: but the bill passed, increasing the same, through the influence of tricksters and politicians. When my district was last divided, a majority of the lawyers in the newly created district therefrom, and Judge Cochran, the appointee of the new district, frankly and honestly said there was no necessity for it. But the program of the rapacious politicians prevailed.

"From 1876 to 1883 my district comprised over twenty counties, all the state west of Nuckolls, Clay, Howard, and Valley counties, and included the unorganized county of Sioux, extending north to Dakota; and during that time I kept my dockets clear by holding court less than one-third of the time, and had to travel by carriage to reach many of the courts; and had more criminal business than there was in any two other districts in the state. The first three years I was judge I tried twenty-six murder cases, and the first six years, forty-three.

"When the subject of increasing the number of judicial districts began to be agitated, I commenced to keep an account of the number of days I held court in each county. In 1880 I held court in all, in my district, 113 days, the largest number I have ever held in one year, occasioned by an unusually large number of murder cases, among which was the infamous Olive's trial, which consumed more time than I ever devoted to one case. In 1881, I held court 94 days; in 1882, 93 days; in 1883, after the territory north of the Platte was cut off from my district, by the politicians, against my protest, as I could do all the business by holding court one-third of the time, I held court but 46 days; in 1884, 34 days; in 1885, 64 days; in 1886, 59 days; in 1887, 72 days. And notwithstanding I could do the business of the entire district in 72 days, the legislature this year cut off from my district all west of Phelps and Harlan counties, which I protested against, as I could do the business of the whole territory of the district as it was, in less than one-third of the time, and save the taxpayers the unnecessary expense of the salary of the judge and reporter, amounting to \$4,000 a year. In 1888 I held court in my district 89 days; in 1889, 107 days, the business largely increasing in Adams county this year, on account of the litigation growing out of the collapse of the boom in Hastings; in 1890 I held court 90 days. There will be much less business this year than last. My dockets are as clear as I can get them, and are gone through with every term, and all cases thereon tried, unless continued by mutual consent; or on an iron-clad affidavit, if either party desires trial; and yet I see a bill has been introduced to increase the number of judicial districts and judges, and even to create another judge for my district, when there is not half business enough to occupy my time. By examination of the dockets and business transacted in the courts as near as I can com-

pute it in volume of law business, my district stands at the present time fourth in the state. With the exception of the second and third, I can take any two districts in the state and keep the dockets clear, and not run court over eight months in a year; and so can any man who will strictly attend to and rush the business, by running the courts a reasonable number of hours each day. As I have an abundance of time, I do not dispatch the business nearly as rapidly as I might and should were I pressed for time. Instead of increasing the number of judges and judicial districts, better enact laws requiring the courts to open in the morning and run the entire day, and do an honest day's work, and clear up the dockets and dispose of the business thereon. If men in other vocations would run their business in the way many lawyers and courts do theirs, they would bankrupt themselves in a short time. The burlesques and criticisms on the legal profession and the courts are not without just cause.

"If you have any legislation for relief, give it to the supreme court, which is so overworked and overburdened with business, it is impossible for any three men to transact it. The increase of judges and judicial districts is for the purpose of giving drones more time to sleep and do nothing and to furnish more teats for the public political pigs. As President Lincoln once said to a lot of worthless office-seekers for whom he had no place, 'Better kill the pigs than increase the number of teats.'

"The salaries of the present district judges and their reporters alone cost the tax-payers of Nebraska \$84,000 a year; and each new judge and his reporter will cost the public \$4,000 a year. Think of this when you create an office that is not necessary. I deem it my solemn duty to give you my opinion on this subject, based on actual knowledge from over fifteen years' experience as district judge. I owe this to a tax-ridden and unfortunate people as well as to my own conscience. Whatever the outcome of this matter, I have done my duty to the people of the state. You have asked me for my opinion and I have honestly given it to you."

At this session of the legislature of 1891 was made the worst judicial graft that was ever made in the state, by increasing the number of judicial districts to fifteen and the number of district judges to twenty-eight.

When I came to the state in 1868 it was divided by the Constitution and law into three judicial districts, to which but three judges, elected by the voters, were assigned by the legislature, by which times and places of holding courts were provided, and the three district judges, by the Constitution and Statute, were made supreme judges. They were Oliver P. Mason, chief justice, Lorenzo Crounse, and George B. Lake, the first judges of the state elected under the Constitution of 1866, and in the aggregate, in my opinion, we have never had a better, if as good, a supreme court. They were the pioneers and founders of our judicial system, as promulgated in our early reports, which are a credit to them and an honor to our state. Under the judicial system then in force they promptly disposed of the business of the courts, kept their dockets clear and gave general satisfaction. Section 8, article 4, of the Constitution of 1866 provided that, "The legislature may, after 1875, increase the number of justices of the supreme court and the judicial districts of the state." Under this system the number of judicial districts and judges might be increased after 1875, but to a comparatively limited number, as the supreme judges were *ex officio* district judges. Under article 2, section 8, Constitution of 1866, after ten years the legislature could increase the number of senators not to exceed twenty-five, and the number of representatives not to exceed seventy-five. So to get rid of these and other wholesome restrictions, the rapacious politicians, office-seekers, adventurers, and grafters, who had swarmed to the new state for self and political preferment, being in a majority, proceeded to the calling of a constitutional convention, adopted the Constitution of 1875, which created our present system of district judges and judicial districts, opening the way for so many superfluous offices and places; imposing on the tax-payers a large expenditure of unnecessary money. I was nominated a member to that convention by acclamation, but declined. The New England and other states for long years had, and some now have, the same judicial system as Nebraska had under the Constitution of 1866, which I lived

and practiced under prior to coming to Nebraska; and I am not sure it is not the better system. This system, where the district and supreme judges occupy the same position, tends to get a better class of lawyers and men for district judges than under our present system, as the people realize that all their judges must or should be qualified for the position of supreme judges as well as for district judges. It really requires a better lawyer for district judge, who has to pass on a multitude of questions as they arise in the contest of the trial, with no chance for reference, than for supreme judge, who has ample time for examination, study, and reflection before writing his decision.

Here let me depart and say that in my native state, Maine, in choice of judges and school officers, by common consent, politics are ignored; the judges are often retained until extreme old age, and as long as their physical and mental faculties remain intact, by experience growing better each and every term of office. The selection of judges, by all means, should be removed from the dirty pool of politics, as no business is so dishonest, disreputable, and injurious to the public as professional politics.

Under the Constitution of 1875 the state was divided into six judicial districts, providing for one judge for each district, to be elected by the voters of the district for four years. At that time I was residing in Franklin county, which in the apportionment was in the fifth district. When the time came to choose a candidate for district judge for the district, many asked me to become the candidate, which I at first declined, but at last consented to be, and was triumphantly elected, with three candidates in the field. At the expiration of my first term, I did not even attend the judicial convention to nominate my successor, but was nominated by the republicans and indorsed by the democrats, no one running against me. At the close of my second term I was nominated and again supported by all parties. At the expiration of my third term I was again nominated and elected practically without opposition, making sixteen consecutive years I served the

people, according to the best of my ability, running the courts with dispatch and as economically and parsimoniously as if the cost and expenses came out of my own pocket.

When I was first elected, the district covered at least half of the territory of the state, sparsely settled, railroads reaching but few of the county seats, and infested with outlaws and the worst kind of criminals. Court was not held by me for ornament, but strictly for business, and soon law and order were established and crime was promptly and fearlessly punished, even at times in peril of my life. Fortunately, Gen. C. J. Dilworth was district attorney. He was one of the coolest and bravest of men, a gallant soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, affable and judicious, clear-headed and a good trial lawyer, having genius and tact to convict criminals, without exciting their hatred, ever co-operating with me to secure the conviction of the guilty; and he is entitled to his full share of the credit for redeeming the district from the reign of terror in which we found it. We conferred together constantly, and I could always rely upon his good judgment. His services were appreciated and rewarded by the law-abiding citizens of Nebraska by electing him attorney general of the state for two terms, which position he filled with credit, as he ever did any public position entrusted to him. He has gone out from among us to the land of the unknown, leaving behind him his widow, an excellent lady, and a worthy and upright son, occupying a prominent position at Omaha, in the legal department of the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co. After General Dilworth was elected attorney general, during the last of the carnival of crime in the fifth district, Hon. Victor Bierbower, peculiarly fitted for the position, occupied the position of district attorney, who acquitted himself with credit, and who died a few years ago in Idaho occupying a prominent state office.

Unfortunately for the taxpayers of Nebraska, the Constitution of 1875, by provision of article 6, section 2, provided that "on and after 1880 and every four years thereafter," the legislature had authority to increase the number of judicial

districts and the number of district judges. Authorized by the above provision, in the session laws of 1883, chapter 37, page 218, the politicians, tricksters, and grafters induced the legislature to increase the number of judicial districts from six to ten, and to add an extra judge for the fourth district; authorized the governor to appoint new judges created by the act until the next regular election, which was promptly done, when there was not the least necessity for this increase; adding to the state taxes \$4,000 for the salary of each new judge and his reporter, making \$20,000 increase in state taxes for the salaries of the five unnecessary judges and reporters, besides the unnecessary costs and fees of additional bailiffs, jurors, etc., falling on the counties. By act of the legislature of 1885, session laws of 1885, page 239, an additional judge was provided for the second district, the attendant officers following as a consequence, only two years subsequent to the prior act of 1883, extending the number of judicial districts to ten, when section 2, article 6, of the Constitution provides that the number of judges and judicial districts can be increased but once in four years. Well do we remember the juggling and hair-splitting of the supreme court to get around this provision of the Constitution. After this construction the head-gates were hoisted, and the grafters turned loose to rob the people of the state by creating unnecessary judges and reporters, and court hangers on *ad libitum*. In 1877 by act of the legislature, found in chapter 6, page 95, the judicial districts were increased to twelve and the number of district judges to nineteen, increasing the state taxes \$24,000, the pay of the superfluous judges and reporters, besides the court expenses of extra bailiff fees, jurors, and other court hangers-on. This act provided for four judges for the fourth district, two judges each for the first, fourth, seventh, and ninth districts, and one judge each for the other districts. By act of the legislature of 1889, Session Laws, chapter 44, page 418, an additional judge was provided for the tenth judicial district, increasing the whole number of district judges to twenty. After law business had greatly fallen off, by act

of 1891, Session Laws, chapter 6, page 70, the number of judicial districts were increased to fifteen and number of district judges and reporters to twenty-eight; districts two, seven, eight, nine, ten, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen having one judge each; the first, fifth, sixth, eleventh, and fifteenth having two judges each; the third district having three judges; and the fourth district seven judges. This is one of the most palpable grafts ever perpetrated on the people of the state. Though litigation and business of the courts have greatly decreased, amounting at most to not more than one-third of what it did ten or twelve years ago, there is no diminution in the number of districts, district judges and their reporters, and the concomitant court hangers-on; and though Governor Mickey, one of the best governors for good people and one of the worst for the grafters, in his first inaugural address drew the attention of the legislature to this palpable evil, not the least attention was paid to or notice taken of it. Though this useless expenditure of public money has been apparent to and felt by those conversant with it for years, no steps have been taken to eradicate it. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. When a public office is once created, it can be got rid of only with great difficulty.

As I have said, there are now in Nebraska fifteen judicial districts, twenty-eight district judges, and the same number of reporters, every judge and his reporter costing the tax payers of the state \$4,000, besides the extra jurors, criers, bailiffs, and court hangers-on, costing the counties a large sum. I have gone over the matter and made a quite careful estimate, and it seems to me that one judge is ample for the first district, which now has two; that the two counties, Otoe and Cass, comprising the second district, should be attached to the adjoining districts and that district be dispensed with; that one judge is sufficient for the third district, which now has three; that two judges are ample for the fourth district, which now has seven; that one judge is ample for each of the fifth, sixth, eleventh, and fifteenth districts, which each now have two judges; that the counties in the seventh district

should be attached to the adjoining districts where the judges have not more than business enough to occupy one-third of their time; that the tenth and twelfth districts should be united in one, and the same disposition be made of the thirteenth and fourteenth; thus dispensing with seventeen useless and unnecessary judges and the same number of redundant reporters, whose salaries annually amount to \$68,000, besides the other costs of unnecessary jurors, bailiffs, and other officers attached to and attendant on the unnecessary judges aggregating some \$100,000 yearly expenses and salaries. The last graft, the worst, most obvious and unnecessary of all, passed by the legislature of 1891, after law business had begun to decline.

The district comprising Douglas, Sarpy, Washington, and Burt counties is the only one that ever required more than one judge, not more than two, during the large foreclosure and other cases for a short time, occasioned by the collapse of the boom, a large portion of which went by default, which was the case to a greater or less extent all over the state. This gave the grafters, designing and professional politicians an opportunity to impose upon the honest and well-meaning public and legislators, thereby to unnecessarily increase the number of judges and judicial districts, by falsely heralding the increase of law business and cases in the courts. These boom cases were mostly default cases, and added very little to the work of the judges and reporters, the decrees and journal entries being written largely by the clerks of the district courts.

During the sixteen years I served as district judge I presided over sixty-eight murder cases, and other important criminal cases in proportion, most of them hotly contested by able lawyers, and now a murder case is rare. I also had frequent county-seat contest cases as well as important equity cases containing important questions, and often involving large sums of money; raising new questions arising in a new state, which required much labor and research; and often held courts for other judges in other districts, espe-

cially the first five or six years I was judge, and on an average not over one-third of my time was occupied in holding court.

There is not in this state one-third of the law business there was ten or twelve years ago, and it is growing less every year,—an excellent thing for the public. During all this clamor for increase of district judges and judicial districts I can not call to mind an instance when I have heard a district judge advocate it; on the contrary, all I have talked with gave their opinion that it was unnecessary; and that has been the opinion I have heard all well-informed, honest lawyers of the state express. At this time it is obvious to the most casual observer of ordinary intelligence, lawyer or judge or not, that the district judges, reporters, and judicial districts should be greatly reduced. Would it not be a joke if the present legislature increased the number of judicial districts and district judges instead of reducing them? That was just what was done by the legislature of 1891, after I gave a number of that body the communication I have just read, which was published in the *State Journal*, and to my certain knowledge other district judges gave members of the legislature the same opinion. If the politicians, tricksters, and grafters have control of the legislature, and so will it, it will be done, however detrimental to the public interest and though honest members may oppose it. Both parties preach economy, righteousness, and strict conformity to the laws and Constitution during campaigns, but disregard their campaign vows when they get in power. All kinds of subterfuges, after being installed, are used to continue and create superfluous and unnecessary and illegal positions in and about the state house and elsewhere to reward relatives, friends, and politicians of the successful party, who helped elect the members in power. They become so thick in and about the state house during the session of the legislature, they run over and trample each other down, though a goodly number of the grafters whose names are on the pay roll and drawing salary are absent.

MY VERY FIRST VISIT TO THE PAWNEE VILLAGE
IN 1855.

READ BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEBRASKA STATE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BY GENERAL JOHN M. THAYER.

The passage of what was known as the Kansas and Nebraska bill May 30, 1854, providing for the organization of those territories, attracted the attention of the people very generally of the North and South, and many were ready to remove to those sections of the country. I had long had the intention of finding some point in the northwest for settlement, and in the spring of 1854 had taken a trip to Nebraska in view of spying out the land. I was so well pleased with the appearance of the country that I determined to locate in Omaha, which had then been laid out and planted in anticipation as the future capital city of Nebraska. In September of that year I arrived in the city of Council Bluffs, which was then the stopping place for all persons intending to locate in the central portion of Nebraska. I was accompanied by my wife. We found there at that time a number of persons who helped to lay the foundation of the territorial government. I recall the Hon. J. Sterling Morton and wife, Dr. George L. Miller and wife, A. J. Hanscom and wife, Samuel Rogers, Thomas B. Cuming and wife, Mrs. Murphy, and Frank Murphy, and others whom I can not now recall. All the gentlemen whom I have named, with the exception of Thomas B. Cuming, are now living, and all located in Omaha opposite Council Bluffs.

President Franklin Pierce by proclamation opened the territory for settlement and appointed a set of officers. He selected Francis Burt of South Carolina for governor, and named Thomas B. Cuming, of Keokuk, Iowa, to be secretary of state, and Mark W. Izard for United States marshal. Governor Burt started with a view of making the journey to, what was to be to him, his future land of promise, but he was

in poor health at the time, and as he journeyed toward Nebraska his health grew worse and became very much impaired while on a steamer from St. Louis to Bellevue. The steamer could go no farther than St. Joe, from which place he proceeded in a hack to Nebraska City and from there in a wagon to Bellevue. He was taken into the Old Mission House at that point and continued to grow worse, and he finally died there in a few days, never having assumed the duties of office as governor. By the organic law his death devolved the duties of the office of governor upon the secretary of the territory appointed, Thomas B. Cuming above named. The latter assumed the duties of the office of acting governor, and soon put the machinery of organization on foot, laying off the territory into counties and providing for the election of members of the legislature. President Pierce did not immediately fill the office of governor by another appointment, but finally did appoint Mark W. Izard, who was then U. S. marshal, who, being on the ground, immediately assumed the duties of the office. Governor Cuming had developed into an active, energetic, broad-minded governor, filled with new ideas of progress, while Governor Izard was of the reverse order, and it was a mystery to many people why he had ever been selected for the governorship. It was a general conclusion that the delegation from Arkansas felt under obligation to provide a place for him. The legislature elected under the proclamation of Governor Cuming met during the winter of 1854-55. I was unexpectedly called back east and was gone some weeks. While I was away the legislature had made provision for laying off the territory into a brigade, and had elected me brigadier-general to command the frontier and to struggle with the Indians. I did not give much thought to the subject at first, but thought I would undertake whatever duties might devolve from it. I found subsequently that it became a more serious subject than I had supposed.

I had built a small house on the site of Omaha and on my return from the East occupied it. We had just about got settled in it when I noticed, one afternoon towards evening,

Governor Izard coming over towards it, and I said to my wife, "I wonder what is up now?" He called upon me and I soon found what his call was for. He said to me the couriers had just arrived, informing him that the Pawnee Indians were making a raid on the settlers along the Elkhorn river, stealing their stock and driving it away, and consequently the people were greatly alarmed and appealed to him for protection; and that he felt it his duty to call upon me to go at once to the Pawnee village and hold a council with the chiefs, with a view of inducing them to keep their Indians in subjection and not to meddle with the whites. Here was a development which I was not looking for. I had no familiarity with the Indians and had hardly ever seen them. Here was a call upon me which I could not escape. I had made up my mind not to shirk any duty, and, taking a cheerful view, I determined to be of use to the settlers if it was in my power. There was nothing left for me then but to make preparation to visit the Pawnee village.

The village of the Pawnees was on the south and west side of the Platte river, on a very high point a few miles this side of where the town of Fremont had just commenced a settlement. The Governor said to me that Mr. Allis, who had formerly been a missionary to the Pawnees and had been employed as interpreter for that tribe, was living in a little town on the east side of the Missouri river in Iowa, opposite Bellevue, and that he would send a messenger for him to come to Omaha at once and accompany me on the expedition, as it would be necessary to have his services as an interpreter, and I was very glad to have him associated with me. O. D. Richardson, who had settled in Omaha, having formerly been lieutenant-governor of Michigan, kindly volunteered to accompany me in this movement. I had decided also to take along John E. Allen, a brother-in-law. That made up the party of four. I had purchased a team for farming purposes and took that as the means of our conveyance. I, of course, could not tell how long we would be absent, but I determined to provide a goodly supply of good things, so that

we might live well, no matter what hardships we might meet with. My wife was an excellent cook, trained in a good New England home, and she volunteered to prepare rations for us that would last us some days. She at once set to work and baked a half dozen loaves of bread, boiled a whole ham, baked six or seven mince pies, and fried nearly a half bushel of doughnuts, ground coffee for several days' consumption, put in a full supply of condensed milk, pickles, and other good things, all of which was a portion of supplies that we had laid in for the winter. She was engaged all one day and all one night in preparing these articles of food and the part of next day in order to get them ready for us. When the interpreter arrived we were prepared to start on this trip to the Pawnee village, putting in feed for the horses, and taking some blankets with us which we expected to sleep in, or in the wagon if there was room enough. The Governor came over to see us off and say good-bye, expressing the hope that we would make the Indians behave themselves. He was a kindly old gentleman, a tall six-footer in size, and a good chewer of tobacco. It was reported of him that he was a retired Baptist minister, all the way from the wilds of Arkansas. He had many qualities which made me like him. He evidently was trying to do the best he could for the settlers. Being thus prepared we started on the expedition. We took the trail leading west from Omaha, and in a few hours crossed the Elkhorn river on a flat-bottomed boat, near where a family had located, and then made for the direction of the Pawnee village on the high bluff to which I have alluded, reaching a point on the Platte on this side of it. The village was entirely exposed to our view and the hundreds of Indians loafing around it. They soon discovered our team approaching their direction and were a good deal excited at the apparently strange appearance to them. We could discover a crowd on the bluffs as they were drawn by curiosity to come out and look at the strange team that was approaching. We halted in full view of the village, and the interpreter signalled to them to send a number of Indians across

the river to lead us back, as we were coming to see the chiefs. Soon some twenty Indians crossed over to the place where we were awaiting their coming. The interpreter informed them that we wanted them to lead us back across the river. The Platte river was as it is now, a dangerous stream to cross without a guide who is familiar with it; so it was arranged that we should take my two horses and unharness them, and Gov. O. D. Richardson ride one and I the other, and the Indians furnish a pony for the interpreter, one of them giving up his pony and doubling upon the back of another. I left Allen in charge of the wagon and the supplies in it, having no suspicion of treachery on the part of the Indians. While they were with us and around the wagon they took good care to learn what was in the wagon. When we were ready to cross the river our escort of Indians took the lead and we followed in single file. When perhaps about half way across the Platte I suddenly realized that my horse was sinking in quicksand, and instantly slid off into the river, realizing the serious danger from the quicksand. I gave him a touch with my whip, and with an unearthly yell, renewing the whip, caused him to make a tremendous effort to get his limbs out of the quicksand and plunge forward, and fortunately he struck hard sand and thus saved himself. I led him along a few rods and then got onto him again and thus we crossed the river without further incident. I was the only one who had the wetting in water up above my waist.

On reaching the first bank we were led up into the heart of the village and into what appeared to be a great council tent, constructed in the shape of an amphitheater, by poles set upon the ground, then spliced at each end and forming a wide circle. The poles were bound with leather strap made of buffalo skins. This tent was filled with as many of the Pawnees as could get into it. We were led into the center of it and there the old chief and his associates were squatted on the ground. By my direction Mr. Allis introduced me to the chief, telling him who I was and for what purpose I was there, that I had come to make complaint to him that the

members of the Pawnee tribe were committing depredations upon the settlers. The old chief received me very kindly with the usual grunt. He extended his hand and then handed me the pipe of peace, which I took. I knew I would be expected to puff it a little and did so, and then it was passed around among the subordinate chiefs. While remaining in my position there I cast my eyes into an immense iron kettle which was suspended by ropes made of skins from the central opening at the top, in which kettle there seemed to be a dark colored liquid in which there was something resembling beef stewing. It did not look inviting to me, for I had heard of the Indians cutting up dogs and stewing them, and the thought occurred to me that as a part of their hospitality they would invite me to take some of that stew, which was not a pleasing thought, but I had determined that I would draw the line there against that dish; but fortunately they did not offer it to me. The interpreter was then directed by me to state more in detail the object of our visit in language which I dictated to him. I said the knowledge had reached the Great Father that the members of his tribe, the Pawnees, had been committing depredation upon the white settlers, stealing and driving off their cattle, and causing great fear to prevail among them along the Elkhorn river. I had come to say to him and to the subordinate chiefs that these wrongs must not be continued. When he came to reply the chief said to the interpreter that these marauding acts had been committed by their young men, and that they could not control them. I replied to him that they must control their young men, and put an end to the wrongs which these young men were inflicting upon the peaceable settlers. I felt the necessity of replying to him in a strong language, stating that the government had purchased these lands and had paid for, or was paying for the same—that the government had opened them up for settlement, and that the settlers were there by right and must be protected in the possession of that property, and that the government would protect them, and adding that if it was not done the government would send

troops out here to punish and suppress the Indians; saying to them that if I had to come here again on account of these outrages committed by their tribe I should come with a force of troops to punish the marauders. The chief then promised that they would do everything in their power to prevent any wrongs being inflicted on the settlers, saying they desired to live in peace with their white brethren. I repeated my message to him in order to make as strong an impression on them as possible. Of course I could not tell what effect it would have on them, but it was all I could then do. After giving me the strongest assurances that they would behave themselves properly and let the whites live in peace, and the other chiefs united with him in the assurances he gave by such a way of approval, the council was concluded. It lasted probably two hours. I informed the chief we should need parties to escort us back across the river to our wagon; the escorts he readily furnished, but not the same ones who had escorted us over to the village. At that time the weather was cold and chilly. That was about the 15th of April. [It was May 25.—Ed.] I was beginning to think of the good things we had in our wagon, and the splendid supper we were to have under the tree—with a huge fire in front of us. That anticipated supper was in my mind during the whole passage of the river. I had a special reason myself allowing for the fire and the supper, for I was the only one who had been in the river, and still had my wet clothes on and no chance to improve my condition. Visions of cold ham, bread and butter, doughnuts, mince pie, and hot coffee with condensed milk and with all the good things enumerated above ready at our call. Well, on arriving at the wagon our astonishment was overwhelming when we were informed by Allen, the fellow who had stayed at the wagon, that about twenty of the Indians came there as soon as we had reached the council tent, and over-powered him, took by force everything in the wagon, and had taken them across the river again. It was a disappointment for which I never had language to express my indignation. The treachery of the Indians has been fully impressed on my

mind ever since, although I have found some good Indians among them, but the sufferings which I was enduring, cold and wet and hungry, are too much for me to describe at this late day. There we were, just at night, with nothing left to us but our blankets which the Indians kindly left us. My first thought was "what shall we do?" Recalling the fact that we had found one family at the ferry where we crossed the Elkhorn, in a log cabin, we determined to return there and seek what relief we could by way of supper and something to eat. We hitched the team again and drove to that point. Fortunately the ferryman had been out hunting prairie chickens that afternoon while we were in the council and had brought in some half-dozen prairie chickens. His good wife set to work, dressed and cooked those chickens, and having some bread and butter we fared reasonably well, and determined to stay there for the night, which we did.

I had reason to believe afterwards that the party of Indians who crossed over and led us back to the village quietly reported to the chief what we had in our wagon over the river, and that they went back with the permission of the Indians, and robbed us of all we had. Thus, while we were holding council and demanding assurances that they would control their men, their own Indians were across the river and were plundering our wagon of all our supplies—the kind of treachery for which there is no name to designate. I determined at that time if I had ever a chance to get at them and have some satisfaction I would do so. I should have mentioned among the things which they stole from my wagon was a present from a friend of mine who brought it to me as I was about leaving—a bottle of very old choice brandy, saying to me that I might some time need it to head off snake-bites when roaming over those prairies of Nebraska. I had not opened the bottle since leaving Boston, but when making preparation for this expedition it occurred to me that it might be very useful to me, but the Indians had taken that. I hope my friend Wolfenbarger will forgive me for taking along the bottle under the circumstances, and enabling the

Indians to have a set-to over the use of that firewater. Some three years afterwards the whole tribe entered upon one general marauding excursion up the Platte river, destroying everything within their reach. The reign of terror prevailed over the whole Elkhorn valley. They destroyed everything in their path, and then I raised the force of 194 men and pursued them. Coming up with them at daylight we captured the whole tribe. Then the chiefs came rushing out of their tepees, making every sign of surrender, exclaiming to me "Good Indian," and begging me for mercy.

That tribe had given much trouble at different times, but after this capture of the whole tribe they were put on their reservation and the government took immediate charge of them, and after that they never gave the whites any trouble.

Years ago the Pawnee tribe was a great, powerful nation among the Indian tribes. It was a warlike nation, fighting battles with different tribes, but it gradually got upon the downward grading and became greatly diminished in numbers till I believe it is but a remnant of the Pawnees now in the Indian territory.

EARLY DAYS ON THE LITTLE BLUE.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BY J. H. LEMMON, PIONEER OF THAYER COUNTY.

Alexander Majors, the founder of the greatest freight company that was ever formed to do a freighting business with teams and wagons, commenced the business with six yoke of cattle and one wagon. His first trip was from Independence, Missouri, to Ft. Union, New Mexico. He kept adding teams to his outfit until he had twenty-six teams and wagons. He then formed a partnership with two men under the firm name of Majors, Russell & Waddell and they kept enlarging their business until the year 1860-61 they had six hundred teams and wagons with six yoke of cattle to the wagon.

I think that the old freight road that used to pass up the Little Blue river was once the greatest thoroughfare that was ever traveled in any country. In the year 1860 there were never less than three hundred and sometimes over five hundred wagons passing over the road every day for over five months, not counting any teams coming from the West, and probably three-fourths of these same teams traveled over the same road going west.

On the open prairie, where there was plenty of room, the road was worn down smooth for one hundred yards wide. I have seen three trains traveling abreast. Just imagine five hundred wagons strung out on the same road, each team taking up at least one hundred feet, making a distance of over nine miles. I have seen over four hundred wagons camped in one bottom, their corrals covering a space one mile long by one-half mile wide.

In regard to the Indians, we lived here on the Little Blue river for four years in perfect peace with them. We did not mind them any more than we did the birds that were flying about us. There would not have been any trouble with the Indians if it had not been for the Rebellion. There were, among the Indians, some of the rebels who put them up to go on the war-path. There were twenty-three persons killed within thirty-five miles on the Little Blue, and seven ranches burned in the first big raid. Among the killed were six of the Eubanks family and six freighters. The rest were killed, one and two at a place, all this being done at the same hour of the day. There was one married woman and her two children by the name of Eubanks and one young lady, Laura Roper, who were taken prisoners in the year 1860.

By the year 1866 nearly all the old ranchmen had gotten back on the Little Blue river and things were going along nicely. I had in 155 acres of corn, the Comstocks had in ninety acres, and all the others had in from forty to sixty acres. It was a fine growing spring. We had all plowed our corn over the first time and had commenced to go over it the second time. I had three hired men, two of whom wanted to

go down to Brownville on the Missouri river to the land office to enter some land. I took three big teams and went with them. I loaded my teams with corn and started back. I got to the Sandy, near where Alexandria now stands, where there was quite a little settlement, some six or eight families. To this place the stage coach had come down the day before and brought the news that all the men had been run out of the fields, and one man, who was breaking prairie just one mile above where the town of Oak now stands, was killed. We ranchmen all had men standing guard over the men that were plowing in the fields, so that the Indians could not get the drop on them. That was the reason the men all got out of the fields without any more of them being killed. Well, the people around Sandy were all getting ready to leave the country again and go east to the big settlements. I commenced to talk to them and told them that I was going to stay, and said to them, "Let's go out and give those Indians a good drubbing and then they will let us alone. We can whip all the Indians in the Sioux and Cheyenne nations with the advantage we have in arms." We all had heavy rifles, sixteen shooters, or Spencer rifles, seven shooters. We counted up and we could raise fifty men and still leave two men at each ranch. I told them that I would furnish grub for the men and feed for the animals. This was on Friday morning. It would take me two days to drive home. Well, they all agreed to come to my place Saturday night so that we could start out on Sunday. On Sunday morning the coach came up and brought me the news that every ranchman and all the settlement at Sandy had left the country except at the stage stations where were a dozen soldiers as a guard. I talked with my hired men, of whom I had four, and told them that if any of them were afraid to stay to say so and I would pay them off. One of them said he would rather not stay, so I paid him off and he went down on the next coach. The other three said they would stay if I did. I wanted my wife and small children and hired girl to go to Beatrice, but my wife would not go and leave me on the Blue. I had to let part of my corn go

without tending, except the one plowing. I had to put a man at each end of the field and one man had to be at the house the most of the time. Whenever we saw an Indian or Indians we mounted our horses and made them bounce. They would always make for a large body of timber about four miles up Liberty creek. They would generally have so much the start that they would make the timber before we could overtake them. We made it hot for three of them one day. We shot the pony from under one of them just before they reached the timber, but he got up behind one of the others and got away before we could get him. If the ground had not been rough for the last quarter of a mile we would have gotten all three of them.

My farm lay between Liberty creek and the Little Blue river. The day before the 4th of July an Indian came down the south side of Liberty creek to a high piece of ground and sat on his pony watching for an hour the boys plowing and the men on guard. On the next day, the 4th of July, an Indian came and sat around on his pony the same as the day before. At the same time sixteen of them crossed Liberty creek on foot, the banks being too steep for their ponies to cross. The field was one-half a mile long and the boys were plowing up and down the creek. The northeast corner of the field ran up on to high ground so that the man on guard at that corner of the field could see all over and across to the other side of the creek. There was a draw about sixty yards from the west of the field and quite straight so that the man who was on guard could look down to the timber. He saw the Indians come out, but at first thought they were wild turkeys as they were crawling in the grass. But to be sure he jumped on his horse and ran down where the boys were just coming out at the end of the field. The Indians had crawled up the draw directly opposite where the boys would come out. When the guard reached the boys he galloped over toward the draw, and the Indians jumped up and began to shoot. By this time the boys had gotten out of the corn, and the man who was riding the plow jumped and ran

around his team, and his second shot killed an Indian, and the rest ran back into the draw and to the timber, keeping down under the bank, making their way toward the ranch. By their motion the boys thought there was another party attacking the house, so as quickly as the boys could unhitch they jumped on their horses and took down through the corn rows. The Indians saw that the boys were going to beat them, so they jumped up from behind the bank and commenced shooting again. The guard was riding a running horse and was about three rods ahead of the others, so the Indians did all their shooting at him. The boys behind said they made the dust fly about three or four feet behind him. They were not like old Davy Crockett. He allowed for the coons crawling, but the Indians did not allow for the horse running.

The buffalo were so plenty on the Little Blue river and between the Little Blue and Platte rivers that it seemed as though the whole face of the earth was covered with them. For four days several big freight trains lay in camp on the divide between the Little Blue and the Platte rivers, not daring to move, being entirely surrounded by buffalo. Had they known the nature of the animal there was not a particle of danger, for when they are in such large bodies they never stampede, as they move together and in one direction.

In the year 1860 I had a contract for putting up hay for the stage company, about four miles from Thirty-two Mile creek station where there was a large bottom of fine grass for hay. All the rest of the country was eaten up and tramped into the earth. There was a small creek that ran into the Blue river right at the upper end of this bottom, and the buffalo were just above this. I was afraid they would come down and tramp the grass into the earth, so I took five men on horses and we worked for four hours and did not move them half a mile, only just crowded them a little closer together. We worked away and cut all that bottom, and the buffalo were all that time within three or four hundred yards of us.

A short time after I finished my hay a couple of men came

in from a trapping expedition on some of the creeks that ran into the Republican river, and they told me that they had seen eight head of big, fine horses on a small creek, so I took another man with me and led an extra horse with blankets, feed, and grub and started early in the morning, and when we had gotten one mile from my ranch we ran right into a body of buffalo. We rode on a trot all day, and I am certain that we rode fifty miles and never saw an acre of ground but had from twenty to fifty buffalo on it. We would just make a lane through them not more than fifty yards wide, and it would all be closed up one hundred yards behind us. When night came we went into the timber and camped. The next day we went back over another route but found it just the same.

In the year 1861 Ed S. Stokes, the man who killed Jim Fisk in New York, came from San Francisco on the stage. He laid over one day at my ranch to take a buffalo hunt. I had a splendid buffalo horse, and I put him on that and I hitched up a couple of pretty good horses to my carriage and we started out. We had to go but two or three miles before we came to a small herd. He wanted to kill the buffalo himself. He had two big dragoon revolvers and I had two more in the carriage and a heavy rifle. He started out after the buffalo, and I let my team go and kept pretty close to him. When he got within one hundred yards of the buffalo he commenced to shoot. I told him to let the horse go up close, but he kept back until he unloaded both his revolvers and came back to the carriage for another. I then told him to go up within twenty feet of the buffalo, but he was still afraid and went up to within about forty feet, and at the seventeenth shot he got him down, and then taking my rifle finished him. I have taken the same horse and a revolver and had three buffalo down before it was empty.

The first cabin built on the Little Blue was at Oak Grove in Nuckolls county. It was built by Majors, Russell & Waddell to leave their lame cattle when they were freighting west.

I am almost positive that my oldest son, James H. Lem-

mon, Jr., was the first white child born in the territory of Nebraska. He was born the 20th day of June, 1853, in a tent on the Platte river, not over five miles from where Kearney now stands. I was on my way to California.

There was no settlement in Nebraska at the time I crossed the Missouri river about four miles below where Omaha now stands. Peter A. Sarpy had a little cabin in the bottom under the bluff one mile above where I crossed the river.

THE EARLY ANNALS OF NEBRASKA CITY.

WRITTEN IN 1873, FOR THE OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF
OTOE COUNTY.

BY J. W. PEARMAN.¹

On the 4th of May, 1853, I crossed the Missouri river at Otoe City (Gideon Bennett, ferryman), in company with R. B. Lockwood and Lafayette Duncan; we were then on our way to Plum creek with two wagonloads of groceries, for the purpose of trading with the California and Oregon immigrants on their way to the gold fields of the Pacific slope.

First, we camped on the headwaters of South Table creek, now owned by our worthy old settler, John Hamilton, where he has a farm. We made our journey to Plum creek, sold our

¹Major John W. Pearman, deceased, was a native of Hardin county, Kentucky, born March 16, 1832, son of Hugh and Nancy (Whalen) Pearman. He crossed the Missouri river into Nebraska at Nebraska City, May 10, 1854. He served as county treasurer of Otoe county from 1856 to 1862. He enlisted in the 2d Nebraska Cavalry for nine months' service, and was commissioned junior major. After his term of enlistment had expired, he was appointed assistant quartermaster by President Lincoln, and sent to Virginia. After the war he was placed in charge of the quartermaster's stores at Davenport, Iowa. In 1870 he returned to Nebraska City, and engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. Major Pearman was married February 4, 1856, to Mary A. Swift, of Atchison, Missouri. Eleven children were born to them, nine of whom are living: Anna Nebraska, wife of Edward L. Sayre, Omaha; Mary, wife of C. H. Pringle, Omaha; Fred L.; Horace S.; Prudence, wife of Charles A. Dunham, South Omaha; Hugh C., Deadwood, South Dakota; Guy R.; Margaret; and Katherine, wife of L. M. Davis, South Omaha.

groceries, and returned to Old Fort Kearney, arriving there June 16 of the same year. On our arrival we found H. P. Downs and family occupying the old government hospital and entertaining all who chose to put up with them. The Missouri river at that time and for nearly two months afterwards was bankful, and the land directly opposite the city, where the B. & M. depot now stands, was fully two feet under water. The bottom extending to the bluffs was one sheet of water ranging from two to eight feet deep. Many of the settlers in the bottom were compelled to leave their homes and find a dry location on this side of the river. Among the number who moved over were Andrew Hixon and family, Hugh McNeely and family, John B. Boulware and family, and many others whose names I can not now recall. John B. Boulware went, from what is now the foot of Main street, to the bluffs near where Eli Slusher then lived, four miles above Hamburg, in a skiff, carrying with him the United States mail just in from Ft. Kearney, and Sergeant Mix of the regular army. The trip was easily made after leaving the main channel of the river about two miles above the present ferry landing on the opposite side.

On the 4th of July Lafayette Duncan, myself, and seven Otoe Indians started for the highlands in Iowa in canoes. We left the foot of Main street early in the morning expecting to reach Sidney, Iowa, by 10:00 A.M. in time to take part in the celebration of that place. We aimed to go through the heavy timber directly opposite the city, but after paddling our way for a few hours we found we could not get through on account of the driftwood afloat.

We sent the Indians back, tied most of our clothing around our neck, and started afoot for the Bluffs, a distance of about eight miles, at which place we arrived about dark, traveling in water from two to eight feet deep.

We arrived at Sidney at 1:00 A.M. on the 5th to find the celebration all over and the people in bed.

About the middle of August we got our teams over, and thus ended my experience with Nebraska until the 10th of

May, 1854, when, in company with A. J. Donahue and family and Miss Ruth Ann Wade, we left Sidney for this place, arriving here a little before sundown after a hard day's ride in an ox wagon.

We put up with our old friend, H. P. Downs, with just ten cents in our pocket. We here met T. E. Thompson, C. H. Cowles and family, Simpson Hargus and family, Richard Pell and family, Andrew Hixon and family, Joseph Blunt and family, Wilson Maddox and family, Harvey C. Cowles and family, Ed Sprather, Peter Valier, Charley Bierwagon, and Conrad Mullis. T. E. Thompson and myself, being single men and having come west with a view of making our fortune, held a consultation as to what we should do to accomplish that object.

Thompson made the first raise. He caught a catfish at the mouth of Table creek and sold it to Downs, for which he received fifty cents credit on his first week's board. Next came my time, and I got a job of dropping corn after the prairie plow of Richard Pell who was then breaking all that portion of the city west of 6th street to 14th street and south to Kansas. For this work I got one dollar per day and boarded myself. After the corn was planted Ed Spratlin and myself were awarded the job by the town company of splitting fence posts and fencing in the field. We got one dollar per hundred for cutting and splitting the posts, and for setting them in the ground and nailing on the boards we got one dollar per day and board, board being the essence of the contract. The work was completed about the middle of June, after which Downs thought it to the interest of the town to have a street one hundred feet wide cut through from near the crossing of 6th and Laramie streets to the residence of Simpson Hargus in Prairie City. This work—the first toward building a city—was done by T. E. Thompson, George E. Baker, and myself, for which we received the usual fee and board.

The 4th of July being near at hand, it was determined to have a grand old barbecue, and every one set to work doing

what they could to make it a success. Arbors for eating, speaking, and dancing were erected near where the Seymour house now stands. Everybody was invited far and near. There were at least one thousand persons present, Atchison county, Missouri, and Fremont county, Iowa, furnishing most of the white people, while our own locality furnished many whites and a host of Indians. Dancing and eating commenced about one o'clock of the 4th and wound up by a "big injum" dance on the evening of the 6th. And be it said to the credit of the earlier settlers of Otoe county, not a drunken man was seen nor were there any disturbances of any kind during this three days' barbecuing.

The glorious old Fourth having passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned, the town proprietors thought it about time to commence the work of building up a great city on the west bank of the mighty Missouri.

On the 10th, the following persons could be seen standing near the present crossing of 6th and Main streets: S. F. Nuckolls, Allen A. Bradford, Hiram P. Downs, C. H. Cowles, T. E. Thompson, A. M. Rose, A. B. Mayhew, Charley Bierwagon, George H. Benton, Dr. Dewey, and others whom I now forget. Dr. Dewey was the surveyor, J. W. Pearman flagman, A. M. Rose and A. B. Mayhew chainmen, and T. E. Thompson axman. The *first* stake was set where the northwest corner of Robert Hawke's store now stands, and was firmly driven in the ground by a heavy stroke of the ax from each one present, and with a few appropriate remarks from Messrs. Nuckolls and Bradford, wherein the gentlemen called the attention of those present that in a few years we should see a city built up here containing at least twenty thousand inhabitants, the corner stake was set, and from that stake the survey of the city commenced. A line was then surveyed east to the river on the south side of Main street, then on the north side west to 6th street, at that time the western boundary of the city. As soon as the lots were numbered so that parties could tell where to build—houses commenced going up very rapidly. H. P. Downs built the first hotel on the

grounds where now the Seymour House stands. It was a large frame building two stories high, and was the only hotel in the city until the Nuckolls House was built, which burned down in 1860. I should have stated before this that C. H. Cowles erected the first dwelling-house some time in March or April, previous. It would have been built on lot 7, block 25, directly north of the Christian church. Mr. Cowles also built the first storehouse opposite where the Seymour House stands and kept the first store. He continued in the business until late in the fall of the same year, when he sold out to H. T. Walker & Co.

Mr. Cowles and George H. Benton, who built the Downs hotel, were the first carpenters in the city. James H. Decker made and burnt the first brick and built the first brick house for S. F. Nuckolls, now used by the Nebraska City Transfer Company for office purposes. Joseph Blunt made the first shingles, which were used in covering the Downs hotel. William B. Hail & Co. sawed the first lumber. The mill was near where the gas works now stand. Price of lumber \$2.50 per hundred feet.

C. H. Cowles built the first bridge across Table creek, about the same place where the Main street bridge now stands.

The first white child born after the city was located was a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. George H. Benton. I understand the child is yet living. Its mother's death was the first that occurred after the child was born, and she was buried near the residence of William R. Craig. This was in August, 1854. Mrs. Joseph Blunt died in the country during the same year.

The first old fashioned "ho-down" was danced at the residence of William B. Hail—in the old government hospital which I have before mentioned. Laura Hail, Celia Hail, Phil and Tabby Hail, Susan and Anna Pearman, and two Miss Kennedys and Mary Pell were the ladies present. C. C. Hail, Frill Hail, Floyd Hail, George Nuckolls and some more Hails, and myself also, were present. A pleasant evening was spent in the old way of dancing, and the mother of all the Hails said this evening's entertainment reminded her of "Old Vir-

ginny" more than anything she had seen since she left there.

John A. Gilman was the first butcher. He opened a shop in the old block house. Col. C. B. Smith, U. S. deputy marshal, took the first census of the county. I accompanied him with a petition for signatures, asking the governor to convene the first legislature at Nebraska City. The first day out we found Joe Helvey, William Anderson, better known as "Black Bill," Dr. William T. Fowlkes, George Gline, and Gideon Bennett. We stayed all night with Mr. Bennett at Otoe City. Next night we camped with old man Jameson and son, on Camp creek, where the old man now lives. All four of us slept in a wagon-box, and next morning after eating breakfast we gave that little stream the name of Camp creek, which name it has ever gone by to this day. From here we struck out for Brownville, arriving there about sundown, found the proprietors of the town, Dick Brown and a few others, skinning a beef. Stayed all night and next morning crossed the river and stopped over night at Senora, Missouri, where I got a large number of signers to the petition. On our return to the city I delivered the petition to Mr. Nuckolls, who gave me lot 6, block 5, where John K. Gilman's house is now located, for my service rendered. Soon after this an election was held for members of the legislature and delegates in Congress. There being no party lines drawn at that time, every man ran for office that wanted to. Those elected to the lower house were William B. Hail, James H. Decker, Harvey C. Cowles, Wilson M. Maddox, H. P. Bennett, and Gideon Bennett. Those to the upper house or council were Henry Bradford and Charles H. Cowles. At this election a tie vote occurred between C. H. Cowles and H. P. Downs. A new election was ordered; Cowles was elected by one majority. Napoleon Bonaparte Giddings, who lived then and does now in Andrew county, Missouri, was elected delegate to Congress, beating Bird B. Chapman, of Ohio, a few votes. Atchison county, Missouri, and our neighbors across the river assisted us very much in polling a heavy vote at that election.

Dr. John C. Campbell was the first practicing physician.

He came here early in the fall of the year 1854 and took up a claim where John Sheperd's orchard now stands. The Doctor was a live man then as he is now among the old settlers. And I believe he claims the honor of being the first one in the county afflicted with the "Missouri scratches or Illinoy Mange."

Rev. W. D. Gage preached the first sermon in August, 1854. Nearly all the citizens were present and listened attentively to what he said, while a lot of Indians played "moccasin" behind the block house.

The first watermill was built by Henry C. Cowles and D. N. Martin on Walnut creek. The same property is now owned by U. S. Simpson.

E. Wilhelm established the first steam sawmill in the bottom below town.

Jacob Jameson established a tri-weekly sawmill about the same time on Camp creek. The saw went up one day and down the next, making three strokes a week.

Sam Carson was among the first scientific ox drivers.

Miss Maggie Martin was the first school teacher.

Henry Bradford & Co. opened the first drug store and did the first house painting.

The first postoffice was established early in 1854 and called "Table Creek Postoffice," with H. P. Downs as postmaster. The office was first opened in Charlie Cowles's store, Mr. Cowles acting as deputy. But little mail matter was received or sent off, as there was no service, and the people generally depended on the Sidney office for their mail. In 1855 C. W. Pierce became Downs's successor and kept the mail in his house near where the Press office stands.

The Nebraska City *News* is among the oldest settlers in the state, having issued the first paper November 14, 1854. Henry Bradford was editor, Giles N. Freeman and Hal. A. Houston printers. The *News* belonged to the town company until 1855, when its present owner, Thomas Morton, purchased the whole concern and continued the paper with J. Sterling Morton as editor.

S. F. Nuckolls was the first man to suggest the idea of purchasing grounds for a cemetery, and at a citizens' meeting a committee was appointed to select a place for burying purposes. The committee selected the present Wyuka cemetery, and John Clemens was the first person buried in it. He died on the island above the city and was buried about the middle of January, 1855. C. C. Hail, Laura and Celia Hail, J. W. Pearman, and a few others were present at the grave.

The first whisky shop was established by the writer in the fall of 1854, which "busted up" in just one month, to the entire satisfaction of the proprietor.

J. W. Pearman was the first store clerk in C. H. Cowles's store.

H. W. Cornell established the first harness shop.

Hon. Edward R. Harden, of Georgia, was the first district judge, and held the first term of court in January, 1855, in the dancing room of the Downs House. All that was done at that term of court was to admit H. P. Bennett, A. A. Bradford, William McLennan, and Dr. William C. Fowlkes to practice. Dr. Fowlkes passed the best examination, and was highly complimented by the court. M. W. Riden was the first district clerk, and issued the license to the above attorney.

George W. Nuckolls and Sarah Kennedy were the first couple married.

The first lodge of Good Templars was organized in the old log house occupied then by Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Craig directly in the rear of the Seymour House. Early in the year 1855, Hon. T. B. Cuming, acting governor of the territory, appointed the following county officers: M. W. Brown, probate judge; Thomas Donahoo, sheriff; T. E. Thompson, deputy; C. C. Hail, recorder; W. D. Gage, treasurer; William Anderson, justice of the peace. Mr. Gage never qualified, and at an election soon thereafter J. W. Pearman was elected.

John B. Boulware paid the first money into the county treasury, a ferry license required of him annually, amounting to \$30.

J. H. Decker and William Hurst had the first lawsuit before Squire Anderson, about the proprietorship of a claim upon the public lands near Wyoming. H. P. Bennett and J. Sterling Morton were Decker's attorneys, and Jacob Dawson, Hurst's attorney. The trial lasted for several weeks until the court dismissed the case for want of time to hear the evidence and pleading through.

Lewis Hax established the first cabinet shop and sold furniture at a large profit.

William McLennan ran the first steam ferry boat. The steamer, Banner State, was the first landed here after the town was established.

John Nash was the first well-digger and dug the first well for S. F. Nuckolls on lot 12, block 6, where the transfer company is now located.

George North opened the first jewelry store in a small frame building on Main street, opposite the court house.

J. Dan Lauer rode the first balky mule in the city. Dan came from Squaw creek on the said mule to purchase groceries for his father's family, and after laying in a supply of "fine cut" and a side of bacon started for home. His mule-ship would not move a step until Sam Carson assisted him with his ox whip, upon which the mule started on the double quick, leaving Dan and his groceries lying in the street.

A. B. Mayhew owned the first Shanghai rooster.

The first election occurred in May, 1855. Henry Bradford was elected mayor; William B. Hail, W. R. Craig, and J. W. Pearman, alderman; M. W. Riden, clerk; J. W. Stull, marshal. The same officers were reelected in 1856 except Mr. Craig. At the close of the second year the council passed an ordinance allowing themselves \$50 each for their services. This was about all they did in the two years.

Under the territorial laws, William B. Hail was elected probate judge and issued the first county orders. William P. Birchfield was the first sheriff elected, and collected the first county taxes.

By an act of the legislature in the winter of 1854, introduced by J. H. Decker, the name of the county was changed from Pierce to Otoe—the acting governor having first named it Pierce county in honor of Franklin Pierce, then President of the United States.

The first grand jury was impaneled in the fall of 1855, John B. Boulware foreman. Nearly every man in the county, including the jury itself, was indicted for gambling and was fined by the court in sums ranging from five to ten dollars each.

James H. Masters came here in 1855 and established the first nursery, where he now lives.

Hugh Pearman planted apple trees in the same year on lot 1, block 26, where they are still growing.

Martin V. Boutton was the first one afflicted with measles.

J. Sterling Morton, who moved here early in 1855 and took charge of the editorial columns of the *News*, owned the first jack, which he named Henry Ward Beecher.

The M. E. church was the first to organize and erected the first house of worship. William R. Craig was made one of the trustees at the first organization.

T. E. Thompson, deputy sheriff, made the first assessment of the county.

Henry Bradford, mayor of the city, entered the town site and obtained the land officer's receipt for the entrance fee, March 31, 1857.

John Nash, the well-digger, received the first certificate of entry from the U. S. land office that appears on record.

Elijah Yates was the first boot and shoe maker. Opened up a shop upstairs over Henry Bradford & Company's drug store, December, 1855.

Conrad Mullis was the first blacksmith. Opened his shop in the old soldiers' quarters, June, 1854, near where R. M. Rolfe's house now stands.

Joel Helvey established the first bakery and baked the first bread. He located his bakery near the west end of the present Otoe street bridge, in the spring of 1855.

D. F. Jackson had the first wagon "smash up." He hired James Fitchey to repair the same.

H. P. Bennett planted the first shade trees around his residence, now owned and occupied by William Fulton.

S. F. Nuckolls, agent for the town company, made the first quit-claim deed, transferring lot 6 in block 3 in Nebraska City to William Bennett.

W. J. Armstrong was the first milk pedler.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. W. PEARMAN.

Nebraska City, February 14, 1873.

DR. JOHN MCPHERSON.

PREPARED BY GOV. ROBERT W. FURNAS.

It was my good fortune to have known Dr. McPherson intimately and continuously from the year 1839 to the day of his death.

My first acquaintance with him was in the winter of 1839-40. He was then preparing himself for the medical profession. To aid in defraying the expense of his pursuit he taught school during the winter season. The winter named he taught a country school in Miami county, Ohio. While a boy of sixteen, then on a farm, I was one of his pupils.

In the year 1855 he came west, through Illinois and Iowa to Nebraska. After looking over the Missouri river counties in Nebraska he concluded to locate at Brownville, Nebraska. Returning to Ohio, he had immediate conference with me. I was a practical printer and had been publisher and editor of a newspaper in the county in which we both resided. The Doctor, through the result of some "bad debts," had fallen heir to a well-equipped printing office, in Tippecanoe, Miami county, Ohio. He proposed to give me one-half of the office if I would go with him to Brownville and publish a weekly paper for one year. I accepted. Thus it was I came to Nebraska in the spring of 1856. The paper, *Nebraska Adver-*

tiser, made its first appearance April 6, 1856, and has been regularly and continuously published from that date to the present, being the oldest continuously published paper in Nebraska.

Dr. McPherson was born in the township of Livonia, Livingston county, New York, December 21, 1818. He died at Republican City, Nebraska, January 2, 1901, aged eighty-two years. Although born of humble parentage, his ambition was for an education, which he gained by diligence. After attending the seminary at Lima, New York, at the age of sixteen he moved to Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio, where he completed his literary education under Professor Thompson (who afterward became bishop of the M. E. church). He then began the study of medicine under Dr. Geo. G. Baker and Wm. F. Kitdredge, and remained three years, when he moved to Troy, Ohio, continuing his studies under Dr. Geo. Kiefer, going from there to Cincinnati and into the office of Prof. J. P. Harrison, dean of the Ohio Medical College and president of the U. S. Medical Association. He remained at the college for two years and graduated with high honors in 1847. He was married in Miami county, Ohio, in 1845, to Elizabeth Fergus. Out of eight children they have three living: Charles E., William J., and John E. Eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren also survive.

Soon after graduating he located at Tippecanoe, Miami county, Ohio, and began the practice of medicine, where he remained and followed the profession for fifteen years, and during the same time carried on a very extensive business in the manufacture of linseed oil, flour, and lumber, and also in general merchandising, in which he alone employed twenty men, and in his seven or eight different branches nearly one hundred. It might be said without overestimating that he had either erected or caused to be erected over one-third of the buildings in the town, which had a population of 3,000. When he came to Brownville, Nebraska, he brought with him a stock of goods valued at \$30,000, besides a large amount of money.

At this point he carried on a large mercantile business until 1879, and in connection with this from 1863 to 1867 he conducted a steam flour- and sawmill. He also opened a large cigar manufactory, continuing it for three years. He was a member of two territorial constitutional conventions, and at both he voted against admitting the territory as a state, and in 1863 he succeeded T. W. Tipton to the state senate.

The medical department of Brownville College was organized in December, 1875, with Dr. McPherson as professor of therapeutics.

An act to incorporate an institute for the deaf and dumb passed the Nebraska legislature and took effect in February, 1867, (Neb. Statute, 1873, chap. 16. "Be it enacted by the council and house of representatives of the territory of Nebraska that A. Bowers, A. L. Childs, E. H. Rogers, John S. Bowen, G. C. Monell, and John McPherson be and they are hereby incorporated and made a body politic and corporate with perpetual existence by the name of 'The Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.'") These gentlemen, through arduous labor, placed the institute on a firm basis, and afterwards the state, becoming envious of their success, took it under her own wing. He also turned his attention largely to farming, accumulating some 3,000 acres, and at about the same time erected the McPherson block in Brownville at an expense of \$50,000.

In 1872 Dr. McPherson sold out his milling and other property, and in company with his son Charles went to Republican City, Nebraska, and laid out the town site. He went to Cincinnati, Ohio, purchased and shipped a new flour- and sawmill, which burned two years later. He carried on an extensive business, which he sold to his son, C. E. McPherson, in 1886. He had always taken an active part in all affairs that have tended to build up the town. When the McPherson Normal College was incorporated at Republican City he took \$2,000 of the stock. His life has been an active one and now he rests well.

Dr. MacMurtry, who preached Dr. McPherson's funeral sermon, added this tribute to his memory, which I cheerfully make a part of this paper:

"The occasion has suggested to me the theme of this hour—'The Value of a Human Soul.' I have never met one who more fully appreciated the value of our text than he whose body lies before us at this hour. I have not come into closer and more intimate acquaintance with any in my visitations in Republican City than I did with Dr. McPherson. I found him sound in the Christian faith; one who loved to read his Bible and commune with God in his soul. It was his intention to unite with this church at our last communion in September. To him the church was an institution of God and its membership nothing if not true worshippers of the living God. His library contained many choice volumes on the immortality of the soul—Plato, Socrates, the Koran, and others; but in these he found no comparison to the teachings of the Bible. Israel's God and the Christ of God, man's only redeemer, was his Saviour. Together we have often bowed the knee in prayer. Two weeks ago we were together at his home; I had been reading an article on faith in Jesus Christ and handed it to him. After he had read it I said, 'That to me is sound doctrine,' and I shall not forget his answer, 'Yes, I believe all that.' The value of the human soul was no unsolved problem to him.

"As a citizen he loved the peace and good will of his fellow citizens. I have not been to his friends to ask his character or standing; I have not listened to the words of praise from the lips of those who today suffer the silence of his voice and the caress of his hand. I hear it everywhere. If ever God found in any man a standard of good will and the incorporate law of the Golden Rule it was to be found in Dr. John McPherson.

He was one of the first to settle on these prairies; no one brought more capital, energy, and push to put into every enterprise than he, whether it was in business propositions, a school, or church. Honest himself, he trusted others; if there was a wrong done he was the first to right it, and if he suffered he bore it without one thought of revenge. His tongue is not more silent now than it has always been in speaking an unkind word of his neighbor or fellow man. Having enjoyed a good education and being blessed with pro-

fessional ability, he sought to help others to the same. Beginning with his own, it was the pride of his life to put opportunity within the reach of every son and daughter. It was not his fault that Republican City is not the center of higher education today. On your main streets stands a monument to higher education once the pride of his ambition. Nothing would have suited him better than to have heard the hum of voices reciting the classics or pursuing the sciences by the children and youth of his town.

"I am sure he will be remembered for his kindly ways; even the children will not forget his friendly notice, and all will miss his cheerful voice. To those within his family circle the cords were strongest. Love, devotion, heart-to-heart companionship reached down to the fourth generation. For forty-five years he has walked hand in hand with the loved ones who survive him. God graciously lengthened out his years and favored you—his children, grandchildren, and beloved wife—with his devoted life.

"There is a richer endowment to children than a divided fortune; this is yours. It is a father's unblemished character and an aim in life that it will be well to emulate. God's richest blessing will be yours if you strive for the same mark of the high calling. God wants men of character to fill every station in life; men that realize the value of time and the value of a human soul."

J. STERLING MORTON.

BY GOV. ROBT. W. FURNAS.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Association:

While the sad event is already known to you, the sorrowful duty devolves upon me to officially announce the death of a worthy member of this Society, its late President, J. Sterling Morton.

He was born at Adams, New York, April 22, 1832, and came to Nebraska, 1854, shortly after the passage by Congress of the Kansas-Nebraska act, opening for settlement this part of the Northwest, May 30 in the same year. He died April 27, 1902, at the residence of his son Mark, Lake Forest, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, where he had gone tem-

porarily for the benefit of his health, barely passing the scriptural allotment of three score and ten years by five days. He had often expressed to me a desire to pass that period in life.

His father, Julius Morton, of Scotch descent, was born at St. Albans, Vermont. His ancestors were among the earliest of New England Puritans, coming in the next ship following the "Mayflower"—the "Little Ann." His mother, Emeline Sterling, of English descent, was born at Adams, New York.

He attended a private school until fourteen years old, then a Methodist school at Albion, Michigan, where he prepared for college. He entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, but graduated and received his diploma from Union College, New York.

October 30, 1854, Mr. Morton and Miss Caroline Joy French were married at Detroit, Michigan. Within an hour after the marriage they started to Nebraska, reaching Bellevue early in November following. Here they remained only for a few months, removing to Nebraska City, where a homestead was taken, and remained the continuous Morton residence, now known as "Arbor Lodge." This residence is surrounded by the pride of Mr. Morton's life, orchards, vineyards, forest and evergreen groves and flowers of rarest varieties.

Mrs. Morton died June 29, 1881. She was an ideal wife and mother.

There were born to the family four sons who grew to manhood as model young business men: Joy, Paul, Mark, and Carl. Carl, the youngest, died suddenly three years ago.

Mr. Morton was appointed by President Buchanan territorial secretary of Nebraska; a portion of the time he was acting-governor. He was Secretary of Agriculture during Mr. Cleveland's second term.

It affords me pleasure to speak, although briefly, of this man's life and work since in Nebraska.

Mr. Morton was favored with a most excellent and practical education, fortified with strong mental and physical equipments. Had fitted himself for the practice of law, and

came to Nebraska with his young bride, at the age of twenty-two, in the year named, with the intention of following that profession.

Arriving in Nebraska, he was at first sight infatuated with the New West, and thought there was an opening whereby he could accomplish more good than in the practice of his profession, namely, the development and upbuilding of the new territory. And further, he conceived a newspaper to be the better medium through which he could the more effectually accomplish his desire and object. Accordingly he became the editor of the *Nebraska City News*, and for years remained as such. And continuously thereafter, until summoned hence by the great Dispenser of events, his able pen, eloquent and forceful voice were directed in demonstrating the worth, resources, and possibilities of Nebraska. More especially in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, and their kindreds, he accomplished a great work, and by a kind Providence was spared to be an eye-witness of the fruits of his labor.

Mr. Morton was a rare, unique character. A close acquaintance with the man revealed this, and its consequent real worth. He was honest to a fault, if such can be. He was a very positive man. Was cautious in formation of his opinions as to men and measures. When conclusions were reached and position taken, next to no power could change them. Sure in his convictions of right, it made him a fierce defender as well as denunciator. He was a stranger to the word compromise. His friendships knew no bounds. His dislikes were along the same line. He never forgot a friend nor allowed an enemy to forget him. However bitter may have been differences between him and others, no one ever called in question his ability or integrity. No man of his means did more to wipe away orphans' tears or kindle fires on widows' hearths, did more for the betterment of his fellows, more helpful to those in need. All such Samaritan acts, however, were of the scriptural order: "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

I remember an instance not many years since, when Shylock stood on the doorstep of a worthy, helpless neighbor of Mr. Morton, demanding the foreclosure of a mortgage, the pound of flesh which would render the family homeless. Mr. Morton paid off the sum, into hundreds of dollars, making the indebted a clear deed, without reimbursement.

Another incident characteristic of Mr. Morton. In the earlier days of the territory differences between men were frequently settled with knife or bullet. For some reason, I can not now call it to mind, a grievance sprang up between him and a then prominent citizen of the territory, since dead. The other party challenged Mr. Morton to fight a duel, and demanded pistols as weapons. His reply was: "Do you mean to challenge me to mortal combat? Is there positively a coffin in your polite invitation, and if so, for whom? An early reply will greatly gratify."

The matter was then, by the challenger, referred to his "second," to whom Mr. Morton replied: "Permit me to remind your principal that, as the weather is very warm (July), you impress upon his mind that a recumbent position will be more comfortable, and if he will not assume that, compromise with him upon a sedentary position. I am quite anxious to hear, and do hope you will inform me upon this important question very speedily."

"Convey to your bellicose principal my renewed assurance that he has never, in any way, given me reason to demand satisfaction of him, as I have never held a judgment against him, nor even a note of hand. He will probably be pleased to learn of my good health, and also to know that I enjoy life very much, and love it, too, even better than I do him. His proposition to shoot lead bullets at me is not in accordance either with law or my own ideas of social amenities or amusements. To kill or to be killed would be no particular felicity with me, especially in hot weather when corpses spoil so readily. Not for a moment doubting the bravery of your martial principal, which is proverbial, I would like to inquire whether he is the author of the following stanza:

"The deities which I adore
Are social peace and plenty,
I'm better pleased to make one more
Than be the death of twenty."

"The temperature at this place is ardent to such a degree as to prevent my addressing you at length. 'Kiss your principal for his mother.' Enclosed is a copy of Greeley's almanac and Fred Douglas's speeches, for his perusal and consolation."

"With high regard for the law, and especially that referred to, I remain alive,

"(Signed) J. Sterling Morton."

I was some years afterwards the medium by which the two sat side by side at a dinner table at Mr. Morton's residence, when the old grievance was reconciled, and they were ever afterwards friends.

As a social entertainer, especially of well-narrated anecdotes, and imitator of broken foreign languages, he had no superior; as an after-dinner speaker, but few equals. It is said of him while a sojourner at Washington, when a member of President Cleveland's cabinet, a social gathering was next to incomplete without him. He held at command a "reserve fund," almost unlimited, of anecdote and pleasing reference.

While Secretary of Agriculture in President Cleveland's cabinet he did what no other secretary did before or since—gave his influence to abolish the shameful expenditure of millions of dollars, furnishing those "rare and valuable" seeds, lettuce, turnip, and poppy, to please members of Congress, in throwing very cheap tubs to cheaper whales.

He was the originator of many trite utterances, among which as to corn and swine are: "Corn is king, swine heir apparent"; "A mother swine is an inter-convertible bond, her family, annual coupons, serving as farmer's mortgage lifters"; "Corn is bullion, fed to swine, the mint, produces gold and silver dollars."

He was the author of "Arbor Day," which has become a legal holiday in all states of this Union as well as in nearly

all civilized foreign countries. Through its influence trillions of trees and vines have been planted. Since I commenced the formation of this paper I received a letter from Miss Nina Prey, a native of Nebraska, now a teacher in Porto Rico, informing me the legislature of that island had, by enactment, made "Arbor Day" in that country a legal holiday, and that it had been generally observed in its inaugural year, 1902.

It was suggested at Mr. Morton's funeral by his many friends that a monument be erected to his memory, as author of "Arbor Day." To this end a local organization was formed and voluntary subscriptions solicited—no canvassing. Today this fund is over \$11,000. A very pleasing incident is of record in this work. A gentleman in Boston who had never met Mr. Morton, but who was an admirer of his life work, sent a check for \$500 and added, "If more is needed, I will add another cipher."

In concluding this, a brief and feeble effort to pay tribute to a worthy citizen, permit me to digress and speak a word personal. Mr. Morton was a warm, unfaltering friend of mine for near a half century continuous duration. Friend in all the word can possibly signify. We came to the territory about the same time—he in the fall of one year and I in the spring following. We were editors and publishers of newspapers, differing radically in politics. In those days political editors were virulent in the extreme in their utterances,—could not be more bitter and unrelenting. We were not exceptions to this rule. In all else, such as tended to the welfare of Nebraska, we were in perfect unison. We had not met each other personally. Some time during the year 1856 we came together. Our opening thoughts and expressions were not along the line of politics, but of those of which we were in harmony. At the close of a brief interview, a modest reference was made to our political altercations. We mutually agreed to never talk politics, nor write, or indulge in them personally. That agreement was sacredly observed, and a long and most pleasant life was the result.

I can not realize he is dead.

"There is no death. The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore."

"He did well his work, and goes a pleasant journey."

HENRY A. LONGSDORF, PIONEER OF SARPY COUNTY.

Henry Augustus Longsdorf was one of the pioneers of Nebraska. In a long and busy life full of activities and full of works, some of the principal scenes of which were laid in this state. With his fellow pioneers he came and spied out the land, and later he worked as he found opportunity to develop its resources and to advance its welfare. Good citizenship; honorable service in war, righteousness, kindliness and industry in his daily life, helpfulness and fair dealing towards his fellow man, reverence and loyalty to his God—these sum up his life and recount his honors. They mark his name, not as one to be set above, but as one to be written among the names of men.

On November 18, 1829, he was born in Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was the eldest son of George and Eliza Longsdorf and was of the fourth generation of his family in America. Heinrich Longsdorf, his great grandfather, a native of Baden, settled in Silver Spring in 1754, and on the frontier braved the dangers of the French and Indian War. Martin Longsdorf, son of Heinrich, was next in the line. He was an ensign in the War of the Revolution in Colonel Blaine's regiment.

The childhood and youth of Mr. Longsdorf were spent in his father's home on the old family acres which for 125 years were held direct from the sons of William Penn, proprietors of the province. He learned the art of farming, but his education was not neglected, for he attended school regularly and for a time attended Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, near to his home. Later, while teaching school, he continued his studies, and by self-teaching made himself proficient in the practice of surveying and leveling.

In the years of his early manhood he went to work in the famous Cumberland Nursery owned by David Miller at Middlesex, Pennsylvania, and here began his vast and wonderful knowledge and experience about fruits and fruit trees. During his life he covered the entire field of this industry from the propagation of fruit trees and plants to the planting of orchards, the gathering and sale of fruits, and lastly to experimentation in the practical development of fruit culture and selection and testing of varieties.

This work was indeed not uninterrupted. During the winter season he often found employment as a teacher. For some years, too, he was engaged in the general hardware trade. He entered the locally well-known hardware store of Henry Saxton, where through the long hours and hard work of store-keeping, as it was then conducted, he rose to be Mr. Saxton's principal assistant in the management of the business.

After this was the journey to the West. Events contributed to it. His father had visited Iowa in 1846 to see the land. Several young acquaintances had yielded to the enticements of California. When a boy he had read what books were at hand concerning the West. Chief among these was Sergeant Goss's journal of the travels and explorations of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which well-worn book—or its duplicate, for there were two of them in the family library—is now in possession of the Nebraska State Historical Society, presented by Mr. Longsdorf. He once related to the writer how his boyhood mind had from such reading imagined the future planting of a great settlement at the junction of the Platte and Missouri rivers. Therefrom it followed that, with the hurrying of travel westward in the middle '50s, he, with others, came to this much-talked-of Kansas-Nebraska country. The journey was made by way of Pittsburg, the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Muscatine, thence by rail to Iowa City, and by wagon and foot to Council Bluffs. He arrived in Bellevue May 16, 1856. A packet of old letters written by him to his father gives his impressions at the time. It is evident that he did not come as a speculator or as an adventurer,

for he writes about the fitness of the land to make a new home for his aged parents, and he also speaks of its possibilities as a place of settlement for his younger brothers, though he laconically advises them to remain at home until sent for. Land, he writes, was too high in price in Iowa because of speculation, and money was worth 40 per cent a year at Ft. Des Moines. He expresses great satisfaction at finding in Nebraska a respite from land speculators, because of the fact that the government survey of Nebraska was not yet made; and he praises the healthy appearance of the settlers as compared with the "yellow" and sickly looking inhabitants of Illinois and Indiana whom he had seen along the rivers as he came. The fine character of the soil and possibilities of fruit culture were both matters of mention.

His brothers, David E. Longsdorf and George F. Longsdorf, the latter now deceased, settled with him at Bellevue. Each bought or took up claims, and having perfected them by making "improvements" and completing a legal residence they joined with W. H. Cook, John P. Kast, and W. W. Stewart in keeping bachelor's hall at the "Plateau House," a cabin with the luxury of plastered walls, but of small dimensions, which until about 1890 was still standing. It was exactly at the center of the beautiful tract now the site of Ft. Crook. A huge cottonwood four feet thick remains there, the lone survivor of more than a score planted in 1856 by Mr. Longsdorf and his associates. The memory of many pleasures and much hospitality runs back to the old and widely known "Plateau House."

Mr. Longsdorf entered actively into the life of the young community. He was a member of the Bellevue Claim Club and a shareholder of the Bellevue Town Company, and a part owner of the Sarpy Reserve which included the steamboat landing and the trading house. When Sarpy county was organized he was its first superintendent of schools, which office it may be supposed was not an arduous one at that time. For three years he lived in Bellevue and then returned to Pennsylvania.

In 1862 he and two of his four brothers enlisted in the 158th Pennsylvania Infantry. He became captain of Company A and served faithfully and with honor in a very trying campaign in the Virginia and Carolina swamps, for which his brigade was officially complimented. Other parts of his service were rendered while attached to the Army of the Potomac.

After the close of his service he followed his ordinary occupations, visiting Nebraska at frequent intervals. He was married in December, 1869, to Miss Kate A. Duey of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Six children were born to them, and four survive, viz., George Foster Longsdorf, Helen Mabel Longsdorf, Henry Warren Longsdorf, and Ralph Martin Longsdorf.

In 1888 he resumed his residence at Bellevue, where the latter years of his life were spent happily and enjoyably, but not in rest, for his "old active disposition" could not become dormant. However, his labors were necessarily more of the evening and less of the midday of life than before. In his garden and among his trees and with his family he dwelt. The trees and the plants were his intimates. They spoke to him a silent language that he had known and studied for fifty years. They made known their needs and he endeavored to supply them. His interest was not mercenary, for he planted for instruction and pleasure and not for profit. In this spirit he became interested in peach culture. He was encouraged by the success of peach growers in extreme southern Nebraska to believe that peaches might be successfully grown in his own neighborhood. Some attempts had already been made to do so, and from what he observed of these he made his plans for a series of trials, which, as he said, might take twenty-five years, for which reason he could not hope to complete them or live to see success. But success came quickly. The first peach seeds planted in 1892 returned a few fruits in 1895 and very heavy and frequent crops since then. Very many hundreds of peach trees were given and sold to his neighbors. They were instructed how to plant and

care for the trees and how to propagate young trees. All about Bellevue these trees grow and flourish as witnesses to, and memorials of his useful work. His knowledge of all indigenous fruits was vast, and his experience extended over many states.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, of various local agricultural and horticultural societies, and of the Nebraska Horticultural Society. He was also a member of the Nebraska State Historical Society, regular in attendance at its meetings, and well known to many of its members, and a contributor to its historical collections.

Mr. Longsdorf did much public service as a citizen, though he occupied no public offices save minor ones. He was earnest and actively interested in politics and exalted in his conception of patriotism. In the highest sense of the word he was devoted in care, affection, and thoughtfulness for his family. He strove to provide education for his children and to inspire in them a love of study and improvement. He was a Christian gentleman in works as well as in words. He was frank and direct in address, and firm and courageous in loyalty and friendship. He commanded respect and thereby won the love of those who knew him best. A neighbor who knew him well paid this tribute: "His strongest trait was high integrity of character," yet it was no stronger than his unselfishness and no stronger than the constancy of his friendship and his love. His last work was the building of a new house, the first he ever owned, to provide a home for himself and for his family after him. He lived but five weeks to enjoy it. On November 13, 1902, he died. Most fittingly it was that he was laid among the pioneers who rest in the old cemetery at Bellevue on the crest of the great hills circled by the scenes of so much of his earlier manhood and of his declining years—fitting that his earthly body should return to the soil of his adopted state whose foundations he helped prepare and of which he became a proud and useful and loyal citizen.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF, AND TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE CHARLES H. GERE.

PREPARED BY GOV. ROBERT W. FURNAS.

While the duty of formally announcing the death of one of the oldest, most active, and worthy members of this Association is a sad one, the privilege of paying tribute to the memory of the late Charles H. Gere is a pleasure.

It was my good fortune to have been intimately and continuously associated with him in various capacities from the day of his advent into Nebraska to near the day of his death.

In July, 1865, I had the pleasure to welcome him to the territory of Nebraska, as he stepped from a steamboat at Brownville. I therefore can speak of his characteristics from personal knowledge.

He was born in Wyoming county, New York, in 1838, and died at his home in Lincoln on the 30th day of September, 1904, at the age of sixty-six.

Biographically, I copy extracts from an editorial in the Lincoln *Daily Journal*, announcing the death of Mr. Gere. This, I am advised, is largely autobiographic, and therefore reliable:

"He prepared for college at Oxford academy, and entered the junior class at Dickenson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1861.

"Just before graduating he enlisted in the Pennsylvania 'Bucktails' with several of his classmates, but they were all refused muster by order of Governor Curtin, who said that undergraduates were not needed. He was appointed a teacher in a grammar school in Baltimore the following year, and continued the study of law under the tuition of Congressman C. L. L. Leary. In June, 1863, when Lee invaded Pennsylvania, he resigned to enlist in the 10th Maryland infantry, which was ordered immediately to occupy Maryland Heights, where it guarded a battery of artillery during the battle of Gettysburg. Upon the expiration of the term of the regiment he served in the quartermaster's department at Annapolis and Martinsburg for several months, was a member of a party of independent scouts in the vicinity of Balti-

more, when Jubal Early raided Maryland, and afterward joined the 11th Maryland infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was admitted to the bar at Baltimore a few days later, and started to visit his mother, who lived at Table Rock, Nebraska.

"Nebraska suited him, and he wrote back for his trunk, and opened a law office at Pawnee City, and soon afterward was taken into partnership by David Butler, afterwards the first governor of the state. He was appointed prosecuting attorney for the county by the county commissioners, and was elected to the first legislature of the state, which convened at Omaha, July 4, and elected John M. Thayer and Thomas W. Tipton to help get the state into the Union.

"Upon the admission of the state, March 1, 1867, he became the private secretary of Governor Butler. On the location of the capital at Lincoln the following summer he began the publication of the first newspaper in Lincoln, at first named the *Commonwealth*, but later the *State Journal*. In the fall of 1868 he was elected to the state senate from the five counties of Lancaster, Saline, Pawnee, Gage, and Jefferson; was chairman of the committee on education and a member of the committee on railroads. In the former capacity he had charge of the University bill, and as a minority in the later committee reported a substitute for the bill, appropriating 400,000 acres of state lands for sundry railroads, which substitute was finally accepted, after a hot fight by both houses of the legislature, and became a law. Under it, within two years, were built the first sections of the Burlington & Missouri R. R. in Nebraska, the Midland Pacific, the Atchison and Nebraska, all now a part of the Burlington system, and the Omaha & Southwestern, a part of the Union Pacific system. All these roads 'come to Lincoln,' while the roads projected in the majority of the report of the committee were 'up the river' for the benefit of the eastern tier of counties.

"He soon after was chosen chairman of the republican state central committee, and served four successive terms. In 1875 he was elected to the convention that framed the present state constitution. He served a second term in the state senate in 1881-82, and was appointed, in the spring of 1881, a member of the board of regents of the University to fill a vacancy, and was afterward elected twice to the same position, and was president of the board several years.

"In the city he was president of the board of trustees in 1869-70, and county attorney, by appointment of the com-

missioners, and postmaster under President Harrison's administration. He served in the early '80s as a member of the state railroad commission, when the body was first created. For a long series of years he was a member of the board of literary trustees.

"Upon the establishment of a daily edition of the *State Journal* in July, 1870, Mr. Gere abandoned the practice of law, and has devoted his time and energies to the editorial columns of that paper, and has been president of the State Journal Company since its incorporation in 1872.

"He was married in 1871 to Miss Mariel E., daughter of Capt. John Clapman, of Washington, D. C. Four children have been born to them, of whom three daughters are living.

"Mr. Gere was of colonial and Revolutionary stock, descended through his father, George Gere, son of 'Jonathan of Heavitree,' Devonshire, who crossed the ocean in 1634, and settled in Boston, and through his mother from Lieut. Thomas Tracy, also from the south of England, who emigrated to Connecticut in 1635, and Mathew Grant, who came over about the same time, one of the founders of Windsor, Connecticut. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Isaac Grant, served through the Revolution with the Connecticut line, and was in Washington's Jersey and Pennsylvania campaigns, and at the storming of Stony Point."

Mr. Gere was an exceptional man in all desirable respects. The state, more particularly the city of Lincoln, owes much to him for his labors in developing and making them what they both are today. As long the editor-in-chief of the *Daily Journal* his gifted pen was ever persistently and successfully devoted in their behalf, not only in these two factors, but in all matters pertaining to good citizenship and betterment of a progressive commonwealth. He was a writer of extraordinary force in whatever he advocated. His convictions were unswerving for what he conceived to be right and for the greatest good. His boldness in utterance was coequal with his convictions. He was a profound thinker and safe counselor.

As more expressive and forceful than I have words to utter I quote another, speaking of a friend on an occasion like unto this:

"We are in the habit of culling from nature her choicest flowers and, weaving them into suggestive designs and garlands of beauty, placing them upon the coffins of our departed friends and loved ones as tokens of our respect and esteem. So, too, with pathetic pens do we enroll upon the tablets of the heart the names of those who were, but are now no more, and with eloquent tongues do we recount the many virtues, noble character, and endearing qualities of those who have been called hence."

His labors are ended. He has entered into what we call death, but which, unless all teachings are in vain, is but the beginning of another and better life. Those who walked with him far down into the valley of the shadow of death, while the final scene was closed to vision, have no doubt but that when he entered into that "dreamless sleep which kisses down the eyelids" he gently drew aside the curtains which separate the seen from the unseen, the known from the unknown, and stepping behind its mysterious folds, fell asleep in the arms of his Creator.

ROBERT WILKINSON FURNAS.

PRESENTED BY HENRY H. WILSON AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
JANUARY 17, 1906.

The best heritage of the race is the memory of the lives of its great men and women. The rich and the poor are alike the heirs of him who has lived a useful and honorable life. In all ages it has been the kindly office of friendship to record and perpetuate the memory of the good deeds of our fellows.

It is therefore in a peculiar sense fitting that we should, in the records of this Society, perpetuate the memory of its founder, one of the most noteworthy pioneers of the territory and the state.

Robert Wilkinson Furnas, the farmer's boy, apprenticed printer, editor, publisher, railroad man, merchant, soldier,

legislator, Indian agent, postmaster, governor, University regent, pomologist, floriculturist, horticulturist, and promoter of agriculture, was born on an Ohio farm May 5, 1824. His great grandfather was born on English soil, and both his father and mother were natives of South Carolina, but in the veins of both there was so much Quaker blood that they early chafed under the peculiar institutions of their native state and sought the freer atmosphere of Ohio. They settled on a farm near Troy, in Miami county, where Robert was born. At Troy, at the tender age of eight, he was orphaned, by the death of both father and mother from cholera. Young Robert was cared for by his grandfather Furnas, and continued on a farm until near seventeen years old. From that time on he seems to have made his own way in the world. For four years he served as an apprenticed printer in the office of the Licking Valley *Register* of Covington, Kentucky. The educational advantages of that day, for the poor boy, were very limited indeed. His irregular attendance at school would not amount, all told, to more than twelve months. Yet by dint of hard work and indomitable pluck, with a liberal use of midnight oil, or more strictly speaking of tallow candles, he obtained a good, practical education, and like many others he learned to appreciate in after life educational advantages largely because he had never enjoyed them himself. The newspaper office became to him what it has been to so many of our noteworthy men—his real university. While the curriculum of this poor boy's university is doubtless narrow and its instruction often crude, yet the education it does give rings true, and often in its practical efficiency compensates in a large measure for its defects.

After serving a regular apprenticeship of four years as a practical printer he removed to Cincinnati, where, in partnership with A. G. Sparhawk, he opened and conducted a book and job printing office, which enterprise also included the publication of several periodicals. In the year 1847 he returned to his native county of Miami and became the editor and publisher of the *Troy Times*, a local whig newspaper,

which he conducted for about five years. From 1852 to 1856 he was successively engaged as merchant in the book, paper, notion, and jewelry trade in Troy, as railroad ticket agent, and railroad conductor.

It seems probable while engaged in these latter avocations he still controlled his printing outfit, for in the spring of 1856 he brought a printing outfit from Ohio with him and established at Brownville, this state, the *Nebraska Advertiser*, which has been published continuously from that time to this, but of recent years at Nemaha City in the same county.

On April 6, 1856, he landed from a Missouri river steamboat at Brownville. An inventory of his belongings at this time would show his printing outfit and one and a half shillings, or eighteen and three-fourths cents in cash—not a very large contribution to the grand assessment roll of the then territory. But he brought with him an inexhaustible enthusiasm and an unalterable faith in the future of the great West. Well might he have sung with Whittier—

"We cross the prairies as of old,
The Pilgrims crossed the sea.
To make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free!"

"We go to rear a wall of men
On Freedom's southern line,
And plant beside the cotton tree
The rugged northern pine."

On June 7, 1856, he published the first number of the *Advertiser* and began that marvelous campaign of nearly fifty years for the creation and development of what is fast becoming the greatest agricultural state in the Union. From 1856 to 1860 he edited and published the *Nebraska Farmer*, the first agricultural paper published in Nebraska. In 1857 he was a delegate to the convention held at Topeka to form a state constitution for a new state which it was proposed to organize out of northern Kansas and southern Nebraska. On March 22, 1862, he was, by President Lincoln, commissioned as colonel in the regular army. Under this commission he organized the first Indian regiment, which was composed of Indians who had been driven by the Confederates from Indian

territory into southern Kansas. Two other Indian regiments were afterwards organized by him, and as commander of these Indians he successfully fought several engagements of some importance along the border.

At the request of Governor Saunders he resigned his Indian commission and, returning to Nebraska, aided in organizing the second regiment of Nebraska cavalry in which he enlisted as a private. He was soon promoted to captain. He served efficiently in General Sully's campaign against the Sioux Indians in Dakota and took a leading and decisive part in the battle of Whitestone Hill, Dakota, September 3, 1863.

At the close of the Rebellion he was, by the governor, commissioned colonel of this regiment. After the close of his term of service with the 2d Nebraska cavalry he became United States Indian agent for the Omaha Indians as well as postmaster for the same, which post he held for nearly four years, and until political differences with President Johnson terminated his services. He now returned to his Brownville farm to follow his favorite pursuits as horticulturist and promoter of scientific farming. In 1868 he was a delegate to the national convention that first nominated General Grant for President.

From January 13, 1873, to January 11, 1875, he served as governor of the state of Nebraska, and as such was ex-officio member of the board of regents of the University of Nebraska, to which latter position he was elected by the people in 1875 under the new constitution adopted that year.

In 1856, and within a few months after his arrival in Nebraska, he was elected to the council of the third legislative assembly, and also served as a member in its fourth, fifth, and sixth sessions and in the eighth session in 1861 as its secretary. As a member of the legislative assembly he drafted and introduced what became the first common school law of the territory, also the law creating what became the state board of agriculture—thus promoting the two great interests to which his life was chiefly devoted—agriculture and education.

He was for many years president of the State Board of Agriculture and for very many years and up to his death its secretary. He died, therefore, as he had always wished to die—in the harness. He was also president of the State Horticultural Society, president of the Nebraska State Soldiers' Union, vice-president of the American Pomological Association, presided over the first State Educational Convention held in Nebraska; was president of the Trans-Missouri Irrigation Convention held at Denver, Colorado, 1873; was alternate United States commissioner to the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876; United States commissioner to the Cotton Centennial at New Orleans in 1884–85; member of the Executive Council and special commissioner of the United States to the American Exposition at London in 1886; one of the United States commissioners at large of the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893; president of Nebraska Territorial Pioneers; first president of this Society, and remained president thereof for five years, and on the death of Mr. Morton again became its president, retiring from that position one year ago. For six years he was president of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions.

In the great civic societies he was no less active. He assisted in the organization of the grand lodge of Masons of Nebraska and successively held nearly all of the offices therein. At various times he held high office in all of the organizations of that fraternity. He participated in the organization of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows and held the highest office therein and was its representative to the national convention of that order. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of America.

In politics he was an old line whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he enlisted under its banner. While a strong partisan, he was yet tolerant of the opinions of others and was proud to number among his intimate and life-long friends many of his political opponents.

He affiliated with the Methodist church before moving west, but, on coming to Nebraska, he united with the Presbyterians, with whom he worshipped up to the time of his death.

While residing at Cincinnati he was, on October 29, 1845, married to Miss Mary E. McComas, who shared his fortunes until her death at Brownville, April 1, 1897. There were born to them eight children, of whom five are still living. On December 25, 1899, he was married to Mrs. Susanna E. Jamison, who still survives him, residing at Lincoln.

This active and remarkable life of a little more than eighty-one years came to a fitting and peaceful close at Lincoln, June 1, 1905. On Sunday, June 3, a special train carried his remains and hundreds of sorrowing friends to the very spot where, forty-nine years before, he had stepped from the steamer, all aglow with hope and ambition to aid in the conquest of a wilderness.

The struggle was now over and the battle won. The brave heart that had counted the moments of this long and busy life was silent forever. His remains were borne up the steep slope of the hills that had known him so long, and were laid to rest among the evergreens of Walnut Grove Cemetery, overlooking the great river whose waters had so kindly borne him to our shores. Over his ashes were performed the solemn and impressive burial ceremonies of the Masonic Order—the great civic society which he so well exemplified and which he had served so long and so well. A large part of his life had been devoted to the service of the public in official positions to which no salary was attached. To him service for others was a service of love, and the sense of duty well performed was a sufficient compensation.

It is vain to speculate what might have been the life of one had the environment been other than it was. Had young Furnas been born to ease and luxury, had he held a diploma from a great seat of learning, had he inherited a great fortune, we might not now be commemorating his life and achievements. Certain it is that the strong physical constitution brought with him from the farm and the sterling in-

tegrity inherited from his Quaker parents stood him in good stead in the great work that lay before him. Adverse winds that would have brought others to earth seemed only to raise him the higher. Defeat could not crush nor disappointment sour him. While he had a strong, well-balanced mind, yet his remarkable career can not be explained on the theory of great intellectual superiority.

The keynote of his character and the secret of his success was his faithfulness and his kindness of spirit. Without seeking preferment, he diligently and faithfully performed every duty which the partiality of his fellows imposed upon him. His gentleness of spirit and kindness of heart often led to his being chosen over others equally able and equally competent. To the very close of life he remained young in spirit and buoyant in temperament. He believed in the great possibilities of the future. He never sighed for the good old times of the long ago. To him every decade was better than its predecessor.

On his eighty-first birthday, while in a local hospital, receiving treatment for his fatal malady, he said to me that his chief wish to live longer sprang from his desire to see the great inventions, discoveries, and improvements that the future was sure to bring. He said that if it be true that the dead can see the living he should enjoy looking over the battlements of Heaven and witnessing the further progress on Earth.

He came to our shores when our civilization was new and our enterprises young. No other single life is so intimately interwoven with the beginnings of so many things that have made us a great state. Our civilization has now become so complex and our enterprises so varied that it would be quite impossible that any one man, however capable and active, should, within the next half century, exert more than a fraction of the influence upon our development that he exerted in the half century just closed. No one else seems to have touched our life, industrial, economic, civic, political, and religious, at so many points as did he; and he never touched ex-

cept to elevate. If I were asked to what single individual this state owes the greatest debt of gratitude for its marvelous growth and development I would be but expressing the consensus of opinion of those best qualified to judge when I answer, Robert Wilkinson Furnas.

HIBBARD HOUSTON SHEDD.

BY GEORGE C. SHEDD.

The name which Mr. Shedd bore is Scottish and was rooted in Scotland as early as 1400, continuing there and afterwards in America in a tenacious, though not numerous, succession down to the present time.

The original stock was humble—the name indicates as much—but it worked up to knighthood some time about 1500. The rise was a doubtful honor, and not one to boast of, perhaps due rather to the comeliness of a lass than to conspicuousness of a man, for the bar sinister ran across the new coat-of-arms.

To one of this early race, at least, adventure appealed. This was Daniel, and he came out to America in 1640, twenty years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and settled at Braintree, Massachusetts. In accordance with the spirit of the time he was probably a sober, dry, hard-praying Puritan, with little use for witches and a long head for a bargain. As I say, his name was Daniel, and there was a quantity of Samuels, Jonathans, and Ezekials, Ruths, Rachels, and Rebeccas to follow. The family developed a strong bent for the pulpit and mission field, and they were not the last to espouse the cause of liberty. Plenty of them were in the Revolution, and one Captain Abel Shedd, grandfather of the subject of the present sketch, commanded an American vessel in that war, and served his country at least to the extent of capturing a British sloop off the New England coast, with several men and two barrels of rum. Whether the incident or any of its possible consequences made an impression on the Captain's

son, George, of course we are unable to determine. He afterwards turned out to be a strong advocate of temperance and of the humanitarian movement of his time. This was the father of Hibbard Houston. At an early age he was bound out, in which mild form of slavery he continued until of age. He acquired his right of franchise without having acquired an education. This he set out to get; and went so far as to graduate from Dartmouth College in 1839, studying medicine afterwards at Cincinnati.

He then moved to a settlement named Denmark, on the west bank of the Mississippi, seventeen miles from Burlington, in the territory of Iowa. Though he came too late (he himself informed me of the lamentable fact) to take part in the destruction of the Mormons across the river at Augusta, his brother, who had preceded him here, had helped in wiping out the iniquity, as he called it, even furnishing a log chain with which to stuff the cannon when balls were no longer to be had.

Dr. George Shedd, upon his arrival in this pioneer village, practiced medicine, and meantime vigorously talked abolition in the open, and privately worked negroes north to Canada, being a prominent spirit on the "underground railway," the business of which carried him abroad as far as Cincinnati and north to the Lakes and brought him frequently into clash with southern slave-owners. Upon the creation of the Republican party he became a stanch member, continuing as such until his death in 1891. He was a man of firm convictions, sturdy principles, with a quiet taste for fighting evildoers. Something of the Scotch obstinacy and of the Puritan piety and zeal, with perhaps a little of the intolerance of both, had descended, it will be seen, even thus far. Here, however, it stopped.

Hibbard Houston Shedd, son of the doctor, himself seldom referred to his antecedents. Indeed, he was so democratic that he took little vanity in what his forebears had been doing or had done. He believed that each man should stand upon his feet. But I have mentioned these antecedents as

possessing a certain value, possibly in making plain the inherited tendencies and influences which shaped the beginning of his life.

Dr. George Shedd married Abigail Houston, and Hibbard was the only son born of this union, on January 27, 1847. It was still the period of chopping and hewing of wood, of ox teams, and long prayers. The community was a New England one, excepting two or three families of negroes which had appeared out of the South and had been adopted for conversion and as a defiance to the South.

Hibbard Shedd grew up here, and may in the first sense be said to be an American, being the seventh generation of the name in America; and in the second sense, also, by his pioneer environment. His home was unpretentious and his life simple and healthful, consisting of work, school, and church. He attended the academy of the town, the first academy or college in Iowa, where he was taught mathematics, Latin and Greek, philosophy, a little Hebrew, astronomy, and a good deal of the Bible and Concordance. Over this course of study he often smiled in later years. One event signalized this somewhat uneventful boyhood—a trip to Illinois where in company with his father he heard one of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates, and we can not doubt but that it made a deep impression upon him.

At the outbreak of the war he was anxious to shoulder a musket, but being only fourteen years old, his patriotic aspirations outran his age. In '64, arriving at seventeen, he joined the 45th Iowa Volunteers, and during the brief end of the war saw service in Tennessee and Mississippi, though to his regret he was in no great battle.

In 1869 he made his first trip to Nebraska and was so impressed with the possibilities of the new state that he returned a year later to take up his residence at Ashland, where he engaged in mercantile business. Here, until his death three months ago, was his home.

On February 18, 1874, he married Katharine Leigh Graves, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom six children were born, four now living. His home life was ideal.

When he came to Nebraska he was a young man, twenty-three years of age, with a sound education, broadened by the war experience, supplemented by that of a year's teaching in Illinois and a year in a Burlington, Iowa, bank. It can not be said that he was a pioneer of our state—the pioneer period was ended. He was one of the men of the construction period. He had great faith in the new commonwealth, despite its drouths, blank prairies, and grasshopper plagues. From the year of his coming he enjoyed the acquaintance and confidence of Morton, Furnas, and others of those who had preceded him and who were instrumental in bringing Nebraska into statehood.

From 1870 until his death he took an active part in the religious, social, educational, and political life of his community and state. He was the prime spirit in organizing the Congregational church of Ashland, of which he was trustee, organist, and Sunday school superintendent for thirty-five years. His last fatal illness alone cut short his work in these lines. For a number of years he was trustee of Doane College, and always recognized the place denominational colleges have in our school system. This did not lessen in any respect his strong interest, almost attachment, for the State University, which he had witnessed rise from nothing to its present splendid proportions. For several successive terms he was president of the Ashland public school board, was a participant in the state teachers' association, and presented addresses before the National Teachers' Association of America. He frequently contributed articles to educational journals and reviews. His literary work was not confined to these, since he was a contributor to various other magazines, and author of several monographs and memoirs.

Politically he was a republican, coming under the influence of this party at, it may be said, its inception. While a stanch holder of the tenets of his political faith and a constant sup-

porter of its platforms and policies, he was broadminded in his convictions and unshackled by narrow prejudices. His first important public service was during his twenty-eighth year, as a member of the state constitutional convention of 1875. Here he gained the thorough insight into the fabric of our commonwealth, himself helping to build it, and of the principles fundamental in good citizenship.

From his diary of this period I will quote one or two extracts which may perhaps have interest:

"May 12.—Convention met at 9:00 o'clock and proceeded to adopt the report of committee on rules. All adopted with slight changes, except rule 31, which was postponed until after dinner. Met at 2:00 o'clock and discussion began on subject of committees. Some of the members are in favor of a large number of them, some in favor of few, some are desirous of bringing bulk of work before convention. Vote finally passed to have entire number of committees. Speeches by Van Wyck, Martin, Manderson, Maxwell, Broady, Kirkpatrick, Hinman, Gwyer, Briggs, Reese, Harrington, Griffin, Laird, Weaver, and Hopewell.

"May 27.—Committees on legislature and apportionment hold joint session. A very earnest and bitter debate—adjourned without satisfactory result.

"June 3.—Long and fierce debate on salaries and clerk hire of executive offices.

"June 10.—Convention put in a long day faithfully. Abbott made a bitter attack on Doom, but got the worst of it.

"June 15.—Immense clouds of grasshoppers flying over—they are beginning to light nights and do some damage—business at a standstill, almost nothing doing in town. A pale, anxious, frightened body of men everywhere. Dark days these."

His experience as a member of this convention well prepared him for the position he was to assume in the councils of his party and for the non-partisan public service which he was to render to the state. In the year 1881 was chosen a member of the legislature, and in 1883 was elected a speaker

of the house of representatives. This was a decade when the tariff question was paramount. Mr. Shedd put in ten years' study, and it may safely be said he became an expert upon the subject, having published frequent articles upon it in serious reviews. He was twice elected lieutenant-governor, filling that office with credit and dignity during the terms of 1885 and 1887. Time as well as the occasion will not permit me to deal with details of these ten years. He has left many papers, addresses, reminiscences, and records pertaining to them and the political history of the state at this epoch.

This active participation in this early legislation broadened and strengthened him. He gained insight, foresight, and power. He acquired those statesman-like qualities which should develop in one who holds public position. I think his integrity was never questioned; his honesty of thought and sincerity of purpose was admired by his opponents, his loyalty and steadfastness of conviction were an asset to his friends; and all sought to rank among these. His interest in the welfare of his state persisted to the day of his death, and his faith in its present greatness and greater future was firm and abiding.

Until within the last year or two Mr. Shedd was constantly engaged upon the platform, his speeches upon patriotic days and other occasions being in request wherever he was known. As a thinker he was clear, sound, and comprehensive, even at times profound; as an orator he enjoyed more than a local reputation, delivering addresses in numerous middle and western states. But it is his private life perhaps which gives him the most honor.

As a citizen he was always obedient to his state's and country's laws, and ready to sacrifice his personal convenience or desires to promote the welfare of his community and Nebraska. As a man he was kindly and considerate in his relations with his neighbors, clean and upright in all his doings, just and more than just in business dealings, even generous and charitable, and exercised a strong influence for good, and inspired strong, useful, equitable action in others.

He died upon October 6, 1905.

A fitting eulogy was pronounced in an editorial of the *Omaha Bee*, as follows:

"The death of former Lieutenant-Governor H. H. Shedd signalized the removal of another eminent Nebraskan who was for many years conspicuous in public life. (And after a summary of his career) His life was an example of conscientious devotion to duty, which must have been a greater satisfaction to him than would have been the accumulation of colossal wealth."

RAILROAD TAXATION IN NEBRASKA.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ON THE EVENING OF JANUARY 18, 1906.

BY HON. NORRIS BROWN, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NEBRASKA.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The right of the state to tax railroads at all is obtained from the same authority that the right to tax other property is. Under the Constitution of Nebraska every item of property within its boundaries is subject to taxation except that which is used exclusively for church, charitable, and educational purposes. The warrant for that authority is found in the 9th clause of the Constitution, and one feature of that I would like to call your attention to specifically, and, for fear I may misquote it, permit me to read it to you:

"The legislature shall provide such revenue as may be needed by levying a tax by valuation so that every person and every corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, or her, or its property and franchise, the value to be ascertained in such manner as the legislature shall direct."

It is clear to start with that the property, whether it is physical—in sight, or whether it is tangible—out of sight, is taxable, assessed according to its valuation.

Under the second proposition it is equally clear that the value shall be ascertained in the method provided by the legislature. Now those two propositions, I take it, are settled by the Constitution. In obedience to that authority the legislature when it first met in this state passed a revenue law. For the purposes of this discussion it is sufficient to call your attention to the fact that in the year 1903 the legislature wiped it off the statute book from the first to the last section, and in its place they put what is now known as the new revenue act. It was an act not to tax part of the property in this state, but an act to tax all of the property in this state—personal, real, tangible, and intangible. It also provided a detailed list by which the assessor became an inquisitor. It was his duty to put on paper and get the signature of the man who owned the property, every item of the property, whether little or big item. The attempt of this new law was the purpose, which is well known by everybody, of the legislature to raise more money for the state. This was the purpose of it. And you could not raise more money for the state unless you increased the taxes in the state, could you? That was the purpose of the act. And the reason for that purpose was that under the old law it was not only full of inequalities and inequities, but it didn't raise enough money to pay the expenses of the government. And it didn't matter much which party was running the government; the government was running behind every year under the old law. That was the object of the new law—to increase the taxes. Now to observe generally that that law was partially successful, is the fact that the total assessment roll of this state, under the old revenue act, had never exceeded \$180,000,000. All property—railroads' and common folks', all of it—never had exceeded the sum of \$180,000,000. Railroad property in the state had never been taxed to exceed \$26,000,000; that was the sum and the highest mark it ever reached. Under the new law the assessment roll increased to almost \$300,000,000, and the railroads from \$26,000,000 to about \$46,000,000 in round numbers. That gives

us an idea of these two laws as to their operation and also a comparison of the corporation property with other property.

I am here to discuss particularly railroad taxation in this state and under this law. This law undertook to provide the method, as the Constitution provided, by which you might ascertain the valuation of the railroad for taxation purposes. My good friend, the professor [E. A. Ross], has told you about the difficulties that confront any assessor undertaking to assess a railroad. You must remember that the railroad doesn't just lie within our state; it passes through many states. It therefore becomes the duty of the assessor in this state to find the valuation, not of the entire railroad, but just of a piece of it, just a part of it. Those difficulties the legislature undertook to minimize, to reduce to the lowest possible degree, and to do that they went to great length in declaring the method by which the state board of equalization and assessment might investigate that question. I want to talk to you a little while about that method.

In the first place, that law said that every railroad corporation doing business in this state should make a return to the state board of all of its property, its physical property—nothing about its stocks and bonds—but its physical property, its miles of right of way; its depots, their cost; its bridges, their cost; its trackage; every item of physical property that it owned in the state must be returned to the state board, and that the value of that physical property should be returned to the state board and sworn to by the agent of the railroad making the return. Now, my friend discusses quite clearly how insufficient and unsatisfactory that method would be, to assess it at that rate; just take the physical property at what it is returned and assess it. That would be unfair. Let us apply the test to a railroad system in this state. Here is a railroad that has a thousand miles within Nebraska, in round numbers. The total system has 3,000 miles operating in several different states. They make a return of their cars and physical property in Nebraska, and the officer swears that it is worth on an average \$20,000 a mile, making the re-

turn that is sworn to. The legislature that passed the law thought that that would not be a safe test upon which to base the taxation of a railroad, and they provided that the value of its physical property as returned by the railroad agent should not bind the state board making the assessment, and yet that was one of the tests the law did provide the board must examine. Under the law the state board had followed the injunction of the law and applied that test, that is, they had examined these returns and found that they were worth \$20,000 a mile as returned by a statement,—and this of a railroad that you could not buy in the markets of the world for \$60,000 a mile. Do you know of anybody whom you are satisfied is fair; that would argue that a railroad should be assessed, then, according to its physical property? In Nebraska, under this law, it can not be assessed by the physical test alone. Why? Because this same act provides further on that the railroad must make an additional and further return to the state board. It provides what that return and the schedules shall contain. And what is it? The total capital stock issued by the corporation. What else? The market value of that capital stock. What else? The dividend that has been paid by that corporation on its stock during the preceding year. What else? The total issue of its bonded indebtedness outstanding against the corporation, and its value and rate of interest, and whether paid or not. Now we have a second test provided for here by the legislature under this provision of the Constitution that authorizes it; a test that permits the assessing board to investigate the stock and bond values that my friend talked to you about. He said that was an unsatisfactory test, in a measure. I agree with him, in a measure. Any test is unsatisfactory that undertakes to fix the valuation of a corporation that is doing a business in a number of states when you can not fully, exactly, and accurately fix a value on that part of the system in this state. But let me tell you, the courts of this country have been dealing as often as legislatures have with the question of how to tax railroads, and the courts in this country, ever since 1875,

when Chief Justice Miller laid down the rule that no fairer method has ever been devised by the legislature to fix the value of a railroad than to find the value of its stocks and bonds, and from them to ascertain the value of a part of the system, have sustained the rule. Why is it fair? Because when you buy the stocks and bonds of a railroad you have bought all the railroad. You haven't bought anything else. And when you own the stocks and bonds of a road you own it all,—every mile of it, every car, every asset that it holds, whether assessed in connection with the company or something else, you are the owner of that railroad system, depots and all. The difficulty with the stock and bond test, and the reason why it is unsatisfactory is this, that you can not find out what the value of the stocks is. That is the trouble. It is easy to find the value of a bond because it has a reasonably staple value on the market. But when you come to the value of the stock which is issued whenever the directors make up their minds they want more stock outstanding, that is a different proposition, because it is subject to manipulation sometimes. But who manipulates it? The fellow who owns it, and the fellow who knows what it is worth. The fellow who has to pay the taxes on it. The fellow who is dealing in those kinds of securities, he is the fellow who manipulates it. And if he does it to his own disadvantage he can not complain of the assessing board, because it is his act, and not the act of the assessor. But the board is not bound by any market value anyhow. It is the duty of the board under the second provision to investigate and ascertain the actual value of the stocks and bonds, and it is the duty of the company to return actual value if it knows it, as well as the market value. In this state in 1904, there were returns made of a railroad operating in eleven states that had outstanding \$208,000,000 of stock, who swore to the state board of this state that they did not know what their capital stock was worth. It did not have any market value because its owners had taken it off the market. It was not quoted since 1901. Now it had no market value. They swore under oath that they did not know what it was

actually worth. That left the board up in the air. Left them to resort to some other means of investigation, which they did, to find out what the value of that stock was. But now then, let us carry this application of this principle to the road that I started with, of one thousand miles that returned its physical property to be worth \$20,000 a mile. It said the stocks were not worth par, and the board took them at their own value, not \$200,000,000 as they had outstanding, but \$175,000,000, what the board itself said it was worth, or about 82 cents on the dollar. If you take the mileage of that road at their own figure, take the bonds at par, and they were above par, and you have a stock and bond valuation on that road of over \$100,000 to the mile, a property whose physical return value was only \$20,000. This is the second test of stocks and bonds according to this law.

Now there comes the third proposition. The legislature was not satisfied to have the board investigate the value of a railroad two ways, but it said you must do it three ways, and they made a command upon every railroad operating in this state to make a sworn return to the state board of the amount of its earnings, gross and net. My friend said that he thought that this test was a pretty fair test. If you capitalize the net earnings which they say was \$4,000 a mile at 4 per cent, that would give the value of the road. His argument was—and the courts agree with him—that the fair rate to capitalize earnings is six per cent. But I have yet to find a reason why the per cent should be that high. Here is a plant which pays four per cent dividends; it is a four per cent institution; its bonds all draw four per cent and some four and one-half and five per cent. Will you tell me why they should be capitalized at six per cent when they are a four per cent plant? But we will take the court's view of it and give the roads the benefit of capitalization at six per cent, and what is the result as to this company I have been talking about? Its net earnings average the system over, more than \$4,000 a mile. What is the net earning of a railroad? It is what is left after every item of expense in the operation has been paid. You have

maintained your road and kept it in repair. Not only that, you have paid your taxes; and whatever is left, that goes into your pocket; after all these expenses are paid, the rest is net earnings. The state board in 1904 was not satisfied to have a return made as to the net earnings of this railroad on its entire system; the board thought the system was earning more money in Nebraska than in the other states, and it asked for a return showing net earnings in Nebraska; and while the returns showed that the whole system over every mile had averaged over \$4,000 net earnings, in Nebraska it averaged \$5,500 per mile net. That is a great earning power. You capitalize this and you have at least \$90,000 per mile on an average in this state.

Now, then, we have applied the three tests that the law authorizes, and this road, worth by the physical property test \$20,000; by stock and bond test about \$92,000, and the net earning test something less than that, and you have an average valuation of beyond \$65,000 per mile, \$10,000 per mile more than it is assessed. Do you wonder the courts sustained that assessment? When you come to the final assessment of railroad property in Nebraska, as in every other state, you have got to depend upon the integrity of your state assessors in fixing the property and its valuation, because it is their judgment that does the business. The law is here, and it is their judgment that must do the rest.

There are two ways to beat a law. First, never to pass it. That is one way. Second, after you have passed it, get some one in office who will not enforce it. That is the second way. I don't care what kind of law you put on the statute books, unless you will put an assessor there who will carry it out, you will never get an equitable assessment. My friends, I have talked longer than I expected. I thank you. [Applause.]

THE WORK OF THE UNION PACIFIC IN NEBRASKA.

BY E. L. LOMAX.

A description of the growth and progress of Nebraska, without mention of the Union Pacific, would be like the play of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. The construction of the road, its rise and triumphs, are a part of the history of the state, and the prosperity of the road has increased the advancement and wealth of Nebraska which has accompanied it.

The Union Pacific was the first road to enter Nebraska. In 1863 the work was begun and forty miles of road were completed by 1865. Within five more years, 705 miles of road were constructed and operated in the state, and this increase continued until now, in 1902, there are over fourteen thousand miles of rail and water lines directly controlled by the Union Pacific R. R. A reference to this is necessary to show what part the road has taken in enabling the commonwealth to double and quadruple, as it has done. The milage of the Nebraska division of the Union Pacific is as follows:

Eastern District—Council Bluffs to Grand Island and spurs.....	159.95
Middle District—Grand Island to North Platte	137.23
Western District—North Platte to Cheyenne	225.41
 Total	 522.59

BRANCHES.

Beatrice Branch—Valley to Beatrice.....	96.72
Stromsburg Branch—Valparaiso to Stromsburg	53.30
Norfolk Branch—Columbus to Norfolk....	50.37
Albion Branch—Oconee to Albion.....	34.54
Cedar Rapids Branch—Genoa to Cedar Rapids	30.55
Ord Branch—Grand Island to Ord.....	60.77
Scotia Spur—Scotia Junction to Scotia....	1.37

Loup City Branch—St. Paul to Loup City.	39.40
Pleasanton Branch—Boelus to Pleasanton.	22.06
Kearney Branch—Kearney to Callaway...	65.79
Sioux City Branch—Sioux City to Norfolk.	74.94

Total Nebraska Division.....1,052.40

Throughout the state there is already one mile of railroad to every fourteen square miles.

Vast regions of fertile country have thus been opened up to settlers, and great areas of land brought by rail into contact with metropolitan centers. Prosperous cities have sprung up in every section traversed by this line.

The state in thirty-nine years has grown from 122,000 to 1,068,901 inhabitants, with a proportionate increase in material and other property. Take the following as an example of the surprising growth of Nebraska:

The population in 1855 was.....	4,494
The population in 1860 was.....	28,841
The population in 1875 was.....	257,280
The population in 1880 was.....	452,402
The population in 1885 was.....	740,645
The population in 1890 was.....	1,056,793
The population in 1900 was.....	1,068,901
In 1860 there was 1 person to 3 square miles.	
In 1880 there were 6 persons to 3 square miles.	
In 1900 there were 13 persons to 3 square miles.	

The assessed valuation of the state is over \$170,000,000; there are 120,000 farms under cultivation.

It has now nearly 5,600 miles of railways, which is greater than those of Siberia and Japan combined. It is first in intelligence of its citizenship; second in health; third in corn growing and sugar beets; fourth in oats; fifth in wheat; and sixth in hay.

Its cattle products in 1900 were 2,206,792; sheep 322,057; hogs about 1,500,000.

In 1900 its smelting work products were \$28,000,000; beet sugar, \$520,301.

The estimated value of South Omaha products alone in 1901 is \$14,000,000 greater than that of the whole state in 1890. Its true wealth is estimated in 1900 at \$1,282,246,800, as against \$385,000,000 in 1880, an increase of 233 per cent.

Its surplus products in 1900 are valued at \$225,555,160.89.

The beginning of all this, the phenomenal growth, dates from the commencement of the Union Pacific R. R.

In a brief outline of this character it would be impossible as well as unnecessary to describe the early history of this great railroad. It is now a part of the history of the United States, and everybody knows something of it, but in order to appreciate what the Union Pacific has done, it is well to remember that the expanse of territory now called Nebraska was in what our forefathers called "The Great American Desert," which spread its arid, lifeless mantle of land over thousands of square miles of the great western basin of the Mississippi. In latitude north and south, and in longitude east and west, the awful barrenness extended without limit. Civilization had hardly approached it on any side. The idea of ever crossing this expanse was regarded as well-nigh impossible. In the midst of this seeming hopeless sterility, Nebraska has sprung up—a state of magnificent extent, seventy-seven thousand square miles, or 49,000,000 acres in area!

It could be spread over all New England, and yet have 11,000 square miles to spare.

In this stupendous transformation, the Union Pacific has been a mighty factor. Let me cite merely a few of the things this great railroad has done for Nebraska. Take, for instance, the economic importance of irrigation. The distribution of water by artificial methods, better known as irrigation, has received such an impetus during the past few years that it has at last resolved itself into a national proposition. All western and some of the southern states have established state departments of irrigation, Nebraska along with the others. Not that this state could not produce crops without resorting to artificial methods, for the volume of rainfall has increased and continues to increase of late years, but the soil

of Nebraska is suitable for irrigation, and farmers have found that it has multiplied the productive capacity of soils.

The Mormons seem to have started irrigation in the West when they conveyed the waters from the mountain streams of Utah and distributed them over the valleys and tablelands.

For years after this there was no progress made in the matter of irrigation. In fact, the matter was hardly thought of by residents east of the Rocky Mountains until a few years ago, when the Union Pacific took the matter up and urged it upon the settlers of the western portion of the state. For a time it was slow work, but by being persistent and advocating it in the press and in pamphlets, it soon took root, and as a result today more than 1,500,000 acres of land lying along "the Overland Route," beyond Columbus can be flooded by the waters of the Platte that are tributary.

The first place where irrigation was tried in Nebraska was along the valley of the Platte. The water was diverted from the natural channel and conducted over the fields. The result was marvelous. That year, while, generally speaking, there was an average supply of moisture—as much as in many of the other western states—the crop yield on the irrigated land was nearly two-fold of that upon land where nature only supplied the moisture. The result of this experiment induced the passenger department of the Union Pacific to urge upon farmers the necessity of constructing irrigation ditches. Not only did the Union Pacific urge this. It assisted in bringing settlers at reduced rates and in many other ways. At this time about fifty irrigation companies are operating in Nebraska near the main line of the Union Pacific.

Taking Dawson county as example, it will be found one of the most prosperous counties in the state. The main line of the Union Pacific traverses this county.

The following figures show what Dawson county has done in the way of irrigation:

	LENGTH, MILES.	CAPACITY, ACRES.
Farmers & Merchants Irrigation Co.....	83	80,000
Cozad Irrigation Co.....	40	46,000
Gothenburg Water Power and Irrigation Co.	29	25,000
Orchard & Alfalfa Irrigation Co.....	20	15,000
Gothenburg South Side Irrigation Co....	30	15,000
Farmers Irrigation Co.....	10	5,000
Platte River Irrigation Co.....	18	8,000
Elm Creek Irrigation Co.....	10	8,000
Bird & Newman Irrigation Co.....	8	1,200
Booker & Ralston Irrigation Co.....	6	1,500
Edmisten Irrigation Co.....	5	3,000
	259	207,700

In assisting the irrigation movement, in reclaiming arid wastes and making the soil productive despite parching winds, the Union Pacific has helped to make a more prosperous community by laying a sure foundation for the creation of revenue and the development of the state by inducing the influx of immigration and wealth within its confines.

It is well known that the Union Pacific R. R. is equipped with heavy eighty-pound steel rails, that its main line is nearly all ballasted with the famous "Sherman gravel" hauled at great expense out to points on the line. During the past two or three years millions have been spent for labor and improving the physical condition of the system. While not all these vast items have been expended in Nebraska, much of it has gone to enrich the residents of the state.

Since the construction of the road, the Union Pacific has maintained large shops at Omaha and smaller ones at Fremont, Grand Island, and North Platte. For over a quarter of a century this road has carried thousands of these shopmen on its payrolls, annually exchanging hundreds of thousands of dollars with them, the company giving them its money and they giving the company their labors in return. In the headquarters at Omaha, the Union Pacific maintains an army of officers and employees who are paid good salaries

regularly. This money has amounted to millions of dollars during the past thirty years, and has been spent chiefly in Nebraska, a large portion of it going to the merchants and the tradesmen and others along its line. When you consider that the Union Pacific has been doing business since 1865, that the vast sums of money referred to have been paid out year after year, you may then get some idea of what it has done and is doing toward the support of the people of Nebraska.

It is not too much to state that for more than thirty years the Union Pacific expenditure in Nebraska has been far greater than any other corporation doing business in the state.

Let me answer the question, "What has the Union Pacific done for Nebraska?" by pointing to some of the coming cities of the commonwealth, Fremont with a population of 8,000; Lincoln, 40,000; Columbus, 3,600; Grand Island, 7,500; Norfolk, 4,000; Kearney, 6,000; North Platte, 4,000; not omitting South Omaha with a population of 26,000, the third largest packing center in the United States, and hundreds of other thriving cities, towns, villages, and hamlets, which, by the magic hand of the Union Pacific alone, sprang into existence. But for the Union Pacific, the pioneer railroad company, these towns would not exist. But for the Union Pacific, we might be crossing the plains and climbing the mountains to the Pacific Coast in covered wagons or slow trains of less ambitious roads, instead of in the palatial cars of "The Overland Route."

The Union Pacific has spent thousands upon thousands of dollars in advertising the state of Nebraska, not only in the United States, but all over the world. Not only in our new possessions but in the cities, towns, and villages of Europe has the Union Pacific placed Nebraska before the emigrant or traveler as a desirable spot, by maps and pamphlets, by magazines, newspapers, and sundry other ways.

The following extract from a report of the senate committee on Pacific Railroads, dated February 19, 1869, shows that the

Union Pacific has been instrumental in building up the state of Nebraska since its earliest days.

"It can be shown by official records," says the report before mentioned, "that the Kansas Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Central Pacific have been instrumental in adding hundreds of thousands to the population of the states of Kansas, Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, California, and Nevada. Minnesota owes to the rapidity and cheapness of transportation by rail her best immigrants—over 100,000 Germans, Norwegians, and Swedes. Every foreign laborer landing on our shores is economically valued at \$1,500. He rarely comes empty-handed. The superintendent of the Castle Garden (New York) Immigration Depot has stated that a careful inquiry gave an average of \$100, almost entirely in coin, as the money property of each man, woman, and child, landed in New York. From 1830, the commencement of our railway building, to 1860 the number of foreign emigrants was 4,787,924. At that ratio of coin wealth possessed by each, the total addition to the stock of money in the United States made by the increase to population was \$478,792,400. Well might Dr. Engel, the Prussian statistician, say: 'Estimated in money, the Prussian state lost during the sixteen years by emigrants a sum of more than 180,000,000 thalers. It must be added that those who are resolved to try their strength abroad are by no means our weakest elements; their continuous stream may be compared to a well-equipped army, which, leaving the country annually, is lost to it forever. A ship loaded with emigrants is often looked upon as an object of compassion; it is nevertheless in a political-economical point of view generally more valuable than the richest cargo of gold dust.'"

The words of Sidney Dillon uttered many years ago are not inappropriate now. He said: "The growth of the United States west of the Alleghenies during the past fifty years is due not so much to free institutions or climate or the fertility of the soil as to railways. If the institutions and climate and soil had not been favorable to the development of commonwealths railways would not have been constructed, but if rail-

ways had not been invented the freedom and natural advantages of our western states would have beckoned to human immigration and industry in vain. But increased facilities for travel are among the smaller benefits conferred by the railways. The most beneficent function of the railway is that of a carrier of freight. What would it cost for a man to carry a ton of wheat one mile? What would it cost for a horse to do the same? The railway does it at a cost of less than a cent. This brings Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Minnesota into direct relation with hungry and opulent Liverpool, and makes subsistence easier and cheaper throughout the civilized world. The world should, therefore, thank the railway for the opportunity to buy wheat, but none the less should the West thank the railway for the opportunity to sell wheat.

No fact among all the great politico-economical facts that have illustrated the world's history since history began to be written is so full of human interest or deals with such masses of mankind since the railway opened to the seaboard these immense solitudes.

Within fifty years over 30,000,000 people have been transplanted to or produced upon vast regions of hitherto uninhabited and comparatively unknown territory, where they are now living in comfort and affluence and enjoying a degree of civilization second to none in the world, and greatly superior to any that is known in Europe outside of the capitals. This could not have happened had it not been for the railways, and as a helper in developing this great area the Union Pacific has been a very potent factor.

EARLY DREAMS OF COAL IN NEBRASKA.

BY GEORGE L. MILLER.

When the vanguard of the whole occupation and the pioneers first planted foot in Nebraska, a majority of them had come from the timber lands of their ancestral states. When they looked out upon vast oceans of treeless prairie lands, it was hard for them to understand how it was possible for them to be permanently occupied and subdued to the home-making uses of agriculture. They never thought of planting trees except for ornament and shade, where they might grow by proper nursing, for their rude little huts. How could trees grow on a "desert"? How could people wait for trees to be planted and grown, even if they could be made to grow at all?

As was quite natural, they were moved by instinct to dream and dig for coal. Holes in the hills on the Nebraska side of the Missouri river were bored in plenty from north to south, within the state boundaries, and there were more coal discoveries in those early days of blind hopes and doubting expectation than could be easily counted for numbers. Nor have we done making these coal discoveries yet. Large sums of money have been sunk in these vain quests for coal deposits of sufficient depth of vein and quantity to be made available for use. Veins of coal would, it is true, be frequently found, which would give good ground for confidence that they would supply enough of the black diamonds for commercial use. But they were only surface veins, and not the real coal measures. These surface veins would be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in thickness, counting the shale, and would yield fine coal, rich in carbon and heating power. These coal discoveries have only led to a large harvest of disappointed hopes and a large loss of money. The late J. Sterling Morton was an early and conspicuous victim of these illusive coal discoveries in the territorial period, one of which was made on the Nebraska City farm. Dr. F. V. Hayden, the famous geologist who made the U. S. survey of the territory, was called in to examine the coal mine. Anxious

as he was on all accounts to make a favorable report, and especially on Mr. Morton's account, he told Mr. Morton the sad scientific truth about it, which more than forty years of time have confirmed. I doubt whether Mr. Morton lived quite long enough to forgive Hayden for telling him the truth. Professor Hayden always held, with Meek, that the coal beds which appear in Iowa dip down very deep in Nebraska, perhaps 3,000 feet. The nearest we ever came to getting a real substantial bed of coal was when Mr. P. E. Iler put down a boring for anything that might be found, oil, gas, coal, or what not, at his old distillery in Omaha. A vein of coal was struck at a depth of several hundred feet which was, in fact, highly promising. Pennsylvania experts were brought out who said so. I was interested in a small way, but I did not forget the warning of Hayden. There were high hopes and much excitement. All Mr. Iler got was a supply of artesian water, which was very valuable to the distillery of which he was then the owner. But Peter's coal mine, like all the rest of them, "petered out."

When, in 1855, I went with the army to Ft. Pierre, dreams of coal and of cedar and pine timber were excited by vague reports of these products on the upper Missouri, and I was asked to look out for them. My point of observation from the decks of a steamboat did not enable me to see anything but the color of coal, where slate and shale had been exposed by the wash of the river. We had heard of islands rich with cedar. I did not see them. As to pine timber, ditto. Reports were circulated of vast deposits of coal through Indians and traders, although I saw none of it. These reports were founded on fact, and it is there in unlimited quantity, to the great advantage of South Dakota. It is the lignite formation. A proposition was made a few years ago to some Omaha capitalists to bring this coal to the Nebraska markets by barging it down the river, but it was ascertained that the coal deteriorated by exposure. It is said to contain more carbon than the Wyoming product which Hayden discovered during the Union Pacific construction. It was in 1867, I think, that

Hayden brought down the first specimens of Wyoming coal to Omaha, in a gunny sack, and dumped them on the floor of the editorial apartment of the Omaha *Daily Herald*, which then called itself "a strictly religious journal, price \$10 a year, invariably in advance."

This, in brief, is a mere outline of the brave efforts and uniform failures that were made in the past, and which still continue at longer or shorter intervals, to uncover coal measures on Nebraska soil. Behind these efforts and giving them energy have been the strong motives of individual gain, alluring visions of sudden and large wealth, and also, be it said, a higher, if not a more effective force of public spirit, striving for the advancement of the general welfare of the "young commonwealth." Nothing could be more commendable in motive on the part of ambitious citizens, however misdirected may have been their labors and sacrifices. As the editor of the Omaha *Daily Herald*, in the cream of my manhood life for many years, I used to share with others a keen regret that Nebraska could not boast the advantage of mineral wealth in any form to reinforce its prodigious capacity for agriculture. It was I who first said in the columns of that somewhat busy little newspaper, "Nebraska's an agricultural state, or it is nothing." Time and events have confirmed that judgment, and its implied forecast of its sole dependence for development, population, and power, and I may now repeat the refrain with variations, so to say, that enable me to declare that Nebraska's an agricultural state, and wouldn't be a mineral state if it could, even if coal measures were within 500 feet of the surface soil in a general distribution over the state. In other words, when all of our people were deplored the want of coal; they did not appreciate then, and may not now, that it would be a losing trade to swap our fertile and inexhaustible corn, winter wheat, and other cereal-producing lands, for coal lands, or any other mineral lands. Corn beats coal. Coal can be had for the asking from contiguous states by payment of prices for it that are little more than they would be if the state abounded in coal. But what more?

I am writing this paper at a time when a mighty movement for the improvement of our great rivers, the Missouri, greatest of all, by federal appropriations which will make our great Nebraska boundary line on the east as freely and safely navigable by boat and barge of great capacity as the lower Mississippi, to whose broad waters it is the most generous contributor. Then will come the day and hour when the lignite of the Dakotas will be safely housed and swiftly brought to our eager wharves at slight cost over mining, in endless supply for all uses, in easy competition with Wyoming, Kansas, Missouri, and other coals.

I have another vision imparting more than shadowy forms to dreams of the future greatness of the Missouri valley, the Nile of the United States, and two times as rich as the historic river of Egypt, which are not all dreams. Major Chittenden of the U. S. A. says that this Missouri river kingdom of ours is capable of supporting a population of 25,000,000 people. Not pretending to know the half that this accomplished officer does of the great valley, I am bound to agree with him. But to ever realize such results, or any great results from dense populations in this valley, one condition precedent must be deemed vital, namely, the broad acres of this vast natural garden of agricultural wealth must be defended and protected from destructive invasions and overflow from the mad waters of the river. Its improvement for navigation means the certainty of this protection as an almost necessary incident of the work of deepening and widening the channel for boats and barges; at any rate, the people of the West, whose geographical heart Nebraska is, will not fail to redeem and secure, at the hands of the nation, that which is most certain to increase its population, wealth, and power beyond the wildest dreams of men.

**UNVEILING OF THE THAYER MONUMENT, WYUKA
CEMETERY.****SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1907, AT 2:30 P.M., LINCOLN, NEB.****ORDER OF EXERCISES.**

The meeting was called to order by O. C. Bell, chairman of the committee, who introduced Hon. George L. Sheldon, Governor of Nebraska, as master of ceremonies.

O. C. Bell:—

Comrades, Fellow-citizens, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

We have assembled this afternoon of this sacred day to perform a duty which has been designated by an act of the legislature. For fear that you might not all know just why we are gathered together, I will explain a few facts relative to the occasion. Last winter there originated in the Post room of Farragut Post No. 25 the idea that a monument should be erected to the memory of General John M. Thayer. The duty of effecting this purpose was imposed on a committee consisting of five. They prepared a bill for the legislature asking an appropriation of \$1,250. This bill was presented to the legislature by our friend and comrade, Mr. W. B. Raper of Pawnee City. It was carried through both the house and senate without a dissenting voice. The same act provided for a committee of five to select and erect the monument. That duty has been performed. We have assembled today for the purpose of dedicating and unveiling that monument, and now, at this time, I wish to thank the officers of the state of Nebraska and the members of the legislature of 1907 for their kind act in bringing about this result.

Governor Sheldon, who will act as master of ceremonies, gave his aid in many ways that the committee might accomplish this work. I have the honor now of presenting to you Governor Sheldon, who will act as master of ceremonies.
[Applause.]

Governor George L. Sheldon:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, My Fellow Citizens, and Friends of General Thayer:

It is peculiarly fitting that we should assemble here this afternoon to again pay our respects to a man who devoted his life to the welfare of Nebraska and her people. General Thayer was a farmer, a school teacher, a lawyer, a soldier, and a statesman, but above all, a most patriotic American citizen. He, as you well know, came to this territory the same year that it was organized as a territory, and cast his lot with the people, the pioneers who were here, who came here at that time. For six years, under a commission from the territorial legislature, as brigadier-general, he guarded the pioneers against the outbreaks and ravages of the hostile Indians. When the war broke out, as a colonel he went to the front, and soon was made a brigadier-general. He was a friend of General Grant, and the valuable services that he rendered his country are so well known that it is not necessary at this time to recount them. Back again to the state and the people that he loved, he advocated earnestly the admission of the territory into the Union, and was then fittingly elected to represent the young state in the United States Senate. Again, as governor of this great commonwealth, he exercised the functions of that great office, always for the best interests of the people of this state. A conscientious servant of the people, he died like every unselfish man who devotes his whole life to the service of his people, a poor man so far as material wealth was concerned; but, thank God, the man who conscientiously serves his people through his life will have his reward from and by their gratitude. And I am glad to know that the people of this state have appreciated the services of such a grand and good man. When House Roll 438 was presented to me last winter I signed it with a great deal of pleasure, and at the same time with considerable regret—a great deal of pleasure because the legislature had seen fit, in this modest way, to pay tribute to a worthy man who loved his state and who gave his life work for the better-

ment of the people within it; with regret, because it seemed to me that a man who had devoted so much of his time in such an honest way for the people of this state should have a more worthy tribute and a better monument to mark his last resting place than could possibly be secured for \$1,250. I hope, however, that the day will not be far in the future when this state will erect in commemoration of that grand old man a monument on the Capitol square proportionate to the great services that he rendered this state during his lifetime.

[Applause.]

I am glad indeed to know that there are so many old comrades of General Thayer here this afternoon; those men of the early days who sacrificed, who gave up their time and their services, that we might have a better and a freer country in which to live.

I am glad, indeed, that these men are here this afternoon to pay, with us, their respects to this gallant soldier, statesman, and patriot. I do not want to take up a great deal of your time this afternoon, because there are others who know from a life's association with this man more of his sterling qualities, and are therefore better fitted to speak concerning him.

I have the pleasure now of introducing the Rev. J. W. Jones, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, who will offer prayer on this occasion.

INVOCATION, by Rev. J. W. Jones.

Oh God, our loving Father, it is right that we should pause for a moment here under thy blue sky, under the light of thy great sun, and talk with thee. Thou art the providence of nations. Thou art the father of individuals. We have come here today to remember one of the world's great men. He was the nation's man. He was Nebraska's man, but above all he was thine own man. He sought thy righteousness and made himself the channel of thy righteousness to men. He looked toward thy truth and tried to live the truth reflected in thy Son. He caught something of thy great love for man, and poured that love upon the world about him. He entered

into thy presence and caught the light of thy face and poured it back to his fellows. So, looking deep into thyself, his face was made to shine and all of his powers became to us thine own ministering angels. Grant us thy spirit. Be in every heart. May this shaft lifted here with thy fathomless heavens as its background picture the deed of the hour. May thy love bending over us all be ever the background of our activities and aspirations. Let thine own inspirations be the background of this deed of these, his friends, who lift this monument to his memory. Bless all men. Hasten the day when the whole world shall know thy love and shall realize thine own dream of the world to be. Bless our land. Bless our chief executive. Bless our governor of the commonwealth. Bless our legislatures and courts, our army and navy, and all who are in power. Lead and crown America more and more, and may the whole world know how blessed is that nation whose God is the Lord. Let thy blessings be upon these old comrades of the hero we today remember. Guide them by thy truth. Uphold them by thy love, and may they know that their heroisms of dream and deed are as thine own word and shall bless millions yet unborn. How good it is to recall all that he was. We thank thee for his great love toward the unfortunate and oppressed. We thank thee for his unfaltering trust in thee. In the day of his strength he was thine, and when the shadows fell about him without fear and with great joy he turned toward the home-land and, smiling his love, bade his comrades not farewell but good night, saying, "In the morning we shall meet again." May thy blessings be upon his memory. May his love and trust, his loyalty and hope, be to us as guiding stars along this pathway, growing brighter and brighter even unto the perfect day.

Let thy richest benediction be upon the hour and upon us all. Forgive us, lead us, and at last crown us with the larger life forever with thee. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT, by W. M. Gillespie and Wesley Barr, of the 1st Nebraska Regiment.

SONG by Professor Miller's Quartet.

Governor Sheldon :—

The monument having been unveiled, it is particularly fitting and proper that on this occasion the dedicatory address should be delivered by the man who succeeded General Thayer as Colonel of the 1st Nebraska Regiment. I am glad indeed to have the pleasure this afternoon to introduce to you the Hon. Thomas J. Majors, who also has devoted the greater part of his life to the building up of Nebraska and defending her interests and her people whenever occasion called upon him. My friends, Colonel Majors will now deliver the dedicatory address. [Applause.]

DEDICATORY ADDRESS, by Col. T. J. Majors :—

Comrades and Friends:

We are assembled here today to dedicate a monument to one who has been one of the foremost men in this great commonwealth; one who was patriot and statesman, a citizen, and a brave and gallant soldier in the War of the Rebellion; one whose excellency and true worth and ability of character have excited the keenest admiration of every citizen and inhabitant of our great state. It is fitting that a monument should be erected in this hallowed spot to perpetuate the deeds and virtues of our late friend—one of our great national leaders. I appreciate greatly the honor conferred upon me in being permitted in my weak way to speak of our deceased comrade and testify as to a personal knowledge of his sterling worth and character and recount some of his valiant deeds which this magnificent monument is erected to perpetuate.

To you, Governor Sheldon, as a representative of this splendid commonwealth, I desire on behalf of a grateful people, especially the soldier element thereof, to thank you for this beautiful tribute erected by the state in commemoration of our dead hero and statesman whose memory we all revere. True, this monument, great as it is, sinks into insignificance

when compared with the still greater monument built by our comrade's incessant, intelligent, and unceasing life labors given to the upbuilding of this magnificent state, which is an integral part of this, the greatest republic on earth.

I would first briefly call your attention to a few incidents in the early life of our departed friend and comrade. I find in the record published by the Nebraska State Historical Society the following: "John M. Thayer settled in Omaha, Nebraska, in the fall of 1854, a few months after the territorial organization. He was born in Bellingham, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, January 24, 1820. Possessing a good education, and hopeful of the future, with a laudable ambition to succeed, he naturally challenged early attention, gained the confidence of his associates, and found a field of enterprise wide open for occupancy. Belonging to the legal profession, it was not strange that visions of legislative honor should have had an enticing influence, and that in 1857 he was found a candidate for Congress in a free-for-all before the organization of parties, in a case where four aspirants divided among them 5,600 votes, each receiving 1,000, but Fenner Ferguson having the highest number in the hundred. Again in 1859 and then in 1860 his name was placed before the Republican nominating convention, but Samuel G. Daily, an original Abolition Republican, became the nominee and delegate. He was elected to the territorial council of 1860 and 1861, and subsequently to a constitutional convention. In the council he was author of a bill to abolish slavery in Nebraska."

And now, personally speaking of his record, I desire to say:

Answering the first call of the immortal Lincoln, General Thayer was authorized in April, 1861, to raise the 1st Nebraska Infantry, which he did in less than ninety days, out of a territory that had less than 30,000 people within its domain. One thousand stalwart sons, or more than one-thirtieth of Nebraska's population, responded to the call and marched forth under the leadership of our dead Commander to do or die for their country. General Thayer, fearing that his regi-

ment might be required to remain on the frontier, planned and used every means possible to get his command into the South, and into the heart of the Rebellion. Getting out of Nebraska and into the jurisdiction of General Frémont, we were thrown south to Springfield, Missouri, but not in time to save General Lyon, who was killed at Wilson Creek. After driving Price out of Missouri we were marched to Sedalia, then the terminus of the Missouri Pacific Ry., and from thence proceeded south to St. Louis, where we boarded a transport and proceeded down the Mississippi, thence up the Ohio, and thence up the Tennessee river, arriving at Ft. Henry just as it had fallen into our hands. Before disembarking, Colonel Thayer received orders to turn back, and also to see that all transports carrying troops were turned back to the Ohio river, and to hasten up the Cumberland river to Ft. Donelson, which he proceeded to do, and inside of thirty-six hours we disembarked and marched on to the bloody field, and participated in the fight of Ft. Donelson. Then it was that our Colonel's heroism and gallantry earned for him the command of a brigade, undying fame, and immortal renown. So conspicuously engaged was he and his command at that time that you have but to read the memoirs of General U. S. Grant, that mighty soldier of the Civil War, to know his high estimate of our dead Comrade. Then it was that the immortal Lincoln, recognizing his worth, adorned him with the stars which he ever after wore with honor and distinction while the war lasted.

Thence he proceeded with his command up the Tennessee river and engaged in the bloody battle of Shiloh, and there earned further commendation and promotion. If it were permissible I might tell of one fact that came under my own personal observation. On Monday morning, while the regiment was lying flat on the ground in front of a rebel battery, not one hundred yards distance, which was persistently pouring into our lines a most disastrous storm of shot and shell, and it did not seem possible that anything alive could survive it, General Thayer was observed coming along the lines from

left to right alone on foot, his aids, his adjutant general, and his orderlies having been swept from him by this hostile fire. As he passed along the lines he gave the order that when the regiment moved, it was to "fix bayonets and take that rebel battery." It was then his courage showed forth, not a tremor in his voice, not a doubt in his form or face. His courage inspired the confidence of all and richly crowned the sacrifice. After the siege of Corinth we were then marched to the rear and into Memphis, and thence to Helena. My regiment was then detached and sent back to Missouri and fought General Marmaduke at Cape Girardeau. But our hero went south to Vicksburg, led his division against that stronghold, where thousands of the flower of the army fell under his inspired leadership. From thence he went to the southwest—Red River—always active, always hopeful, always confident of the outcome, and, thank God, he lived to see and fully realize the full fruition of every hope of a prosperous, happy, and united country, for which he ever prayed. Old Comrades, we, so few in number, are here today to do honor to the memory of our old Comrade and Commander. To the world such ceremonies as these may seem only formal, but to us who survive him they are the earnest tributes of devoted friends and a grateful state, duties saddened by painful loss and yet hallowed by delightful memories. Our commonwealth and our city have mourned his death, and are not reconciled, while friends have refused to be comforted. Life is lonelier to us all since he has been taken away.

"And he is gone who seemed so great—
Gone; but nothing can bereave him
Of the force he made his own
Being here; and we believe him
Something far advanced in state,
And that he wears a truer crown
Than any wreath that man can weave him.
Speak no more of his renown,
Lay your earthly fancies down,
And upon the Father's bosom leave him;
God accept him; Christ receive him."

After the battle of Shiloh General Thayer submitted a very minute, comprehensive, and accurate report of the participation of his command in that most important and sanguinary contest. After stating the circumstance under which it took position in the line of battle on that memorable Sunday night, he gave a graphic description of the steady retreat of the Confederate line from 5:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., before the steady advance of the Union Army reinforced by Buell's command. He said, "I can not speak in terms of too high praise of the officers and soldiers under my command; their conduct was most gallant and brave throughout; they fought with the ardor and zeal of true patriots. It gives me pleasure to speak of the different regiments and their officers. Nobly did the 1st Nebraska sustain its reputation well earned on the field of Donelson. Its progress was onward during the whole day. In face of galling fire of the enemy, moving on without flinching, at one time being an hour and a half in front of their battery, receiving and returning fire, its conduct was most excellent."

I make the foregoing quotation from his official report of that battle to show his kindness of heart in giving full credit to those of his command, however humble they might be, hence the extreme love of all those serving under him, who honor him and revere his memory.

From this time on until July, 1865, when his active military career closed, he is seen commanding a brigade of Iowa troops and leading a storming party in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou; then in the battle of Arkansas Post, where his horse was shot under him; and then through the siege of Vicksburg; with Sherman in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, and with General Steele in Arkansas in command of the Army of the Frontier, and ending with a command at Helena, on the Mississippi river; then retiring to civil life, brevetted Major-General. In 1867 he entered the U. S. Senate for a term of four years, and in 1875 was appointed Governor of Wyoming Territory.

When the entire eastern frontier of Nebraska bordering on the Missouri river was first settled, numerous Indian tribes had originally roamed at will; the peace and quiet, the lives and property of emigrants were often at the mercy of savage marauders. So, early as May, 1855, we find General Thayer one of a commission to hold a council with the Pawnee chiefs, under appointment of Governor Izard. In July of the same year the Governor commissioned General Thayer to raise troops and give protection to the settlers against the depredations of the Sioux. In the summer of 1859 he led a force against the Indians in what was denominated the Pawnee War, the results of which were reassuring to the emigrants, and a lesson of power and authority to them.

An article by Major Dudley, in the second volume of the Nebraska Historical Society reports, contains the following:

"One figure stands out prominently in all this history connected with every military affair or expedition, the first brigadier-general of the territory, colonel of its first regiment to take the field in defense of the Union, 'Brigadier and brevet Major-General of U. S. Volunteers,' then, after the war, U. S. Senator and then Governor of our state, John M. Thayer."

I can not help but recall that in March, 1867, some three weeks after General Thayer had been admitted to the Senate, that the Congressional Record shows Mr. Thayer engaged in an Indian war discussion in which he had to arraign the report of a congressional committee, correspondence of the New York *Tribune* and Boston *Journal*, and an interview of the chairman of the Indian committee, together with numerous allegations made by senators in debate. With undisputed facts and invulnerable arguments he met all comers and charges, and then appealed to the sense of the Senate in the following compact sentences:

"I stand here to say to the Senate, speaking in behalf of every community on the border, speaking in behalf of every industrial pursuit, that nothing can be more abhorrent, nothing more dreaded by them than an Indian war. Why, sir, until these hostilities upon the frontier everything was pros-

perous there; the commerce on the plains had risen to an immense magnitude; we could talk about the commerce of the plains as well as you could talk about the commerce of the seas and the lakes. These men went out on the plains and did business in the mountains. You could go in no direction across these wide plains that you did not see long caravans of trains bearing merchandise from all the points of the Missouri to all the territories in the mountains and away to the Northwest. It is the main source of our income; it is the market for our productive industry; and to send it forth to this nation that we frontiersmen are in for a war to make money is the most atrocious calumny of the nineteenth century."

Continuing in a more subdued and humorous strain, we have the following:

"My dear sir, the very gamblers and thieves which Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Cincinnati, Boston, and Philadelphia fail to hang, dread an Indian war. We have some of that class of people there, I am sorry for it, but it is because you in the East have not done your duty and hung them. They fled out there to escape, but they do not represent the border. My friend from New York (Mr. Conkling) suggests that they do not come from New York. If so, it is because they treat them so kindly there, they do not have to run away. They vote the right way in New York city."

Senator Morrill of Maine having been very active in the discussion and full of the poetic idea of "Lo, the poor Indian," and deeply anxious that at least some stray rays of civilization's light might dawn upon the far West, receives a cordial invitation to visit and be convinced:

"I tell him as a friend, frankly, without prejudice, that he would come back with different ideas as to that section of country. He talks about Christianity and civilization. Why, sirs, from whence did the people of the border come? Many came from New England. Men have settled there, whom I have the honor now in part to represent, whom he has heretofore represented on this floor. The people of the border are 'bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh.' Sir, I have seen

a Christian people there coming from their humble cabins, meeting at cross-roads or by-roads, in an improvised school-house, and I have heard them raise the voice of Thanksgiving and the song of praise to Almighty God, and worship Him with as much feeling and as much sincerity as is manifested by those who worship in the gorgeous temples of your eastern cities. You will find there an humble Christianity, but it is as pure as that which dwells in the East."

No one who ever resided in Nebraska could fail to appreciate this beautiful tribute to Nebraska's Christianity and advanced civilization.

Thus at the end of the fortieth Congress, General Thayer had "won his spurs" on themes general to his condition as a western representative.

I have quoted thus fully from his speeches to show that he was not only a soldier, but a true statesman, comprehending fully the needs of the great West, and he was indeed a true representative of the state of his adoption, kind and gentle in spirit but severe and determined in his conception of his sense of duty.

May this beautiful monument erected to his memory be a lasting token of remembrance to the rising generation of our great commonwealth of the deeds of valor and statesmanship displayed by their forefathers in opening up this bountiful West with all its beneficent institutions of learning, and boundless areas of wealth for their mere asking and for their benefit.

SONG by Professor Miller's Quartet, "Where are the Boys of the Old Brigade?"

Governor Sheldon :—

We have listened to the splendid address by one of the comrades of General Thayer. We will now have an address by another veteran of the Civil War, a gallant son, and a man who cast his lot early in life with this state. A man who has been distinguished for his patriotism and for his love for Nebraska. A man whom we all admire and love for what he has

done for Nebraska. It gives me great pleasure, my friends, to introduce this afternoon Gen. John C. Cowin of Omaha, who will now address you. [Applause.]

ADDRESS by Gen. John C. Cowin:—

After the battle is ended, and the thunder of the artillery has ceased to echo through the land; when the groan of the wounded is hushed, and Peace with all its blessings has returned to a victorious people, the issues involved, the terrible struggle, the sacrifice, suffering, and death, are apt to be forgotten, effaced by the great tide of the conceits of the world.

At the last session of our legislature, an appropriation was made for "erecting a monument at the grave of General John M. Thayer," a token of the memory and appreciation of a grateful people for one of their greatest sons. Comrades dear to him in life were appointed to the task, which they have faithfully and lovingly performed.

And as we are met here today to unveil the monument, the Past speaks to us. We hear again the sound of the gun echoing through the land, that ushered in the morning of open rebellion, and told the world that upon this continent a monster, civil war, was born.

These ceremonies recall the momentous events following, enacted more than forty years ago, before most of you, and before this great state, were born. The time "when darkness curtained the hills and the tempest was abroad in its anger; when the plow stood still in the field of promise, and briars cumbered the gardens of beauty; when the brave began to fear the power of man, and the pious to doubt the favor of God;" memories bringing in their train all the vicissitudes of a soldier's life, his suffering and agony, his defeats and his victories, life and death; making the history of a gigantic battle fought by a great army of patriots for national existence.

General Thayer, a native of Massachusetts, there a farmer boy, a district school and law student, a son of a father and mother whose respective fathers were soldiers under Washington, in 1854, longing for a more active life, moved to the territory of Nebraska, thus transplanting in its soil, into its

political and social life, the blood and patriotism of the American Revolution.

When difficulties with the Indians arose, brought about, as was always the case, by lack of faithful treatment on the part of the government, and fraudulent treatment on the part of its grafting agents, General Thayer was selected by the territorial legislature to command the territorial forces in defense of the inhabitants, with the rank of brigadier-general. This position he held until the advent of the Civil War. In this command he gave evidence of that industry, loyalty, and ability which he afterward so conspicuously displayed in the battles of the Civil War. With the Indians he was successful, both in war and diplomacy, using force when necessary, kindness when available.

When the Union of the States was threatened, when the baleful doctrine of states rights, by long agitation, reached the point when it finally declared that state sovereignty was paramount to national authority, and the Nation's flag, by misguided hands, was pulled from the skies and trampled into the earth, General Thayer, with but a single thought, made straightway to its rescue and protection.

From the small but strenuous population of the territory, he gathered to a regimental standard one thousand sturdy and patriotic boys, and with them, avoiding frontier duty, rapidly crowded his way to the front, and came face to face with those whose feet were upon the flag of our fathers. From this on, his services covered the entire period of the war.

At the battle of Donelson, the result of which gave the first ray of hope to the Nation's cause, since the dogs of war were let loose, his star shot into the skies, there to remain with ever-increasing splendor. In the midst of almost certain defeat, he was a tower of strength, a strong arm of the commander, the greatest captain of the age, General Grant. From him he received praise undying, and thereafter, always and at all times, in war and in peace, as soldier and statesman, possessed his confidence, esteem, and friendship.

By his bravery, fearlessness, and enthusiasm, giving faith, courage, and spirit to his men, which he displayed in the mighty struggle on the bloody field of Shiloh, and in the brave charge for Vicksburg, he added new luster to his star, and to his fame. And so he continued in the ever-shifting scene to the end of the war.

Returning with high honor and fame to civil life, General Thayer took an active part in the civil affairs of the territory. He was a member of its constitutional convention. He advocated its admission as a free state. Upon its admission as a state, the legislature honored him with election to the United States Senate. In that capacity he at once took a place in the front rank of the great statesmen of that day, and rendered invaluable service in bringing forth legislation to adjust the serious conditions of the time, and settle the great questions resulting from the Civil War.

For a time, at the request and under the appointment of his comrade and friend, General Grant, then President of the United States, he served as governor of the territory of Wyoming. Returning to his own state, he was twice elected governor, serving as such four years, from 1887 to 1891 inclusive. His administration was directed, with a singleness of purpose, to the welfare of the people, whom he always held dear to his heart.

At the close of his second term, as there was a question respecting the citizenship of his successor-elect, Mr. Boyd, he felt it his sacred duty to administer the affairs of the office of governor until it should be determined whether his successor was constitutionally qualified to hold that office. I was attorney for Governor Boyd in that contest, and in frequent conversations with General Thayer I was impressed with the patriotism of his purpose. His only concern was that the governor of the people of his state should be a constitutional executive. When the United States Supreme Court decided that question in favor of Mr. Boyd, General Thayer was satisfied, and I believe pleased. The office was at once turned over to his adjudged successor.

General Thayer then returned to private life. He took patriotic interest in the old soldiers. A post of the Grand Army of the Republic bears his name. He was a state department commander. Colleges of learning conferred upon him degrees.

His wife, the loving and beautiful companion of a long life, to whom he himself paid the grand tribute, "She was a faithful wife and mother, and the most patriotic of women," was taken from her earthly home in September, 1892. The husband and father followed March 19, 1906. From the home they loved, from the land they worshipped, their great souls were wafted, to be reunited in the realms of eternal love and peace.

He is greatest who serves his country best. Splendid in courage, and standing by honor's side, makes the man God-like. With these was justly classed General Thayer.

Coming to Nebraska in 1867, then twenty-one years of age, I soon became acquainted with the General. He was my inspiration in the days of my doubts and discouragement, and until his death he was my friend, and I his, and his admirer. A rather strenuous contest for the election of a United States Senator, in which we were both candidates, never strained a cord of that relation. His splendid ability won my admiration, and his high qualities, my personal regard.

In the performance of the duties of all the high offices he filled, military and civil, the path he trod was the path of righteousness. His character, his conduct, was never tainted even with the suspicion of the slightest wrong-doing. His leading traits were courage, integrity, loyalty, patriotism. Patriotism with him was more than a sentiment; it was a deep-seated principle. Loyal impulse, kind memory, and gentle hands of his comrades have placed here, a site of his own selection, this monument, to mark his last resting place, and commemorate a life that the public can not safely forget, the offering of a grateful people. And we, his former comrades, here christen it with our tears, and vitalize it with the love we bore our comrade, now silent in death; for when living,

the portals of his heart flew open to a comrade's approach, "like the Gates of Peter's prison at the Angel's touch."

There are conditions in our country alarming enough to attract the attention and consideration of every man who pretends to a concern in the public welfare. No man can deny that we have ground for apprehension and anxiety.

Great financial interests embodied in corporations and trusts have unlawfully lived, prospered, and ruthlessly ruled in our national life. They have sought power merely for power's sake. Their code of morals in corporation conduct and high finance has been infamous. They have paralyzed, they have destroyed the industry and labor of honest effort. Worse than this, they have poisoned the morality of business conduct.

But there is a public mood, aroused by our fearless and patriotic President, come forth to meet this situation. As a man of great affairs lately said, "We are going to have in this republic a standard of corporate and financial morals that will square with the moral sense of the American people, in their private conduct, and we are going to have it at any cost." This may come at a terrible financial and industrial cost, but come it must.

The great danger is that in coming it may bring with it mistaken and unjust methods. That officers of the law, without sufficient strength of character and purpose to abide safely by the law, and for their own ambitious purposes, may follow an outraged public opinion, which is often far from discriminating, and pursue costly and reckless methods, and arouse public opinion against corporations and financial interests, that are wholly innocent and within the law.

I know of no greater danger to the efficacy of these reform laws than to seek to apply them so as to seriously impair, if not destroy, honest business affairs. The condition of public opinion is such, brought about by unlawful corporate and high financial methods, that it takes a high degree of sterling honest purpose to decide a controversy in favor of a large

corporation, no matter how absolutely honest that decision may be.

Let the public assure its servants that he who intelligently and honestly decides in favor of a corporation shall have the same approval and support as when he intelligently and honestly decides against it.

We must in this respect differentiate, for side by side with you who believe in honest methods, who believe in fair dealing, are nine-tenths of the corporations of the country. The other one-tenth, possessing the large part of the great wealth of the land, pursuing methods in defiance of law, has been the curse of the country.

But another cloud has appeared above the horizon. There has come forth from the land a voice that is a menace to our national welfare, preaching again that sermon of states rights that brought forth the tragedy of the nation.

State conventions and state legislatures have adopted resolutions, proposing to abridge and limit the power of the general government. I warn you that this tendency, so far as it impregnates the public mind, is dangerously near the sentiment for states rights, that resulted in the ordinances of secession in the early '60s.

Limit the power of this national government and the hope of the liberty of mankind is gone. Limit the power of this government, given through the wisdom of our fathers, supported and maintained since by the blood of millions, and you will loosen the cords that bind these state entities into one, sheaves reaped and bound together in the harvest of death. Limit the national power and the permanency of Union will have departed forever.

If this monument could speak today, with the inspiration derived from a patriotic life, we would hear these sentiments: "In my life, love of country was a passion; to me the Union of the states was my country. I can not see, outside the perpetuity and strength of the Union, anything worthy in the future of the Republic."

General Thayer believed with the faith that makes heroes and martyrs, that in the maintenance of the Union, with all its power, and the ascendancy of its Constitution and laws, were bound up, not only our welfare, but the birthright of millions yet unborn. The effulgent blaze of this great truth lighted up his intellect.

President Lincoln said, "My paramount object is to save the Union," but I ask you, what would Lincoln have thought at that time if he knew that free states of the North in the near future would seek to deprive that Union of the power of self-preservation?

Let us maintain, not disintegrate; let us preserve, not weaken; preserve, unimpaired in power, the Union forever.

There is no menace from imperialism. There can be no imperialism without the support of the army and navy. But the history of this country shows that the surest safeguards against imperialism, the safest bulwarks for the protection of the liberty of the people, have been the soldiers and sailors. During the Civil War, speaking of the North and the South, Garfield said, "Our army is equally brave, but our government and congress are far behind in earnestness and energy," and he might have added, in patriotism. In the darkest hour of that dread time, when men of all political associations thought the war for the Union a failure, and advocated peace by separation, it was the soldier and the sailor that never doubted. It was the soldier and the sailor that had abiding faith. It was the soldier and the sailor that stood firm as the rock of Gibraltar, to the very end, and to victory. They were sure of the approach of the coming day. They had the faith and inspiration of the lark, singing his hallelujah to the coming morn.

The great Lincoln, patriot, martyr, standing on the blood-stained field of Gettysburg, communing, as it were, with the souls of the patriot dead that went up from that consecrated spot, said, "Our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation," and in the out-pouring of his heart exclaimed, "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in

vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

It was the soldiers and sailors that "brought forth" this nation. It was the soldiers and sailors that gave this nation "a new birth of freedom." It was the soldiers and sailors, with their blood and their lives, that saved this government of the people from perishing from the earth. And when Peace came at last, these soldiers and sailors, of the North and of the South, went out into civil life, and civil pursuits, the grandest body of citizens the world ever knew.

It was Grant, the soldier, and by his side General Thayer, who, in the critical times following the close of the War, stood firm as the mountain for peace, justice to a brave but fallen foe, and the liberty of the people, against the imperialism and tyranny of Johnson, the executive.

Grand and patriotic is another body of our citizens today, the national guardsmen. Our fathers provided by the Constitution for a militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion. This grand body of citizen soldiery is one of the most important factors in our national life, the right hand of the states and the Union, the nation's mighty guard when war shall come. Our people everywhere and always should give to this organization loyal support. The national guardsman is the teacher of the people in discipline and obedience to law. He is an example of self-sacrifice, loyalty, and patriotism; the highest type of our country's citizenship; ready, when the occasion comes (and who knows how soon it will come?) to condense his life into an hour, and crown that hour with death. He who is cowardly enough to belittle our citizen soldier will never be brave enough to face a soldier of an enemy. When the appeal of humanity came from our island neighbors, the response of the national guardsmen was prompt, patriotic, and effective.

It is well to contemplate the domain of our sacred dead. Around their silent homes cluster our tenderest recollections. Let their memory shine resplendent with the glory of a nation

saved, and growing brighter and brighter as age follows age, it will teach generations yet unborn the sacrifices by which liberty was saved to mankind. Let their patriotism be poured out upon the land that it may influence the destinies of our nation. It will make us better and braver men and give us more faith in the future glory and greatness of our country.

"And now to thee, oh! flag of truth!
To thee we dedicate anew
Our pledges, faithful, tried and true;
Again we swear by thee to stand,
Proud emblem of our ransomed land!"

At the conclusion of Gen. Cowin's address a hearty applause was given, and upon request of Governor Sheldon the audience joined the quartet in singing "America."

Gov. Sheldon :—

I would like on this occasion, on behalf of the people of this state, to thank you, Mr. Bell, and thank the committee that was appointed by the legislature to secure and erect this splendid monument. The program that you have arranged we have appreciated. It was particularly fitting that you selected those two grand veterans and citizens of this state, Colonel Majors and General Cowin, to deliver addresses upon this occasion. When we look at that beautiful monument we can not help but be thankful for your efforts in securing such splendid results from the small appropriation that you have had at your command. If this state could receive the same value for all money appropriated that we have received through that monument, we certainly would be thankful.
(Applause.)

We will now have the benediction by Rev. Jeremiah Mickel, Chaplain Farragut Post No. 25.

BENEDICTION :—

May the love of God, our Father and our Commander, the fellowship of the Lord Jesus Christ, our divine instructor, guide and protect us; May His spirit rest upon us now, and

make us more loyal to our God, more loyal to our flag, more
loyal to each other, and Thy name shall have the glory
through time and all eternity. Amen.

Governor Sheldon:—

Taps by Mr. O. C. Bell.

TAPS were here sounded.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Lincoln, Nebraska, January 8, 1901.

In accordance with the call and the constitution of the Society, the Nebraska State Historical Society was called to order at 8:15 p.m. of this date by the Hon. R. W. Furnas, First Vice-President of the Society. After some expressions of sympathy for President Morton, his life-long friend, on the death of his son, Mr. Carl Morton, he declared the Society ready to transact business.

Mr. C. S. Lobingier then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"WHEREAS, The President of this Society has suffered grievous and irreparable loss in the death of his youngest son, be it

Resolved, That the Nebraska State Historical Society hereby tenders to its President and his bereaved family its profound and sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow and affliction.

Resolved, That this Society recognizes in the late Carl Morton a man of sterling character, and a worthy son of an honored father and one whose death is a serious loss to this commonwealth of which he was a native and with which he had been honorably identified during practically his entire life.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Society and that a copy thereof be forwarded to the bereaved family."

In the absence of President Morton, his annual address was read by Mrs. A. J. Sawyer. The following resolutions were

then introduced by Dr. F. Renner of Nebraska City, and adopted without a dissenting vote: "Moved that the thanks of the Historical Society be tendered to Mr. Morton for his able address on the 'Beginnings of a State,' and also to Mrs. Sawyer for her delightful, effective, and impressive reading of the same."

Mr. R. A. Hawley made a few remarks in the form of objecting to the position taken in the paper of President Morton on the subjects of monetary science, and the principles of heredity.

On account of the condition of Mr. Annin's voice, his paper on the "Life and Services of Senator A. S. Paddock" was read by Mr. C. S. Lobingier. Mr. G. M. Hitchcock was absent, so his paper on "Senator P. W. Hitchcock" had to be omitted. The subject of the "Beginnings of the Grange" was treated by Mr. R. A. Hawley in an informal manner, and on his request he was granted more time to gather the needed information and to formulate his paper. Remarks on the "Grange and Farmers' Alliance" were made by Mr. J. H. Dundas. He was inclined to take the view that the Grange accomplished very little good, but tended to cause jealousy and suspicion between classes, and especially to narrow the farmers' horizon. Mr. A. S. Godfrey, of Lincoln, objected to the position taken, holding that much good accrued to the people in the way of social development and mutual aid.

Mr. J. M. Thompson then read a scholarly historical paper on the Farmers' Alliance, treating the matter in a scientific manner.

As there were no other historical papers a business session was held. The Treasurer submitted his report, which was referred to an auditing committee, consisting of Mr. A. E. Sheldon and Mr. C. S. Lobingier.

As the hour was late the Society adjourned to 8:00 o'clock of the evening of January 9, 1901.

R. W. FURNAS, Vice-President.

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

Lincoln, Nebraska, January 9, 1901.

The meeting of the Society was called to order by Hon. R. W. Furnas at 8:10 P.M.

The first paper, entitled "Reminiscences," was read by H. W. Hardy. Some criticism was made concerning some of Mr. Hardy's statements by various members of the Society. Mr. Charles H. Gould and Mr. A. S. Godfrey, as well as the President, held that the account of the meeting at the penitentiary was not accurate in its details. On suggestion Mr. Gould was requested by the Society to prepare a full account of the meeting at the penitentiary to be read at the next annual meeting. Mr. Oldham was necessarily detained, so his paper on Congressman W. L. Greene had to be deferred to some future time. Mr. C. E. Persinger then presented a series of maps to show the early roads and routes in Nebraska. His analysis and presentation were especially appreciated by the audience. The last paper of the evening was a very carefully prepared account of "Freighting in Early Nebraska Days" by Hon. H. T. Clarke.

The Society then proceeded to the work of its annual business. Mr. David Anderson presented the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

"WHEREAS, Shortly after the last annual meeting of this Society one of the interested and active participants at that meeting, Dr. L. J. Abbott, was suddenly stricken with disease and taken from us; therefore

"Resolved, That this Association sincerely mourns his death, deeply regrets the loss of our fellow member, profoundly expresses our high regard for him, and expresses our condolence to his family; and, be it further

"Resolved, That this Society and the state of Nebraska have lost an efficient worker, a valued citizen, and a promoter of the interests of mankind."

Mr. J. A. Barrett brought up the subject of enlarged quarters for the Society, and after some remarks moved the appointment of a committee of three to consider the matter.

The resolution as modified took the following form and was adopted: "*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, by the chairman, to consider and devise plans for housing the Historical Society." The chairman appointed as such committee, Mr. H. W. Hardy, Mr. H. T. Clarke, and Mr. C. H. Gere.

Mr. A. E. Sheldon moved the following: "First, that a committee of three be appointed to consider the constitutions of the State Historical Societies of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas, and other states and recommend to the Nebraska State Historical Society any needed changes in its constitution." As such committee the chairman appointed A. E. Sheldon, C. S. Lobingier, and H. W. Caldwell.

The report of the Secretary was accepted without reading. The librarian read a brief report on the work of the year. The Secretary then read the action taken by the executive committee in a meeting of January 25, 1900.

Under the order of election of members the following names were voted on and elected:

E. L. Sayer, Omaha.	Mrs. E. O. Miller, Lincoln.
Miss Margaret O'Brien, Omaha.	A. J. Leach, Neligh.
Charles L. Dundey, Omaha.	E. P. McCormick, Oakdale.
Judge W. R. Kelly, Omaha.	O. R. Bowman, Waverly.
Mrs. Nellie Hawks, Friend.	C. W. Pierce, Waverly.
W. E. Annin, Denver, Colorado.	E. G. Clements, Lincoln.
G. A. Munroe, Columbus.	Mrs. A. B. Charde, Omaha.
A. J. Mercer, Lincoln.	Lewis S. Reed, Omaha.
A. L. Bixby, Lincoln.	C. H. Cornell, Valentine.
	Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, Omaha.
	Charles H. Gould, Lincoln.

On the motion of Mr. Ball, Mr. H. T. Clarke was authorized to cast the unanimous vote of the Society in favor of the reelection of the present officers. The vote was cast and resulted in the reelection of

J. Sterling Morton.....President
 R. W. Furnas.....First Vice-President
 C. S. Lobingier.....Second Vice-President
 C. H. Gere.....Treasurer
 H. W. Caldwell.....Secretary

On motion the Society adjourned.

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT, 1901.

January 14, 1901.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton, President Nebraska State Historical Society:

SIR—I have the honor to present the following report of receipts and expenditures of the Nebraska State Historical Society for the past year.

STATE TREASURY ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand January 8, 1901, appropriation of 1899.....	\$ 1,583 73
Paid on Auditor's vouchers for salaries, etc.	\$1,474 56
Covered into treasury.....	109 17
<hr/>	
Total	\$1,583 73
Appropriation of 1901.....	10,000 00
Paid on Auditor's vouchers for salaries, etc.	3,027 33
<hr/>	
Balance in state treasury.....	\$ 6,972 67

BANK ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand, First National Bank,	
January 8, 1901.....	\$ 544 56
Membership fees received.....	6 00
Interest on deposit.....	16 32
<hr/>	
Balance on hand.....	566 88
<hr/>	
Total balance on hand.....	\$7,539 55

Very respectfully,

C. H. GERE, Treasurer.

Mr. President:

Your auditing committee report that they have examined the books, bank book, and accounts of your Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Gere, and find the same correct.

A. E. SHELDON.

C. S. LOBINGIER.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Lincoln, Nebraska, May 8, 1901.

Governor Morton called the meeting to order at 2:00 P.M.

Moved by Governor Furnas that the Librarian continue to prepare a bibliography of Nebraska with reference to printing the same by the state when completed.

Carried.

The Secretary was instructed to procure an autograph picture of Senator Tipton to insert in his volume, and also to prepare an autobiography to insert as an appendix.

Carried.

Moved by Governor Furnas that Mr. Barrett's salary be fixed at \$1,400 per annum.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Gere moved that the Secretary be authorized to employ such help as may be needed as collector and in charge of the bureau of exchanges at a salary of \$900.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gere that the Secretary be authorized to employ Miss Palin at \$25 per month.

Carried.

The following communications were read to the executive board at its meeting, May 8, 1901:

"To the Honorable Board of Managers of the State Historical Society:

"SIRS—This is to formally make application for a position which shall enable me to thoroughly investigate the archeology of this state under the auspices of the State Historical Society and to make collections of relics of value to the Society in this and other lines.

"Also to respectfully request your honorable body to permanently establish a department of archeology and set apart sufficient funds to economically maintain it.

"Respectfully submitted,

"E. E. BLACKMAN.

"Mille Lac, Minnesota, April 29, 1901."

"Professor Caldwell, Lincoln.

"MY DEAR SIR—Archeologic examinations for definite sources of information are being extended from the Arkansas river northward to Lake of the Woods, and up the Missouri river to and into Montana. I do not desire to assume the responsibility of determining the archeology of your state, but if your Society will take favorable action, intended to enhance collecting for museum purposes, so that Nebraska can maintain its own proofs of ancient and more recent occupancy, it will be a pleasure to go to Nebraska, entirely at my own cost, to assist in the work. I very much desire the information to be gained, but I do not propose to interfere with the arrangements of the Historical Society and the explorations of Mr. Blackman. It so happens that studies initiated in Missouri and Kansas necessarily extend across Nebraska

caster county, Lincoln; C. W. Allen, Merriman; W. H. Keeling, Falls City.

Elected.

Captain Chittenden, Sioux City, Iowa, elected an honorary member.

Mr. Sheldon reports for the committee on revision of the constitution and explains the principal changes.

Report received.

Mr. Sheldon: By permission of the President I will read a resolution I have as follows:

"This Society, with deep regret, records the death, January 9, 1902, at Florence, of Mr. W. F. Parker, a member of this Society, well and widely known as a lover of art, letters, and nature, as well as a man of high public spirit and moral purposes. Ordered that this testimonial to his worth be placed on the records of this Society, and that a copy thereof be transmitted by the Secretary to his family."

Carried.

Recognizing the importance of preserving the scanty remains of prehistoric civilization on this continent and of providing for the study of such under proper regulations, the Nebraska State Historical Society commends to the favorable consideration of Congress the bill (house roll 6270) creating the Colorado Cliff Dwellers National Park.

The Secretary of this Society is hereby ordered to transmit a copy of this resolution to the senators and representatives of the state of Nebraska now in Congress and to the chairman of the committee on public lands and buildings.

Carried.

Mr. Gere presents the Treasurer's report.

President Morton: I will appoint Mr. A. Watkins, Mr. N. C. Brock, and Mr. Isaac Pollard to examine the report of the Treasurer just made. In the meantime the report is received and will be adopted after the examination.

Mr. Sawyer moved that the present officers be declared elected for the ensuing year. Seconded and carried.

The present officers were declared elected for the ensuing year:

J. Sterling Morton.....	President
R. W. Furnas.....	First Vice-President
C. S. Lobingier.....	Second Vice-President
C. H. Gere.....	Treasurer
H. W. Caldwell.....	Secretary

Mr. Watkins: The committee has examined the account kept by the Treasurer and find it correct.

Adjourned.

TREASURER'S REPORT, 1902.

Hon. R. W. Furnas, President Nebraska State Historical Society.

SIR—I have the honor to report the receipts and expenditures of the Society since the last annual meeting as follows:

Balance in the state treasury of the appropriation of 1901 on Janu-	\$6,978 72
Vouchers drawn for salaries and inci-	
dentals	5,319 20

Balance now in state treasury.....	\$ 1,659 52
Balance in First National bank of Lincoln January 14, 1902.....	\$ 566 88
Receipts from membership fees.....	6 00
Interest on deposits.....	16 50

	\$ 589 38
Checked out on vouchers.....	19 18
Balance in bank.....	570 20

Total balance of funds on hand	\$ 2,229 72

Very respectfully,

C. H. GERE, Treasurer.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

April, 1902.

Present, President Morton, Mr. Furnas, Mr. Gere, and H. W. Caldwell.

Reading of minutes of last meeting approved.

Presentation of estimates for coming year. Available for work in archeology, \$1,000 for Mr. Blackman for remainder of the biennium.

The Secretary sends Mr. Sayer thanks of the Society for his maps of Nebraska.

The Secretary to get information from other historical societies in regard to buildings and prepare article for newspapers.

Carried.

Secretary authorized to continue to employ the help authorized at the last meeting.

Adjourned, subject to call by chairman.

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, 1903.

Lincoln, Nebraska, January 13, 1903.

University Chapel.

The Historical Society was called to order by Vice-President R. W. Furnas at 8:00 o'clock P.M.

The first paper was presented by Hon. R. W. Furnas, a tribute to Hon. J. Sterling Morton. This was followed by an extempore estimate of the life and work of Hon. J. Sterling Morton by Hon. George L. Miller, of Omaha.

In harmony with the program the next paper was given by Hon. Edward Rosewater on the topic, "Railroads in Nebraska Politics."

Mr. Caldwell moved that the remaining papers be deferred till the evening of January 14 in order that the members of the Society might visit the Society's collections and museum. Before a vote was cast on the motion the question of placing a memorial tablet on a tree in the California redwood forests in commemoration of Hon. J. Sterling Morton was discussed. A letter from Governor-elect Pardee of California to W. W. Cox was read favoring the plan:

"OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA; DECEMBER 22, 1902.

"Mr. W. W. Cox,

"Cortland, Nebraska:

"DEAR SIR—Your suggestion that a tree in one of the redwood groves of California should be named for the late Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, who originated the 'Arbor Day' celebrations, appears to me to be very appropriate; and I have no doubt that it can be carried out. If the Historical Society of Nebraska is willing to assume the expense of placing a bronze or marble tablet upon the tree, the people of California would be highly pleased by this exchange of interstate courtesies.

"You suggest that the tree should be chosen in the redwood forest near Santa Cruz; but I think the place might be a matter for further consideration. In the Mariposa grove of Big Trees there are many noble forest monarchs which have been named for distinguished persons, and as this grove is state property, it might be well to choose a tree there, to be named in honor of Mr. Morton.

"However, as I said before, this is a question which could very well be left for decision at a later day. All that I can say now is that the naming of a tree for the late Secretary of Agriculture would be very fit and pleasing, and I have no doubt that the arrangement could be carried out with satisfaction to all.

"Very truly yours,

"GEORGE C. PARDEE."

After explanations by Mr. Cox and some discussion a motion was made to appoint a committee of three with power to secure an appropriate tablet of bronze or other metal, and

have the same placed on some tree in the California forest to dedicate said tree to the memory of the founder of Arbor Day. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sheldon and carried. The chair appointed as such committee Mr. W. W. Cox, Dr. George L. Miller, and C. S. Harrison.

The Society then adjourned to 8:00 o'clock P.M. January 14, 1903.

Approved.

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

R. W. FURNAS, Vice-President.

Lincoln, January 14, 1903.
University Chapel.

Meeting was called to order by acting President Furnas at 8:00 P.M.

In the absence of the author of the first paper of the evening, Mr. D. Y. Mears, of Chadron, his paper on the "Campaign against Crazy Horse and the Mule Reserves" was read in part by Mr. A. E. Sheldon, who also gave a brief history of Mr. Mears himself. Mr. Phil E. Chappel's article on "The Rise and Fall of Steamboating on the Missouri River" was, in the absence of the author, presented by Mr. Jay A. Barrett. At the last moment Col. H. M. Chittenden was ordered to the Yellowstone Park. His paper was, in his absence, read by Secretary Caldwell. His paper, "The Passing of a Romantic Business," was full of interesting matter.

Captain A. Overton, of Council Bluffs, gave a most interesting account of his "Recollections of the Missouri River, 1852-1902." Mr. Barrett then read a paper prepared by D. L. Keiser of Boonville, Missouri, on the "All-Water Route to the Rockies."

Other papers were presented by title and ordered filed with the Society to be printed in the future volumes. These papers were by Wm. J. Kennedy, of Omaha; Capt. James Kennedy, Kansas City, Missouri; Capt. S. T. Leaming, Decatur, Nebraska; Capt. W. H. Gould, Yankton, South Dakota. Mr.

Gere moved that the Society go into business session; seconded by A. E. Sheldon.

Motion carried.

Calling of the roll dispensed with on motion of the Secretary.

Reports of standing committees were then called for. Mr. A. E. Sheldon reported for the committee on revision of the constitution, appointed two years previously. The amendments to the constitution as were proposed by the committee were then explained by Mr. Sheldon. After explaining the first amendment, relating to membership in the Society, Mr. Clarke moved that it be adopted. On vote the amendment was carried. The second important change was to enlarge the executive committee by adding certain state and public officials. After some discussion the amendment was adopted. The third amendment providing for quarterly meetings of the executive board was also adopted. The constitution as a whole as amended was then adopted on motion of Hon. H. T. Clarke.

An amendment was proposed to be laid on the table in regard to giving a permanent position to the Secretary in harmony with the general tendency to make such official positions more permanent. After some discussion the notice was laid over for further action.

The special committee on obituaries had no formal report to make. It was stated by Mr. Sheldon that the death of the President, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, and Mr. Longsdorf were the only ones during the year in our membership.

The names of the following persons were presented for membership, and under suspension of the rules were declared unanimously elected:

Dr. E. E. Aukes, Cortland.	L. D. Stilson, York.
J. R. Wallingford, Cortland.	Judge W. W. Slabaugh,
Thomas Graham, Seward.	Omaha.
Rev. Geo. Scott, Cortland.	Mrs. W. W. Slabaugh,
Mrs. Belle Shick, Seward.	Omaha.

Rev. M. A. Shine, Sutton.	A. C. Wakeley, Omaha.
Hon. C. J. Ernst, Lincoln.	C. S. Huntington, Omaha.
Mrs. T. C. Buckley, Stromsburg.	A. Haile, Clearwater.
P. Edgar Adams, Venango.	Thomas Marwood, Oakdale.
Mrs. Paul Clark, Lincoln.	W. J. Kennedy, Omaha.
C. J. Bowlby, Crete.	S. T. Leaming, Decatur.
Robert Harvey, St. Paul.	D. M. Carr, Fremont.
W. M. Maupin, Lincoln.	C. W. Allen, Merriman.
Mrs. W. M. Maupin, Lincoln.	W. P. Aylsworth, Bethany.
J. H. North, Lincoln.	Rev. W. A. Baldwin, Lincoln.
Samuel B. Iiams, Lincoln.	D. W. Hasty, Arapahoe.
M. A. Hall, Omaha.	E. M. Syfert, Omaha.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Capt. A. Overton, Council Bluffs.	Capt. D. L. Keiser, Boonville, Missouri.
Capt. H. M. Chittenden, Sioux City.	Capt. W. H. Gould, Yankton.
Phil E. Chappell, Kansas City.	James Kennedy, Kansas City.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Hon. R. W. Furnas was unanimously elected President. The following were also elected:

C. S. Lobingier.....	First Vice-President
H. T. Clarke.....	Second Vice-President
C. H. Gere.....	Treasurer
H. W. Caldwell.....	Secretary

Hon. C. H. Gere read his report as treasurer, which was accepted and adopted.

The report of the librarian was presented, but not read in owing to the lateness of the hour.

Mr. Barrett called attention to the fact that in the resolution on the deaths of members the name of Hon. G. M. Lambertson had been omitted. His name was ordered inserted.

"This Society records with a deep sense of irretrievable loss the death during the past year of J. Sterling Morton, author of Arbor Day and honored President of this Society the past eleven years; of H. A. Longsdorf, one of the pioneers of Bellevue; of James E. Lamaster, of Tecumseh; and G. M. Lambertson, of Lincoln. In public and private life each of these pioneers has been a worthy son of this state. Ordered that this resolution be spread upon the records and copies thereof be sent to the families of the deceased."

Mr. J. H. Broady gave an estimate of the lives and works of Stephen B. Miles, J. C. Lincoln, and E. W. Thomas, early and valuable men in Nebraska's history.

Adjourned.

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Lincoln, Nebraska, April 14, 1903.

Present: C. H. Gere, C. J. Bowlby, C. S. Lobingier, the Professor of American History, and the Secretary, H. W. Caldwell.

The Secretary reported that the legislature had made an appropriation of \$10,000 for the biennium, and recommended that the expenditures for the years 1903-4 be as follows:

1. Salaries:

J. A. Barrett, curator and librarian.....	\$1,400
A. E. Sheldon, superintendent of field work.....	900
E. E. Blackman, archeologist.....	800
Newspaper clerk	300
Secretary	100
Treasurer	25

2. For labor in various fields—approximate amounts:

Cataloguing books	\$	60
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Day labor		20
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Carpentering		50
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3. For other expenses—approximate amounts:

Publishing volume reports.....	\$	600
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Freight and expenses.....		145
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Binding newspapers		100
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Sundries		100
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Buying books		120
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Traveling expenses		200
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Supplies, photography, etc.....		50
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Total	\$	5,000
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It was moved and carried that the Secretary be authorized to make out and sign vouchers for salaries on above estimates, and if necessary to conform to law, to make the computation by the day to equal the salary schedule fixed in former resolutions.

The President and the Secretary were authorized to secure, if possible, an appropriation for the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition to aid the Historical Society in making its display. Also to secure for J. A. Barrett a clerkship, under pay of the Nebraska exposition board, at St. Louis during the summer of 1904. The resolution was also passed, to be sent to Mr. Chamberlain, of St. Louis, asking the national board of managers to make an appropriation to aid in preparing a proper and suitable historical exhibit for the exposition.

PLANS FOR A BUILDING FOR THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Barrett presented plans to raise the money by private subscription. After a discussion the following resolution was adopted. On motion of Mr. Gere, seconded by Professor Caldwell, Mr. Barrett was authorized to proceed to raise the money to construct a building and to secure suitable grounds on which to erect the same. The Treasurer and Secretary

were appointed as consulting members to aid Mr. Barrett in devising plans to carry out the undertaking.

Mr. Bowlby then moved that two hundred dollars from the Society's funds in the bank be appropriated to pay preliminary expenses in the attempt to raise money for the historical building.

Carried.

In order to give Mr. Barrett a better recognition for his work, and to enable him to carry out his plans more successfully, his title was made to read "Curator and Librarian of the Nebraska State Historical Society."

There being no other business to come before the board it adjourned.

C. S. LOBINGIER, Vice-President.

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Lincoln, Nebraska, May 20, 1903.

Present: Governor Furnas, Vice-President Clarke, C. H. Gere, H. W. Caldwell. Moved, seconded, and carried that the salary and expense list, passed on at the meeting of April 14, 1903, be ratified:

In regard to display at St. Louis, the meeting felt that the Secretary and Treasurer might carry out the plans outlined at the meeting, April 14, or secure a lump sum as they find most feasible, after consultation with Mr. Morrill.

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING, 1904.

Lincoln, Nebraska, January 12, 1904.

The Society was called to order by President R. W. Furnas at 8:10 P.M. The President, after making a few general remarks in regard to the condition and prosperity of the So-

ciety, announced the program of the evening, "The Constitutional Conventions of the State." In the absence of Judge Lake, the first paper of the evening was presented by Judge Wakeley on "The Defeated Constitution of 1871." Other papers were presented on the convention of 1875. The first, by Judge Broady, considered especially "The One-Night Constitution"; the second, by Judge W. M. Robertson, discussed the debate on the "Separate Propositions," that were submitted to the vote of the people, in regard to the election of senators by popular vote and location of the capital.

Judge Wakeley then gave a brief discussion of the reasons for the defeat of the Constitution of 1871. There being no other business, an adjournment to 8:00 o'clock on Wednesday evening, January 13, 1904, was taken.

R. W. FURNAS, President.

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

Lincoln, January 13, 1904.

The adjourned meeting of the Historical Society was called to order at 8:25 P.M. by President Hon. R. W. Furnas.

The program of the evening consisted of a round table on the Convention of 1875, under the guidance of Hon. J. L. Webster, of Omaha, who was president of the Convention of 1875. Mr. Webster opened the discussion by noting the conditions in the state in 1875, and the effects on the character of the constitution formed. He then called on various persons who were members of the convention to give their recollections of the various movements in and the decisions of the convention.

Judge J. H. Broady was first called on, but he asked to be excused as his paper of the previous evening contained his contribution, and now he preferred to hear from others. Hon. C. H. Gere was then called on. Mr. Gere discussed the reasons for the incorporation of various features peculiar to the Constitution of 1875, and found them in the conditions of the state at the time. Judge S. B. Pound then gave an

account of his experiences in the convention of 1875 and especially discussed the struggle over salaries for state and judicial officers. After Mr. J. A. Barrett had made a statement in regard to letters received from members of the convention who found it impossible to be present, Hon. M. B. Reese made a very interesting talk on the personnel and discussions of the convention. After a few remarks by various members of the Society Mr. Webster made a few additional observations and brought a very successful discussion to a close.

BUSINESS MEETING.

Mr. A. E. Sheldon called attention to certain documents of very peculiar origin and interest, but found no one who could throw additional light on their meaning.

On motion roll call was then dispensed with, the minutes were read, corrected in one item by Mr. C. S. Lobingier, and were approved.

Mr. Barrett's annual report as curator and librarian was then presented, and on motion placed on file. The Treasurer's report was read, received, and adopted. The Secretary then made a report as chairman of the publication committee and asked the desire of the Society in regard to publishing the material on the constitutional conventions of the state. After some discussion and several motions, the committee was instructed to edit and publish the material in full, subject to its judgment, to omit any immaterial matter.

Mr. A. E. Sheldon moved resolutions on the deaths of Gen. Victor Vifquain and L. B. Treeman, which were read and adopted.

The Secretary was instructed, on motion of Mr. Broady, to formulate plans for keeping a record of the deaths of members of the Society, to be reported on at the annual meeting each year.

The Treasurer called attention to the fact that many persons whose names were proposed from time to time failed for

some reason to pay their initiation fee, and thus their names did not get on the permanent roll of the Society.

The Secretary read the report of Mr. W. W. Cox in regard to the preparation of the Morton tablet to be placed in the grove of giant trees in California.

"MILLER, NEBRASKA, JANUARY 6, 1904.

"To the President and Secretary of the State Historical Society of Nebraska:

"Your committee appointed to secure a bronze tablet in memory of our late honored President, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, and have it placed on one of the great redwood trees at Santa Cruz, California, beg leave to report as follows:

"After much correspondence between the members of the committee, and also with the family of the deceased and a host of his personal friends, your committee contracted with the White Bronze Company of Des Moines, Iowa, for a tablet two feet square and three-eighths inch thick, with the following inscription: on the upper left-hand corner, these words, 'Plant truths'; on the upper right corner, 'Plant trees.'

"In memory of J. Sterling Morton, Father of Arbor Day.

Born Apr. 22nd 1832

Died Apr. 27th 1902.

"By order Nebraska Historical Society."

"Cost of tablet was \$30 delivered in Lincoln, Nebraska.

"It would have been very agreeable to your committee if it had been possible to send a member to California to make a proper presentation, but the means to bear the expense was not at their command. The Santa Fe R. R. Co. kindly offered transportation from Kansas City to San Francisco and return, but the other expenses of from \$40 to \$50 were not at our command. We prepared an address to the people of California with the view of having the tablet placed on last Arbor Day, and the tablet was forwarded to the mayor of Santa Cruz, but it arrived too late for that, and then we ordered it held for the Society to take further action.

"Your committee corresponded with the President of the United States, with Secretary Wilson, Governor Mickey, and all the living ex-Governors of our state, with the Governor of California, and other distinguished citizens, and we now hold

very many responses, to be used when the tablet is placed and afterward to become the property of our Society. The letters of President Roosevelt and Secretary Wilson are very pathetic and worthy a place among our treasures.

"Your committee would like to complete arrangements to present the tablet to the people of California and place it upon the grand tree, with fitting ceremonies next Arbor Day, April 22.

"Respectfully submitted,

"W. W. Cox,
"Chairman Committee."

This report was ordered received and filed. The President then spoke briefly on the Morton memorial at Nebraska City, stating that about \$1,500 was on hand, and the Association hoped to add \$5,000 more. After a brief discussion it was concluded that the finances of the Society prevented it from making any contribution at this time, especially as so few members were present.

The names of the following persons were proposed for membership, and on motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote in their favor, which was done:

C. E. Persinger, Lincoln.	Joseph H. Millard, Omaha.
L. E. Aylsworth, Lincoln.	Rev. John Broz, Dodge.
Mrs. E. E. Blackman, Lincoln.	R. Dibbles, Beatrice.
C. S. Allen, Lincoln.	Milo Hodgkins, Beatrice.
A. R. Talbot, Lincoln.	Mrs. Robert Grey, Schuyler.
H. K. Wolfe, Lincoln.	C. E. Rice, Blue Springs.
L. Stephens, Lincoln.	Frank Dunham, Roca.
R. Pound, Lincoln.	E. H. Clarke, Ft. Calhoun.
W. O. Jones, Lincoln.	P. Edgar Adams, Paxton.
Mrs. H. H. Wheeler, Lincoln.	C. B. Letton, Fairbury.
Rev. F. S. Stein, Lincoln.	W. J. Whitmore, Valley.
Lee Estelle, Omaha.	Mrs. W. J. Whitmore, Valley.
M. L. Learned, Omaha.	Otis Allis, Council Bluffs, (Honorary.)
H. P. Leavitt, Omaha.	

On motion the Secretary was ordered to cast the unanimous vote of the Society in favor of the reelection of the present officers. Under this vote the following persons were elected for the year 1904-5:

R. W. Furnas, Brownville.....	President
C. S. Lobingier, Omaha.....	First Vice-President
H. T. Clarke, Omaha.....	Second Vice-President
C. H. Gere, Lincoln.....	Treasurer
H. W. Caldwell, Lincoln.....	Secretary

On motion of Mr. H. T. Clarke, as there was no other business to come before the Society, adjournment was taken.

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING, 1905.

Lincoln, January 10, 1905.

The regular annual meeting of the State Historical Society met in Memorial Hall, University of Nebraska, at 8:15 P.M. and was called to order by President R. W. Furnas. Invocation was then offered by Rev. Mr. Marsh. As there was no business to be transacted the Secretary in a few words introduced the first speaker of the evening, President Furnas, who addressed the Society on the "Past and Future of the Historical Society." Governor Furnas dwelt especially on the history of the "Historical Block" in the city of Lincoln, and pointed out the need of more room in order that the Society may perform its work properly. After the reading of this valuable paper the President called on Dr. Geo. L. Miller, who addressed the Society on the early history of the state and some of the men who laid its foundations. Owing to the lateness of the hour the paper by Judge John H. Ames was read by title, and in the absence of Judge Ames, presented to the Society to be printed. Mr. Sheldon then gave

a series of views, showing early Nebraska men, with illustrations to show the work the Society is doing in the way of gathering photographs of Nebraska history.

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

Lincoln, January 11, 1905.

The State Historical Society was called to order for its adjourned meeting at 7:45 P.M. The first order was a business session, and according to the by-laws the Secretary called the roll of the active members of the Society to get corrected addresses, names of deceased members, and information needed to make the record complete.

The report of the Secretary for the meetings of 1904 was then read and approved as read. Mr. Barrett, curator and librarian, then presented his report; and on motion it was placed on file. Mr. W. W. Cox made a brief oral report on the Morton tablet, stating that the same had been placed on one of California's giant trees, according to instructions.

The following names were then proposed for elective membership:

B. Y. High, Bloomfield.	Henry Hemple, Havelock.
G. Wonder, Blue Springs.	R. Dewitte Stearns, Kimball.
James Crawford, Barnston.	Lute H. North, Monroe.
Walter Rice, Blue Springs.	L. J. Griffith, Nehawka.
Edmund Huddart, Barnston.	A. Darlow, Omaha.
L. H. Leavy, Columbus.	G. F. Wiles, Omaha.
J. J. Hawthorne, Fremont.	A. B. Todd, Plattsouth.
August Saltzman, Ft. Cal-houn.	Charles L. Saunders, Omaha.
Henry Schwagger, Omaha.	Mrs. Margaret Gallatly, Sut-ton.
Mrs. Mary E. Jackett, Gilt-ner.	Miss Addie Scarles, Platts-mouth.
C. W. Wright, Genoa.	E. A. Thomas, Stuart.
C. H. Coffin, Genoa.	W. E. Steele, Yutan.
J. W. Williamson, Genoa.	C. C. Cobb, York.

E. S. Nickerson, Gretna.	Charles H. Epperson, Fairfield.
Howard Cleveland, Lincoln.	M. H. Whaley, Clarks.
E. H. Whittemore, Adams.	Michael Lee, Omaha.
Thomas Wolfe, David City.	L. C. Gibson, South Omaha.
Capt. H. E. Palmer, Omaha.	N. P. Dodge, Jr., Omaha.
Thomas J. Majors, Peru.	John Ward, Springfield.
Rev. J. H. Presson, Milford.	James N. Paul, St. Paul.
D. C. Stratton, Pawnee City.	N. J. Paul, St. Paul.
J. C. Hill, Imperial.	A. E. Cady, St. Paul.
W. V. Allen, Madison.	F. W. Crew, St. Paul.
Rev. A. E. Ricker, Aurora.	Geo. A. Ray, St. Paul.
M. R. Gilmore, Bethany.	Henry Hansen, Dannebrog.
L. P. Bush, Bethany.	
H. T. Clarke, Jr., Omaha.	

On motion of H. T. Clarke the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the Society in favor of the above list of persons, which was done.

The next order of business was the election of officers. The President, Hon. R. W. Furnas, announced that he believed that he had had the honors of the presidency long enough, therefore he wished to place in nomination Mr. H. T. Clarke, who had been in the state just fifty years. On motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Society for Mr. Clarke as President for the ensuing year, which was done, and Mr. Clarke was declared duly elected President. Hon. Geo. L. Miller was nominated by C. S. Paine for First Vice-President and elected by unanimous vote cast by the Secretary. On motion of H. W. Caldwell, Prof. G. E. Howard was elected Second Vice-President, Mr. S. L. Geisthardt was nominated by Mrs. H. H. Wheeler as Treasurer, and on motion was unanimously elected, as was also H. W. Caldwell for Secretary.

Hon. R. W. Furnas then read a paper on the life and services of C. H. Gere, the only member of the Society to pass away during the year, as far as known. Mr. W. W. Cox

moved, and it was adopted, that the address be given to the press of the state for publication.

Mr. C. O. Whedon then read a very able paper on the subject of "Public Expenditures." This paper was followed by one by Judge William Gaslin on "Judicial Graft," or the unnecessary number of judges on the bench in the state.

On resumption of the business session Mr. A. E. Sheldon presented two resolutions, which were adopted, as follows:

"Moved, that a committee be appointed by the President of this Society to confer with any other patriotic societies who may be willing to join with us in marking historic sites and thoroughfares in this state and particularly the home of Logan Fontenelle.

"Resolved, that a committee of three be named, of whom President R. W. Furnas shall be one, to confer with the State Agricultural and State Horticultural Societies at their coming annual meetings proposing to them that they join with this Society in asking for the erection of a fireproof building in which they shall have permanent offices and headquarters."

Committees:

On Publication.—Geisthardt, Sheldon, Bowlby.

On Obituaries.—President Clarke, Governor Mickey.

On Program.—Caldwell, Watkins, V. Rosewater.

On Library.—Barrett, Howard, Mrs. A. J. Sawyer.

On Museum and Collections.—Blackman, C. S. Paine, L. S. Reed.

On Marking Historic Sites and Routes.—Harvey, A. E. Sheldon, H. T. Clarke, Ross Hammond, Ernest Pollard.

Adjourned.

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

**PROPOSITION MADE TO STATE AGRICULTURAL
SOCIETY, 1905.**

To the President and Board of Managers Nebraska State Agricultural Society:

At the annual meeting of the Nebraska State Historical Society held last week the undersigned were appointed as a committee with full power to make such arrangement as shall be satisfactory with your Society and the State Horticultural Society in order to secure cooperation and joint action to obtain a permanent fireproof home, centrally located, for the use of all three societies.

By virtue of previous arrangements for the past ten years the publications of your Society and the records and publications of the State Horticultural Society have been kept in the rooms of the State Historical Society and distributed by its staff. For a number of these years there has been felt an urgent need by all three societies for safe, convenient, and permanent office quarters and store-rooms.

We therefore make these propositions to your Society:

1. That it join with us in asking from the present legislature an appropriation sufficient to erect a building, fireproof and large enough to care for the present pressing needs of the three societies. Said building to be erected on satisfactory ground donated by the city of Lincoln, in lieu of the old Historical Society block.
2. That the State Agricultural and State Horticultural Societies shall have ample office and store-rooms in such building for their own exclusive use and occupancy and joint use with our Society of halls therein for public meetings.
3. That your Society appoint a committee with full power to present the need for such a building before the state legislature and city of Lincoln; to plan for its construction and arrange details for division of office room.

ROBT. W. FURNAS.

H. W. CALDWELL.

A. E. SHELDON.

MEETING BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lincoln, Nebraska, January 19, 1905.

A quorum being formed the meeting proceeded to business. On motion the bond of S. L. Geisthardt as Treasurer was approved. The resignation of Geo. L. Miller as Vice-President was reluctantly accepted, and Hon. Robt. Harvey elected in his place.

It was moved and carried that Mr. Sheldon be instructed to prepare and have introduced into the legislature a bill for an historical building to cost not less than \$100,000 and to be erected on land donated by the city of Lincoln.

John L. Tidball, of Crete, was elected a member of this Society.

Mr. Geisthardt moved that the curator and librarian make quarterly reports to the board of progress of the work of the Society.

Carried.

Adjourned.

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Lincoln, Nebraska, June 24, 1905.

Present: Mr. H. T. Clarke, Governor J. H. Mickey, Geo. E. Howard, S. L. Geisthardt, Robt. Harvey, and H. W. Caldwell. Meeting called to order by President Clarke at 11:00 A.M. The Secretary then, after stating that the meeting should have been held April 1, presented the account of expenses for the last biennium, and a proposed distribution of the budget for the year 1905-6, April 1 to April 1, as follows:

Binding	\$ 70 00	Office supplies, etc.	\$25 00
Transportation	150 00	Anniversaries	25 00
Photography	100 00	Elect. supplies, etc.	25 00
Books	200 00	Tools, type, etc....	10 00
Postage, express, etc.	75 00	Glass, etc.	12 50
Stenographer, type- writer, etc.	120 00	Museum supplies..	10 00
Day labor.....	25 00	Paper, etc.	25 00
Carpentering, lum- ber, etc.	25 00	Total	\$ 962 50
Hardware	25 00	Salaries	3,950 00
Telephone, etc.	40 00	Total	\$4,912 50

Salaries for the year 1905-6 were fixed as follows:

Treasurer	\$ 25 00
Secretary	100 00
Newspaper clerk—Miss Palin.....	325 00
Archeologist—Mr. Blackman	850 00
Field secretary—Mr. Sheldon.....	1,200 00
Curator and librarian—Mr. Barrett.....	1,450 00
Total	\$3,950 00
Printing—	
Special fund	\$2,500 00
Out of general fund.....	200 00
Total	\$2,700 00
Payment S. R. Gardiner, labor, collecting, etc., badges, books, etc.	\$50 00

The Secretary then made a statement in regard to hours of service of office staff, time for keeping the rooms open, etc., and recommended that the minimum should be eight hours per day. On motion the board adopted the recommendations, and established the rule of eight hour service. The plan of organization was then outlined by the Secretary as it had been agreed upon by the office staff, and on motion adopted.

In general the distribution of work was outlined as follows: Jay A. Barrett to have general oversight of the library, and to accession new material; to prepare material for reports to the governor, and for publication; to care for all papers presented at annual meetings, and to see to safe preservation; also to carry on the general correspondence of the Society; to index the Ft. Atkinson papers, to arrange material in the vault, and to aid in planning for the good of the Society.

Mr. Sheldon was to prepare copy for constitutional conventions and to read proof for the same; to enter upon the following field work, viz.: to visit Indian reservations to gather material of their lives; to see to the Chouteau collections, and to get the Maxwell papers; to classify, arrange, catalogue, and store photographs, slides, etc.; to attend to newspaper exchange correspondence; work on collecting manuscript material, and to aid in arranging vault.

Mr. Blackman to spend necessary time in field expeditions, visiting and locating Indian village sites, etc.; to have general direct charge of the library, arranging books, classifying, cataloguing, etc., as far as time will permit; to care for and arrange museum, and attend to its development; to arrange lectures, etc.

Miss Palin, to have charge of the newspapers; of the arranging and preparing them for binding; keeping bound volumes in order, etc.

Secretary Caldwell to meet office staff for one hour each week, at least; to plan with the above members of the office staff the work to be done, and to help arrange work so as to gain the most for the Society.

A committee consisting of H. H. Wilson, Geo. L. Miller, S. C. Bassett was appointed to arrange for suitable addresses at the January meeting on the life and work of Hon. R. W. Furnas; also to arrange for the preparing of a suitable biography of Mr. Furnas. The Secretary was instructed to draft appropriate resolutions on the life and services of Governor Furnas, to be presented at the annual meeting.

A committee on marking historic sites and routes was named by the President as follows: Robt. Harvey, chairman; President H. T. Clarke, A. E. Sheldon, Ross Hammond, and Ernest Pollard.

Other committees consisting of the following members were named by the President:

On Publication.—Geisthardt, Sheldon, Bowlby.

On Obituaries.—President Clarke, Governor Mickey.

On Program.—Caldwell, Watkins, V. Rosewater.

On Library.—Barrett, Howard, Mrs. A. J. Sawyer.

On Museum and Collections.—Blackman, C. S. Paine, L. S. Reed.

After some discussion of plans to secure an adequate building, on motion of Governor Mickey the executive committee adjourned.

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING, 1906.

Lincoln, Nebraska, January 17, 1906, 8:00 P.M.

In the absence of the President, Hon. H. T. Clarke, the meeting was called to order by Robt. L. Harvey, the first vice-president. After an announcement by Mr. Harvey of the absence of Mr. Clarke, he made a general summary of the work of the Society, calling especial attention to the publication of the proceedings of the constitutional conventions, now under way.

The President then called for the reading of Mr. Clarke's address by the Secretary; then followed an address in memory of the life and services of the late H. H. Shedd, of Ashland, by his son, George E. Shedd.

The President then announced that of the pioneers of the state who had passed away none were more missed than our late President, Hon. R. W. Furnas. Mr. H. H. Wilson then presented a paper on the work of Governor Furnas for the state of Nebraska.

Mr. Harvey next stated that the new work of the Society, undertaken during the last year, was the securing of Indian songs. Mr. Sheldon then gave, by means of the phonograph, a number of records made of the songs of the Pawnee and other Indians.

At the regular business meeting the calling of the roll was dispensed with on the announcement that a quorum was present. The minutes of the annual meeting of the board for the year 1905 were read and approved. The Treasurer's report was read and adopted.

Under the reports of special committees Mr. Harvey, as chairman of the committee on historic sites and their markings, reported the work of the year, which is found in full in the stenographic minutes.

Mr. A. E. Sheldon brought up the questions of the Society's interest in the "Historical Square," and the means that might be taken to recover the whole or a portion of it for the Society's use. Mr. Sheldon then moved that an effort be made to secure the block for the Society's use. The motion was seconded and carried.

The following names were then presented for membership:

I. D. Evans, Kenesaw.	Mrs. Minnie P. Knotts, Lin-
G. E. Shedd, Ashland.	coln.

Mr. Sheldon gave notice of an amendment to the constitution striking out "second Tuesday of January," and inserting "third Tuesday" as the date of the annual meeting of the Society.

The nomination of officers was then called for. Mr. C. S. Paine nominated Dr. Geo. L. Miller, of Omaha. Mr. E. T. Hartley moved the rules be suspended, and Dr. Miller be elected by the unanimous ballot of the Society. Carried, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Society for Dr. Miller, which was done. Mr. R. L. Harvey, of St. Paul, was chosen as First Vice-President. Geo. E. Howard, of Lincoln, as Second Vice-President

in the same manner. Mr. S. L. Geisthardt was reelected Treasurer, and H. W. Caldwell, Secretary for the ensuing year. Mr. Dinsmore asked if anything had been done looking to the marking of the site of the Indian massacre, in Hitchcock county, 1878. Mr. Blackman responded in the negative. On motion of Mr. Barrett the matter was referred to the committee on sites.

Mr. Paine moved that the offer of the Treasurer, that the salary for that office be donated by him to the Society, be accepted, and that the Society extend its thanks to Mr. Geisthardt for his generous offer.

Carried.

Society adjourned to meet at 8:00 P.M. in St. Paul's church. January 18, 1906.

Society called to order by the acting President, Mr. Robt. Harvey.

After a pipe-organ solo by Mr. Howard Kirkpatrick, the program of the evening was given. Mr. Harvey announced that the Society occasionally set aside an evening for the discussion of topics of current interest. This evening the program related to the taxation of railroad and other property.

Prof. E. A. Ross then discussed "The Problem of Railroad Taxation." Mr. Norris Brown, attorney general, spoke of "Railroad Taxation in Nebraska." He was followed by Gov. J. H. Mickey, who spoke on the "New Revenue Law and Its Workings."

The following additional names were then proposed for membership and all elected:

T. L. Norval, Seward. Mr. C. H. Challis, Ulysses.
Mr. J. J. Thomas, Seward.

The meeting then adjourned.

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT, 1906.

January 17, 1906.

To the Officers and Members of the Nebraska State Historical Society:

I hereby respectfully submit my report as Treasurer for the year ending January 17, 1906.

On January 27, 1905, I received the books of the late Treasurer, Hon. C. H. Gere, from the hands of his widow, and received the moneys to the credit of the Society in the First National Bank of Lincoln. During my office as Treasurer the following have been the receipts and disbursements:

RECEIPTS.

1905.

January 27, received from First National Bank, de-	
posit	\$227 92
January 27, G. L. Loomis, membership fee.....	2 00
January 27, T. J. Majors, membership fee.....	2 00
January 27, Charles L. Saunders, membership fee.....	2 00
February 23, Herman Kountze, membership fee.....	2 00
March 20, H. T. Clarke, Jr., membership fee.....	2 00
March 20, N. P. Dodge, Jr., membership fee.....	2 00
March 20, Michael Lee, membership fee.....	2 00
March 20, Charles H. Epperson, membership fee.....	2 00
March 20, Melvin R. Gilmore, membership fee.....	2 00
April 10, W. H. Harrison, membership fee.....	2 00
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$247 92

DISBURSEMENTS.

1905.

January 28, Jacob North & Co.....	\$27 25
February 28, Jacob North & Co.....	10 00
July 11, Farmers & Merchants Bank for L. D. Wood-	
ruff	7 50
<hr/>	
Total	\$44 75
Balance on hand in National Bank of Commerce....	\$203 17

Since practically all the funds of the Society are now received and disbursed by the state treasurer, I see no good reason why the Society should pay a treasurer for collecting and disbursing a few dollars' membership fees. I would recommend that all membership fees be collected by the Secretary, and by him paid to the Treasurer, and that the Treasurer's salary from this time forward be discontinued. The past year's salary I will donate to the Association.

I submit herewith bank book duly balanced and vouchers for disbursements. Dated this 17th day of January, 1906.

S. L. GEISTHARDT, Treasurer.

DRAFT OF PROPOSITION TO LINCOLN CITY COUNCIL.

SUBMITTED BY MR. SHELDON, ADOPTED BY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
JANUARY 17, 1906.

Lincoln, Nebraska, December 22, 1905.

To the Hon. Mayor Brown and City Council, Lincoln, Nebraska:

The Nebraska State Historical Society, through its executive board, submits the following proposition to the city of Lincoln:

1. That the city of Lincoln quit-claim to the Nebraska State Historical Society its interest in and use of block 29 in said city, known as "Historical Block," and also as "Haymarket Square," except that portion at the southeast corner of said block now occupied by the city's buildings.
2. In consideration of said cession the State Historical Society agrees to immediately clear said square, the ceded part thereof, of all unsightly rubbish and to park the same and to plant it to trees and shrubs, properly protected, during the next two years.
3. It also agrees to erect thereon a wing of a suitable fire-proof building of the best modern architecture, said wing to cost not less than \$100,000 and to be erected at the earliest

possible moment that appropriation for the same can be obtained from the Nebraska state legislature and in any event within ten years from the date of the city's cession.

4. Said Historical Society building to be maintained as a free public library, museum, art gallery, and historical study for the people of the state of Nebraska and the part of said block not occupied by said building and its subsequent extension to be maintained as a public park with suitable walks, seats, trees, shrubs, and flowers at the expense of said Nebraska State Historical Society.

Accompanying this proposition is a brief statement of the history of said block 29, together with the statement of the moral and legal considerations which prompt this proposition.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Lincoln, Nebraska, May 10, 1906.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. Geo. L. Miller, of Omaha. The following members were present: Chancellor E. B. Andrews, Geo. E. Howard, Robt. Harvey, and H. W. Caldwell, in addition to the President. The Secretary read the minutes of the meeting of June 24, 1905, which after some discussion were approved as read. The annual reports of the office staff were then presented. Mr. Barrett outlined the work done in his department. The report was received and placed on file. The reports of Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Blackman were read, discussed, received, and ordered placed on file. The board then, on suggestion of the Secretary, went into executive session.

The President explained that he was loath to enter upon the duties of the office, as he felt little acquainted with his duties and the needs of the Society. He expressed his belief that a younger and more active man might have been selected, but now that he was chosen in spite of his protest, he would enter on the work, relying on the members of the board

to aid him in making a success of the interests of the Society. The President also suggested that greater interest in the Society needed to be aroused, and he felt that perhaps the bringing to our annual meeting of some distinguished scholar might have the desired effect. A motion was made and carried authorizing the President to secure some speaker of note to present a paper on one evening, and the program committee to arrange the exercises for the other evening, securing the strongest men of the state as far as possible to present papers. The report of the financial expenditures of the year ending April 1, 1906, showed that the amount used for various funds was in excess of the appropriation for the purpose made by the Board at the June meeting of 1905. After considerable discussion and criticism of such overdrafts, Chancellor Andrews moved that hereafter "no indebtedness to exceed ten dollars be incurred on account of the Society without the Secretary's previous authorization." The resolution was adopted.

A communication from Mr. A. E. Sheldon in regard to the establishment of a new department to be known as the "legislative research and reference bureau" was read. Professor Howard spoke in favor of the plan, and discussed at some length the work of Dr. McCarthy of Wisconsin, showing the advantages to arise in having directly available the material for the use of members of the legislature. President Miller, Chancellor Andrews, and Mr. Harvey also expressed their decided approval of the movement. Chancellor Andrews then moved that "the Secretary is instructed to prepare and submit to the executive board at its next meeting, in July, a draft of an enactment establishing a new bureau of legislative publicity in general accordance with the minutes read by him this day." Carried unanimously. The whole question of the organization of the Society was discussed at some length. The fact that nearly \$8,000 out of the total \$10,000 went to the payment of salaries was noted. The Secretary stated during this discussion that he doubted whether there was profitable work for three men under the existing circum-

stances. The funds remaining after salaries are taken out are not sufficient to pay necessary expenses to develop field work in any line of investigation to any considerable extent. The inside work can be directed by one salaried official, with the assistance of the help of a man or woman part of the time at day wages. The outcome of this discussion was the appointment of a committee of three to take into consideration the whole subject of organization, salaries, personnel, and duties and report at a subsequent meeting of the board for its action. The chair appointed Prof. G. E. Howard, Chancellor E. B. Andrews, and S. L. Geisthardt.

A motion was made that A. E. Sheldon's salary for the year 1906-7, April 1 to April 1, be fixed at \$1,300. The motion was carried after explanation by the Secretary that Mr. Sheldon had received \$100 from the university during the year 1905-6, which would not be available for the coming year. A motion was made and carried that the payment of Miss Palin's salary during her illness be approved, on the ground that her work had been done by other members of the office force, thus setting no precedent for future cases. The matter of the final payment to Mr. Gardiner of \$50, the balance due him for his work and collections, was presented, but it was held that the action of the board in June, 1905, stand. This action deferred further payment till after the next biennial appropriation. The communication in regard to Prof. M. R. Gilmore's request that the board pay his railroad fare on a trip with Mr. Sheldon was received and laid on the table.

The board made the following apportionment of the funds for the year 1906-7, to be followed as nearly as possible, and to be varied from only on account of some unexpected emergency arising.

Total available funds was reported by Mr. Barrett, May 1, 1906, with about \$52 of orders outstanding.

Allowances for transportation, photography, phonographic work:

Blackman, field work—maximum.....	\$100 00
Sheldon, photographic work.....	25 00
Sheldon, phonographic work.....	25 00

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

PLAN FOR RESEARCH AND REFERENCE DEPARTMENT, SUBMITTED
BY A. E. SHELDON, APPROVED BY EXECUTIVE BOARD,
MAY 10, 1906.

To the Executive Board of the Nebraska State Historical Society:

This is to request you to create a new department—the research and reference department—of this Society upon the following plan:

1. The new department to be independent of any other department in its organization, but to cooperate with the others toward common ends.
2. A secretary of research and reference department to be at its head. He to have direction and control of the department, the selection of assistants, the making and carrying out of plans, subject to the executive board, to whom he shall report.
3. The present director of field work to be secretary of the new department and to carry with him his present lines of work—except so far as may be arranged hereafter.
4. A special new field of work to be opened—the scientific collection, arrangement and indexing of data for the use of the Nebraska legislature and public officials, pursuing the general plan of the Wisconsin legislative reference department.
5. For the support of the new department there shall be set apart a sum (\$——) from the present biennial appropriation; also the receipts from membership fees directly

traceable to circular letters to be sent out explaining the new constitutional archives volumes now in press and soliciting members on the strength of them. Separate estimates shall be made in the future for support of this department and submitted to the auditor and legislature.

6. Rooms. A room in the university library building next to the present Historical Society rooms shall be asked of the proper authorities, also one at the capitol during the legislative session.

7. Work to begin at once in this department. The secretary to be authorized to visit Wisconsin and study organization and methods there.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Lincoln, Nebraska, October 9, 1906.

Called to order by President Miller. Present, Miller, Howard, Geisthardt, and Caldwell.

Report of Secretary of May 10, 1906, was read and approved as read. Report of office staff called for. Mr. Barrett had no report except written communication. Mr. Blackman reported on the collections, especially the Bristol collection, which has been secured as a loan collection. In explorations not much had been gained in new information, stone markings not determined. Request of Mr. Blackman to have some part of our collection stored in the city library. Permission was granted.

Mr. Sheldon reported on the work of the library reference bureau. President Miller then called for remarks and expressed himself as favorable to the matter. Professor Howard explained the reason for his support. Mr. Miller opened up the question of the program, various questions whether his plan of having some distinguished man to give an address one evening, as Mr. Estabrook, Mr. Cleveland, Governor Cummins, Woodrow Wilson, or J. J. Hill was wise.

Mr. Barrett's resignation was presented. Professor Howard moved that it be accepted and that a resolution be authorized to be drafted expressive of appreciation of his work. Seconded by Mr. Geisthardt. Professor Howard discussed the work Mr. Barrett had done. Mr. Howard and Mr. Geisthardt were appointed as such committee.

Financing legislative bureau was taken up, discussed and approved. On account of Miss D. Palin's sickness, Miss Pearl Palin was permitted to continue her work. The personnel of legislative bureau was left to the Secretary and Mr. Sheldon.

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

RESIGNATION OF CURATOR BARRETT, 1906.

Lincoln, Nebraska, October 9, 1906.

To the Executive Board of the Nebraska State Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN—I desire to be released from official connection with the Historical Society at the end of this biennium, April 1, and will ask you to act favorably upon the request at this time. Except detail work, there remains but one thing that I yet wish to do for the Society, and that I shall be able to do after my official connection with the Society has ceased.

It is probable that I shall not require all of the time between now and the first of April to complete what remains for me to do, and I shall therefore ask you to empower the Secretary of the Society to agree with me upon an earlier date than April 1st, in accordance with the completion of the work.

JAY AMOS BARRETT.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING, 1907.

Lincoln, Nebraska, January 15, 1907.

Meeting of the State Historical Society called to order by President Geo. L. Miller. Moved and seconded that the Society adjourn to meet at 8:00 P.M. January 16, 1907. Carried.

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

GEO. L. MILLER, President.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Lincoln, Nebraska, January 16, 1907.

The meeting of the Society was called to order at 8:15 P.M. by the First Vice-President, R. L. Harvey, who introduced Dr. Geo. L. Miller, of Omaha, the newly elected President of the Society. Dr. Miller gave a few words of thanks for the honor conferred by his election as President of the Society. He then spoke in feeling terms of his predecessors, Hon. R. W. Furnas and Hon. J. Sterling Morton, whose deaths had left a great void in the ranks of the Society. Dr. Miller then stated that he had aimed to have some distinguished man to address the Society, but all efforts to do so had failed. He still hoped to have such an address at some future date. The educational spirit of Lincoln and the University of Nebraska impressed Dr. Miller favorably, and he rejoiced that he had lived to see such a spirit, and added that taxes might well be doubled for the cause of education.

The President then called the speakers who were on the program for the evening. Col. H. E. Palmer, of Omaha, presented a paper of very great interest on "Across the Plains, 1861-65." Col. T. J. Majors gave a talk on the 1st Nebraska Cavalry and an outline of some phases of its history during and at the close of the Civil War. On account of the lateness of the hour, Mr. C. S. Paine declined to present his paper, which was read by title and handed to the Society for its use.

The Society then adjourned to 8:00 P.M., January 17, 1907.

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

GEO. L. MILLER, President.

MEETING OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Lincoln, January 17, 1907.

The Society was called to order at 8:00 P.M. by its President, Hon. Geo. L. Miller. Mr. Miller introduced Mr. Robert F. Gilder, the first speaker on the evening's program, in a few very felicitous words, as a journalist and artist, and one deeply interested in early Indian life in Nebraska. Mr. Gilder's paper discussed the "Indian Mounds near Omaha," and the finding therein of the remains of prehistoric man. The same subject was continued by Professor Erwin H. Barbour in an illustrated lecture on "Evidence of Nebraska Loess Man." Mr. Blackman, the Curator of the Society, then discussed the Indian costumes and customs as illustrated in the D. Charles Bristol Collection.

The Society, after listening to the foregoing excellent and interesting program, resolved itself into its annual business session for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business matters as might come before it. The calling of the roll of members was dispensed with on motion of the Secretary, after he had counted more than a quorum present. The minutes of the last annual meeting were then read and approved. The Secretary next read the report of the Treasurer, which was received and referred to the executive committee for auditing. The list of names of those applying for membership was then read, and on vote of the Society were all declared duly elected, and on payment of the customary fee of \$2 entitled to active membership in the Society. The names were as follows:

I. D. Evans, Kenesaw.	J. A. C. Kennedy, Omaha.
Lafayette E. Gruver, University Place.	Albert W. Crites, Chadron.
Charles P. Anderbery, Min-	Lysle I. Abbott, Omaha.
den.	James R. Hanna, Greeley.
	William I. Allen, Schuyler.

- Robert E. Evans, Dakota City.
John N. Dryden, Kearney.
Perley W. Scott, Imperial.
Cary S. Polk, Plattsburgh.
Ignatius J. Dunn, Omaha.
Milo D. King, Minden.
Samuel Rinaker, Beatrice.
Howard Kennedy, Jr., Omaha.
Benjamin E. B. Kennedy, Omaha.
Thomas W. Blackburn, Omaha.
Carroll S. Montgomery, Omaha.
J. P. A. Black, Hastings.
Jas. W. Hamilton, Omaha.
M. Dayton Tyler, Norfolk.
Carl E. Herring, Omaha.
Chas. H. Sloan, Geneva.
Henry E. Maxwell, Omaha.
Jno. S. Stull, Auburn.
Wm. A. Redick, Omaha.
A. M. Morrissey, Valentine.
Charles H. Denney, Fairbury.
Herbert S. Daniel, Omaha.
John B. Barnes, Norfolk.
William D. McHugh, Omaha.
Titus J. Howard, Greeley.
James H. Kemp, Fullerton.
John I. McPheeley, Minden.
Benjamin T. White, Omaha.
John C. Cowin, Omaha.
- Edmund G. McGilton, Omaha.
C. M. Miller, Alma.
Arthur F. Mullen, O'Neill.
E. S. Ricker, Chadron.
Vincent L. Hawthorne, Wahoo.
Patrick E. McKillip, Humphrey.
Charles L. Richards, Hebron.
Frank M. Hall, Lincoln.
Lewis L. Raymond, Scotts Bluff.
J. L. Sundean, Wahoo.
Webster S. Morlan, McCook.
John H. Barry, Wahoo.
James G. Reeder, Columbus.
William W. Wood, Rushville.
Albert A. Kearney, Stanton.
R. M. Proudfit, Friend.
Edwin Falloon, Falls City.
Harlow W. Keyes, Indianola.
Frank R. Waters, Lincoln.
Jas. E. Philpott, Lincoln.
William C. Frampton, Lincoln.
McConnell S. Gray, Davenport.
Joseph A. Wild, Wilber.
Halleck F. Rose, Lincoln.
Robert J. Greene, Lincoln.
Claude C. Flansburg, Lincoln.
Beman C. Fox, Lincoln.

Edward M. Coffin, Lincoln.	Mrs. Ida Duffield Wiggins, Lincoln.
Lincoln Frost, Lincoln.	
Charles E. Burnham, Nor- folk.	M. L. Blackburn, Lincoln.
Arthur W. Lane, Lincoln.	Thomas R. Prey, Lincoln.
Phillip Gleim, Danbury.	John W. Cutright, Lincoln.
R. O. Avery, Humboldt.	Robert F. Gilder, Omaha.
John P. Kemmer, Lincoln.	Harvey E. Heath, Lincoln.
Horace S. Wiggins, Lincoln.	Ada I. Culver, Milford.
	John Franklin, Lincoln.

Mr. H. H. Wilson then asked leave to introduce the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The late Governor Furnas in 1897 temporarily loaned to this Society a collection of Nebraska woods and other articles of interest connected with the history of this state; and

"WHEREAS, By his will this collection became the property of his widow, who offers the same for sale; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the board of directors of this Society be requested to take proper steps to acquire title to said collection, if it can be done at a reasonable cost."

Mr. Wilson moved the adoption of the resolution, which was seconded and carried.

The Secretary announced that he had no written report of the year's work, but would make a brief oral statement about it. The establishment of the legislative reference bureau by the executive committee, with Mr. Sheldon at its head, had been the most important measure of the year. The work of the bureau had started out successfully and so far was appreciated by the legislature. Mr. Sheldon, the Secretary announced, was present and could give further details if the Society desired. The first volume of the "History of the Nebraska Constitutional Conventions" is almost ready for delivery and copies may be obtained in a very few days. The Secretary also suggested that some commemoration of the life and services of Hon. Edward Rosewater ought to be un-

dertaken by the Society; at least resolutions should be recorded in the Society's files. It was also stated by the Secretary that the officers of the Society, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Sheldon, and Mr. Blackman, were present, ready to make reports of their work for the year. The report in this abbreviated form was accepted.

Mr. Blackman announced that his report would be incorporated in a written form as usual with the Secretary as a part of his report.

The President then called for committee reports.

Mr. Harvey, the chairman of the committee on sites, sent a letter to the Secretary stating that, owing to sickness, his report was not ready, and asking the favor of making it in a written form later.

The next order of business was the annual election of officers. Mr. Geo. L. Miller was nominated for reelection as President, and on motion of Mr. S. L. Geisthardt the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Society in his favor, which was done. Mr. Miller thanked the Society for the honor, and called for nominations for first Vice-President. Mr. Harvey was renominated for first Vice-President, and on motion the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the Society in his favor. Mr. Sawyer nominated Prof. Geo. E. Howard for reelection as second Vice-President. Mrs. Knotts nominated L. D. Stilson, who declined; she then presented the name of J. E. North, of Columbus. Professor Howard then withdrew his name, and on motion Mr. North was unanimously elected second Vice-President.

Mr. C. S. Paine and H. W. Caldwell were nominated for the Secretaryship. While the ballot was being taken a list of proxies was presented, and their votes asked to be counted. The question was raised whether proxies could be voted in the Society. It was noted that no instance had ever occurred in the Society to afford a precedent. The President ruled that the vote of proxies might be counted, and an appeal was taken from his decision. After discussion by several members of the Society pro and con on the issue a standing vote

was taken, and the decision of the chair was not sustained. The President then announced that the Society had voted against the use of proxies and that vote would stand as a precedent, and the ballot of the Society, proper under the constitution, would now be counted. The tellers announced 20 votes for Mr. Paine and 17 votes for Mr. Caldwell. Then, on motion, Mr. Paine was declared elected by the full vote of the Society.

Mr. S. L. Geisthardt was unanimously reelected Treasurer.

Mr. Sheldon called attention to the pending amendment changing the time of meeting from the second to the third Tuesday of January. After some discussion the whole matter was laid on the table.

The committee to draft resolutions on the death of Mr. Rosewater was announced as Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Gilder, and Mr. Sawyer. On motion the names of Mr. Woolworth, Mr. Kountze, and Mr. Kitchen, of Omaha, were added.

The Society then adjourned.

H. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

SPECIAL CALLED MEETING OF BOARD OF
DIRECTORS.

HELD AT THE OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, FEBRUARY 1, 1907.

Meeting called to order by President George L. Miller. Present, Dr. George L. Miller, James E. North, Chancellor E. B. Andrews, Robert Harvey, Prof. H. W. Caldwell, and C. S. Paine. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting of the old board was dispensed with.

The President announced the appointment of the standing committees for the ensuing year as follows:

LIBRARY.—Miss Charlotte Templeton, Miss Edith Tobitt, Chancellor W. P. Aylsworth.

MUSEUM.—Elmer E. Blackman, Melvin R. Gilmore, Robert Gilder.

OBITUARIES.—Jay Amos Barrett, A. J. Sawyer, Capt. H. E. Palmer.

PROGRAM.—The Secretary, the President, Prof. H. W. Caldwell.

PUBLICATION.—The Secretary, A. E. Sheldon, Robert Harvey.

The report of the Secretary was then presented, and action upon it suspended, while the board listened to the report of the Director of Field Work, Mr. A. E. Sheldon. This report was ordered accepted, and placed on file.

The report and recommendations of the Secretary were then taken up seriatim.

Chancellor Andrews moved to approve the apportionment of salaries as outlined by the Secretary, with the addition of an appropriation of \$600 for a newspaper clerk, and assistant in the legislative reference department. Carried. The salary roll as finally approved standing as follows:

A. E. Sheldon.....	\$1,300
E. E. Blackman.....	850
Assistant secretary and librarian (to be chosen).....	800
Newspaper clerk (to be chosen).....	600
Stenographer (to be chosen).....	416
Secretary	100
Treasurer	25
<hr/>	
	\$4,091

Chancellor Andrews moved the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the matter of salaries, and ascertain whether or not any reduction could be made from the amounts recommended by the Secretary. Carried.

The President appointed as such committee Chancellor Andrews, Professor Caldwell, and the Secretary.

On motion of Chancellor Andrews the apportionment of the funds for the ensuing year as submitted by the Secretary was approved.

The report of Mr. Robert Harvey, chairman of the special committee on marking historical sites, was presented and accepted.

Motion of Chancellor Andrews to appropriate \$100 for the use of the committee on historic sites. Carried.

Professor Caldwell moved that \$50 be appropriated to pay S. A. Gardiner, balance due on a collection turned over to the Society in 1904. Carried.

On motion of Chancellor Andrews the Secretary was authorized to dispose of the printing material owned by the Society, proceeds to be turned into the treasury.

Mr. H. H. Wilson appeared before the board to discuss the resolution adopted by the Society at the last annual meeting with reference to the purchase of the Furnas collection of Nebraska woods, which resolution had been referred to the board of directors for action. A resolution was offered by Chancellor Andrews as follows: "Resolved, that Professor Wilson has the approval of the board of directors of the Nebraska State Historical Society, in the project for introducing a bill in the legislature to acquire the Furnas collection of Nebraska woods, for the use of the Nebraska State Historical Society." Adopted.

Motion was made by Professor Caldwell to appoint a committee of three to take into account and report on the value of the Furnas collection of woods. Carried. The President appointed Messrs. Caldwell, Harvey, and Geisthardt as such committee.

On motion of Chancellor Andrews the proposition of the Director of Field Work to secure the restoration "To the state and to its original purposes of block 29 in the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, originally known as State Historical Society Block," and to secure an appropriation of \$25,000 for the beginning of the foundation for the wing of a building thereon, was approved.

The report of the Treasurer being presented was ordered approved and placed on file.

The bill of the Treasurer for salary and expense, 1906, was approved and a warrant ordered drawn.

On motion of Professor Caldwell the President was requested to invite Gen. A. W. Greeley to deliver an address in Lincoln under the auspices of the Nebraska State Historical Society at some date during the latter part of February or the first part of March.

On motion of the Secretary the meeting adjourned.

Approved April 9, 1907.

C. S. Paine,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FOR YEAR ENDING JANUARY 16, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of the Nebraska State Historical Society:

I hereby respectfully submit my report as Treasurer for the year ending January 16, 1907.

I am to be charged with the following receipts:

RECEIPTS.

1906

January 17, balance on hand in National
Bank of Commerce.....\$203 17

September 11, cash, J. A. Barrett, publica-
tion sold 1 00

September 30, exchange collected..... 10

1907

January 16, exchange collected..... 15

January 16, 70 membership fees collected

as per list annexed..... 140 00

Total receipts \$344 42

DISBURSEMENTS.

1906

July 25, A. E. Sheldon, expenses	\$ 62 00
October 10, S. L. Geisthardt, postage and stationery	1 75 .
October 10, A. E. Sheldon, expenses bal- ance Oklahoma trip.....	51 73
October 10, cash, exchange charged.....	15
 Total disbursements	 <hr/>

Total disbursements	\$115 63
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Balance in National Bank of Commerce, per check herewith.....	<hr/> \$228 79
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I submit herewith bank book duly balanced and vouchers and check to the order of the Society for the balance on hand.

Beginning with July 5, 1906, I have kept a record of all receipts issued on stubs from which the receipts were detached, numbered consecutively. Prior to that time there was no regular system of giving or issuing receipts.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1907.

S. L. GEISTHARDT,
Treasurer.

Accepted, approved, and ordered placed on file by the Board of Directors, February 1, 1907.

C. S. PAYNE,
Secretary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

REPORT OF MUSEUM COMMITTEE.

To the Executive Board, Nebraska State Historical Society:

We find a brief catalogue of the museum ready for the printer and recommend that it be published in connection with the report of the Archeologist. This report has been published in the Agricultural report without expense to the

Nebraska State Historical Society heretofore, and we recommend that it hereafter be published by the Society.

We wish to express our approval of your action in setting apart \$250 for field expenses for this department.

We believe that the services of a stenographer are necessary, not only to prepare the letters, but to assist in preparing manuscript and elaborating notes which are to be used in the literary work in hand; an average of one hour a day will accomplish the necessary work.

It is impossible to properly preserve the specimens and interest the public unless the dust and dirt be kept out of the whole building; we recommend that this matter be arranged for in some manner so that less of the time of Mr. Blackman be taken for that work and more of his time be devoted to field exploration and arrangement of the specimens in the cases.

The matter of popular lectures throughout the state should have more attention. There is nothing which will better advertise the work and bring the people into closer touch with the Society. To that end we recommend that funds be set aside for the purchase of a stereopticon lantern and equipment, and that lantern slides of the important specimens be made, giving full credit as to ownership or authorship, and thus carry the museum to the people who can not come to the museum.

We feel justified in asking your honorable body to apportion a fair share of the legislative appropriation to this department of the work. The share we are asking for is scarcely one-fifth, and we believe if the members of the Society were to decide the matter they would justify you in expending at least one-fourth on this department. We have confidence that you will see that a just proportion is expended here. We believe that you will not let this important part of the work be handicapped for lack of funds.

E. E. BLACKMAN,
MELVIN R. GILMORE,
R. F. GILDER.

February 1, 1907.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Directors of the Nebraska State Historical Society:

Soon after the appointment of the library committee of the State Historical Society a meeting was held in the Society's rooms. After a thorough inspection of the library it was decided that the one great need was a librarian. There is much valuable material on the shelves, but it is not in such form as to be available. The records are inadequate. While a great deal has been done in the past few months in arranging the books on the shelves there is still much to do. There should be a new accession record, a shelf list from which an inventory can be taken, and a catalogue which will make the contents of the library of easy access. There is doubtless much material duplicated which should be sorted out and listed for exchange. Continuations and sets may be incomplete. But little can be done until a complete catalogue is made.

Now this work of organizing the library may be done in two ways. A temporary librarian may be employed for several months who will plan the work, get it well started, and train some person to carry it on, the person trained to be some one with the natural ability and such knowledge of office work as will fit her to carry a great deal of the work of the Society, the correspondence, etc. In this way some one would be employed who, by her previous experience, could be an assistant to the Secretary and by her training under the library organizer would have the knowledge of library methods necessary to carry on the work of the library.

An organizer could doubtless be obtained for \$75 a month. The future librarian should be employed at the same time to assist in the work and to learn how to carry it on herself.

By the other plan a graduate of a library school could be employed as permanent librarian. Such a person could re-organize the library and gradually assume much of the other work to be done. Under this plan a person of good education

can be found, doubtless a college graduate as well as a graduate of a library school, who would have, by reason of her professional training, a broad outlook. Handling the books through every process of accessioning, classifying, and cataloguing she would acquire a knowledge of the books themselves very valuable in future reference work. Such a librarian could, we think, be found who would be willing to start in at \$600 a year.

At any rate, adopt which plan you will, there should be some person whose first duty is to the library, who will make this collection of the value that it should be to the community and to the whole state, a person who will watch the book catalogues for desirable purchases, who will build up the library systematically along its special lines, who will keep up a live mailing list of good exchanges, who will take care of these accessions intelligently when they come and make them available to the public at large.

It is very desirable to get the library into good shape now before it is any larger. Every year makes the task more difficult and more expensive.

It seems to us that in the apportionment of funds there should be a definite sum, however small, set aside for the library outside the salary of the person in charge, who, as she would do other work for the Society, could be put on the general salary list. Unless there is such a sum, we fear that the money will all be absorbed by the other activities of the Society. The library committee will gladly serve as an advisory board in the book purchases, although they believe that it is more important just now to get into good order the books already in the library than to add more.

These suggestions are respectfully submitted by your library committee.

CHARLOTTE TEMPLETON, Chairman,
EDITH TOBITT,
W. P. AYLSWORTH.

February 1, 1907.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MARKING HISTORIC SITES.

Lincoln, Nebraska, January 17, 1907.

To the Board of Directors of the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, Nebraska:

SIRS—As chairman of the committee on landmarks I am not able to report much that is tangible in the way of marking locations having a local or general history sufficient to be perpetuated by an expenditure of time and money on the part of the Society.

The fiftieth anniversary of the council held by Gen. John M. Thayer for the territory with the Pawnee Indians occurred on the 25th day of May, 1905.

The event was celebrated by General Thayer in person pointing out the location, and the erection of a granite monument about 3½ feet high to mark the site, on the farm of Robert McLean in S. 2, T. 16 N., R. 8 E. On the monument is inscribed "Pawnee Council, May 25, 1855."

In the early part of November last I visited the site of old Ft. McPherson on the south bank of the Platte river in T. 12 N., R. 28 W., Lincoln county, near Maxwell on the Union Pacific R. R.

The row of cottonwood trees planted in front of the officers' quarters is still standing and in fine growing condition, and the old street in front is now the county road, although it does not conform to the section line.

Cottonwood Springs, situated in a bend of Cottonwood canyon, a short distance east of the fort, was famous in the days of overland travel. It is now smothered or choked up by the sloughing off and washing down of the clay bank of the canyon. The large cottonwood tree which shaded the spring, I was told, was ordered cut down, during the occupation of the fort, by order of Colonel (General) Emery, to prevent the soldiers lounging around the spring.

The old flagstaff was of red cedar and stood in the center of the parade ground. It was the initial point of the survey

of the original boundary lines of the military reserve. This was of special interest to me, for around it is clustered the recollections of my first experience in government surveying in 1869 when I assisted in the original survey of the boundary lines of the reserve.

The interest in the "locus" of the old flagstaff has been increased by reason of the disputes and contests before the department at Washington and in the courts over the conditions of the survey of the reserve into sections in 1897, one of the points of the dispute being the "locus" of the flagstaff, which it was claimed was not found by the surveyor.

The whole matter in dispute was of such importance that the government was induced to send a special examiner of surveys to investigate, who spent considerable time in his search. From verbal statements of the examiner, Mr. N. B. Sweitzer, corroborated by eye witnesses, I am satisfied the original site of the staff in 1869 was found by Mr. Sweitzer.

In the middle of a field I found a marble monument, 6 inches square and extending about 8 inches above ground, erected by Mr. Sweitzer to mark the site of the flagstaff. There was no inscription on top, and I did not see any on the sides, although I did not clear away the grass for a close examination.

To obtain further information I wrote to Mr. Sweitzer requesting particular data. On the 10th inst. I received from him an answer to my request, which I make a part of this report and mark as exhibit A.

The parade ground was part of a magnificent field of corn, the owner claiming a yield of fifty bushels per acre.

During the latter part of November I visited Wauneta, Chase county, and was informed that the last great battle fought by the Pawnee and Sioux Indians took place in a canyon tributary to Frenchman creek in Hayes county. Wherever the battle was fought I suggest that its location be authentically settled and commemorated. Also the battle fought between the United States forces under command of General Harney and the Sioux Indians on the Blue Water,

more generally known as the battle of Ash Hollow in Keith county.

I also suggest the proper marking of the grave of Black Bird, chief of the Omaha Indians, which I am informed has been definitely located.

With members of the committee there has been discussed the matter of marking the intersection of the Overland trails, military roads, and the old Mormon trail, with the section lines, and in a few instances the matter has been discussed with the residents of counties through which the trails passed, with the object of obtaining the cooperation of the people of the several counties in the way of looking up the old landmarks and bearing a large portion of the expense of placing suitable markers at convenient and important locations along the different lines of travel.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT HARVEY,
Chairman.

EXHIBIT A.

Niobrara, Nebraska, January 13, 1905.

MY DEAR HARVEY—I received your letter of the 10th inst. last night.

In regard to the old flagstaff, it is so long ago and I have been on so many other pieces of work so similar that I have nearly forgotten the details in regard to it.

The "locus" of the old flagstaff was the origin of the adjacent surveys, and hence important. The position of mile post No. 1 was plain, and hence the south boundary could be started from that, but in all of these cases the origin is very important.

I ran several lines from the exterior, focusing on this origin, and they gave me locations which of course were comparatively near to where the corner should be. I then asked for information from all the old people who had seen the flagstaff in its old position. Mr. Murray, an old friend and soldier of General Carr's and father, showed me very close to where he remembered it to have stood, but was somewhat misled by the position of the old gravel walk. Mrs. Murray's

memory in regard to its position was a great help to me. I then commenced digging, beginning with my exterior locations and converging on the center. After several days' effort I finally found the hole from which the flagstaff had been taken, which could be plainly seen by the disturbed condition of the earth. Upon digging down six or seven feet and finding considerable brick or pieces of chimney made of cement, I finally found the foundation, consisting of four squared cedar logs mortised together, forming a central hole which was square for the purpose of stepping the flagstaff. Placing a vertical rod in the center of this hole I filled it with the debris taken out, and at the center produced at the ground surface I placed a large white marble shaft given me by the custodian of the near cemetery.

You are in error in regard to there being no inscription, as I carved it in myself with letters one-half inch deep, and the same was finished up by my assistants, Albert G. Hammer, of Chicago, Illinois, and my brother, Lieut. Charles McG. Sweitzer.

This old post was particularly interesting to me, for this was the place where my father, General Sweitzer, took Grand Duke Alexis of Russia on that famous buffalo hunt, he having charge of the cavalry escort; and where Buffalo Bill first made his bow to notoriety, being introduced by Ned Buntline of dime novel fame. Cody taking him out of the fort a few miles dressed à la Sioux, and Buntline, just from the East, with silk hat and broadcloth, took Cody seriously; hence his rise to fame and finance. A Bill Nye would have seen the funny side of it, but would never have seen the Wild West show.

My first report describing the corner is in Washington, and I write the above from memory, but you will find it substantially correct.

Yours sincerely,

N. B. SWEITZER.

**REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING OF BOARD OF
DIRECTORS.**

HELD AT THE OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY IN LINCOLN, APRIL 9, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 1:45 P.M. by the President, Dr. Geo. L. Miller.

Present, Dr. Geo. L. Miller, Jas. E. North, Prof. H. W. Caldwell, S. L. Geisthardt, Robert Harvey, Henry C. Richmond, and C. S. Paine, as members of the board, and Miss Charlotte Templeton and Miss Edith Tobitt, members of the library committee, also Prof. A. E. Sheldon, Director of Field Work, and Elmer E. Blackman, Archeologist.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Secretary was presented, and on motion of Mr. North was ordered accepted and placed on file.

The Treasurer, Mr. Geisthardt, reported that there was approximately \$200 on hand in the bank fund.

The report of the Archeologist, Mr. E. E. Blackman, was presented, and on motion of Prof. Caldwell it was accepted and placed on file.

The report of the Director of Field Work, Mr. A. E. Sheldon, was then presented, and on motion of Prof. Caldwell the report was accepted and filed.

The report of the library committee was read by Miss Charlotte Templeton, and there being no objection it was, by order of the President, accepted.

The report of the museum committee was received, accepted, and placed on file.

After some discussion on the subject of cooperating with the State Press Association, in the publication of a History of the Nebraska Press, it was moved and seconded that the board recommend to the Society, at its next annual meeting, that it cooperate with the State Press Association in the publication, under the auspices of the Society, of a volume devoted to the history of the Nebraska Press, the editorial work to be provided for by the State Press Association. Carried.

The recommendation of the Secretary that the board decline to accept the proposition of Mrs. Robt. W. Furnas, to purchase the Furnas collection of Nebraska woods, paying therefor \$4,000, in four equal annual payments of \$1,000 each, was, on motion of Mr. Geisthardt, concurred in.

A vote of thanks was extended to Gov. Geo. L. Sheldon for the solicited donation of a portrait of himself to hang in the Society rooms.

A vote of thanks was also extended to Mrs. E. C. Baker, of Miller, Nebraska, for the donation of 400 copies of the History of Seward county, by W. W. Cox.

The Secretary recommended the appointment of a committee of three, of which Mr. Geisthardt should be chairman, to conduct negotiations with the city of Lincoln, with the view to securing Market Square or some other acceptable site for the proposed Historical Society building. It was moved and seconded that such committee be appointed. The motion was amended by Professor Caldwell to make the committee five members, two to be selected outside of the board, one of whom should be Mr. A. E. Sheldon. In this form the motion was carried. The President appointed as such committee: S. L. Geisthardt, C. S. Paine, H. W. Caldwell, A. E. Sheldon, and T. F. A. Williams.

Upon request of the Secretary, his salary of \$100 was, on motion of Mr. Geisthardt, appropriated and added to the salary of E. E. Blackman, the Secretary waiving all claim to salary from the Society for the current year.

The report of the library committee was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Geisthardt a plan proposed by the committee for the employment of a librarian, to catalogue and accession the library, was approved, and on motion of Mr. Geisthardt the Secretary was authorized to cooperate with the library committee in the selection of a librarian, and in carrying out the plans recommended by the committee, so far as the available funds of the Society would permit.

On motion of Professor Caldwell, the rules were suspended and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot for the following named persons as members of the Society:

Wm. J. Harmon, Fremont.	George W. Brown, Jr., Lin-
Leslie G. Hurd, Harvard.	coln.
Chester H. Aldrich, David	Epaminondas E. Lyle, Wa-
City.	hoo.
Dr. Albert T. Peters, Lincoln.	Harry C. Ingles, Pleasant
Elbert C. Hurd, Lincoln.	Hill.
Mrs. Isabel Richey, Lincoln.	Gilbert L. Cole, Beatrice.
Senator W. Perin, Lincoln.	Henry F. Wyman, Omaha.
Richard A. Hawley, Lincoln.	John P. Loder, Waverly.
James H. Cook, Agate.	Abram P. Kempton, Lincoln.
Harold J. Cook, Agate.	Edgar A. Burnett, Lincoln.

On motion of the Secretary the meeting was adjourned.

Approved July 9, 1907.

C. S. PAINE,

Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HELD AT THE OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY IN LINCOLN, JULY 9, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 2:30 P.M. by the President, Dr. Geo. L. Miller. Present, Dr. Geo. L. Miller, S. L. Geisthardt, Robert Harvey, C. S. Paine, and Dr. C. E. Bessey, representing Chancellor Andrews.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Secretary was presented and, on motion of Mr. Geisthardt, was approved and ordered placed on file.

The Treasurer, Mr. Geisthardt, reported:

Balance on hand January 17, 1907.....	\$228.79
<u>Receipts,</u>	
Membership fees	\$112 00
Sales	<u>3 50</u>
Total	115 50
Total	\$344 29
Paid out on warrants.....	<u>196 95</u>
Leaving a balance on hand, July 9, 1907, of...	\$147 34

The report of the Director of Field Work was presented, and by order of the President was placed on file.

The Secretary reported the resignation of Mr. S. L. Geisthardt as chairman of the building site committee, and the appointment of James E. North, by the President, as chairman of such committee.

On motion of Mr. Geisthardt the Secretary was directed to convey to Hon. H. M. Eaton and to Messrs. S. V. and A. G. Johnson the thanks of the board for valuable donations to the library and to the museum.

Upon the recommendation of President Miller, and on motion of Mr. Geisthardt, it was agreed to memorialize Congress in behalf of the proposition to establish a national reserve in Nebraska, embracing the site of old Ft. Kearney. President Miller appointed Prof. A. E. Sheldon to prepare such memorial, to be presented at the next meeting of the board.

On motion of the Secretary the meeting was adjourned.

Approved October 17, 1907.

C. S. Paine,
Secretary.

MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HELD AT THE OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY IN LINCOLN, OCTOBER
17, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 10:30 A.M. by the President, Dr. Geo. L. Miller.

Present, Dr. George L. Miller, Prof. H. W. Caldwell, C. S. Paine, J. E. North, Dr. C. E. Bessey, representing Chancellor Andrews, and Lieut. Gov. M. R. Hopewell, representing Governor Sheldon.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The question being raised of the right of Dr. Bessey, representing Chancellor Andrews, and of Lieutenant-Governor

Hopewell, representing Governor Sheldon, to sit as members of the board, the President decided that in the absence from the state of Governor Sheldon and Chancellor Andrews, Lieutenant-Governor Hopewell was entitled to represent the former, and Acting Chancellor Dr. Bessey, the latter.

The report of the Secretary was presented, approved, and ordered placed on file.

The report of the Director of Field Work was presented by the Secretary, and ordered accepted and placed on file.

The request of Mr. A. E. Sheldon to be granted a leave of absence from October 1, 1907, to June 1, 1908, was, upon recommendation of the Secretary, granted.

A communication was presented from Mr. W. F. Thompson, of Brownville, Nebraska, offering to sell to the Society, for \$25, a bound volume of newspapers, containing the *New York Weekly Tribune* from March 27, 1847, to September 1, 1849, inclusive; and the *Licking Valley Register* from July 21, 1841, to July 20, 1844, inclusive.

On motion of Professor Bessey, seconded by Governor Hopewell, the Secretary was directed to accept the foregoing offer.

On motion of Mr. North, the Secretary was directed to convey to Mrs. A. M. Susong, of Lincoln, the thanks of the Society for the donation of an oil painting of her father, John Gillespie, first State Auditor of Nebraska.

Upon recommendation of the Secretary, the President was authorized to name a committee of three, not necessarily members of the Board, who should select the names of those people whose portraits should be solicited to occupy a place in the portrait gallery of the Society.

The President appointed as such committee: Mrs. A. J. Sawyer, Lincoln; Francis E. White, Omaha; Hon. Melville R. Hopewell, Tekamah.

Upon the motion of Professor Caldwell, the salary of William E. Hannan was increased from \$50 to \$75 per month, beginning October 1, and continuing during the absence of Mr. A. E. Sheldon.

On motion of Professor Caldwell, the Secretary was instructed to cast, and did cast, the ballot for the election to membership of the following persons:

Henry V. Hoagland, Lincoln.	John Schwyn, Grand Island.
Wallace L. Crandall, Lincoln.	Patrick O'Mahony, Lincoln.
Ferdinand A. Truell, Lincoln.	Louis F. Fryar, Clay Center.
Otto W. Meier, Lincoln.	Theodore Ojendyke, Ashland.
Albert Hasebrook, Lincoln.	J. G. P. Hildebrand, Lincoln.
Morris C. Stull, Lincoln.	Geo. A. Scott, Columbus.
Mrs. Morris C. Stull, Lincoln.	Carrie A. Wolf, Lincoln.
Samuel F. Westerfield, Lincoln.	J. E. Taylor, Neligh.
Harry J. Hall, Lincoln.	Alvin R. Maiben, Palmyra.
Mrs. Kate P. Fodrea, Lincoln.	James McGeachin, Orleans.
Mrs. Louisa E. Collins, Kearney.	N. C. Sasse, Stamford.
Mrs. Henry A. LaSelle, Beatrice.	John Fitz Roberts, South Omaha.
Wm. H. Robbins, Beatrice.	W. E. Saxton, Decatur.
Absalom N. Yost, Omaha.	John C. Wilson, Bethany.
Lou L. E. Stewart, Omaha.	C. B. Rabest, Omaha.
Geo. E. Buell, Murdock.	Prof. Paul H. Grummann, Lincoln.
Ellery H. Westerfield, Omaha.	George D. Bennett, Lincoln.
Clarence Ruigh, Firth.	Arnold Egger, Sprague.
Martin W. Dimery, Lincoln.	Oscar P. Foale, Table Rock.
Dr. W. K. Loughridge, Milford.	John Halldorson, Lincoln.
Harry Porter, Lincoln.	G. A. Wetherwell, Dorchester.
Charles G. Cone, University Place.	Nellie M. Sisson, Ainsworth.
J. W. Wamberg, Grand Island.	Mrs. George B. Simpkins, Lincoln.
	Elmer W. Brown, Lincoln.
	John W. Steinhardt, Nebraska City.
	Mrs. John W. Steinhardt, Nebraska City.

- Mrs. Caroline Morton, Nebraska City.
Mrs. Irene S. Morton, Nebraska City.
Charles H. Busch, Nebraska City.
Paul Jessen, Nebraska City.
Edwin F. Warren, Nebraska City.
Joseph W. Johnson, Lincoln.
Walter S. Houseworth, Lincoln.
John S. Reed, Lincoln.
Mrs. John S. Reed, Lincoln.
Dr. James H. Hukill, Lincoln.
William J. Bryan, Lincoln.
Mrs. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln.
James B. Haynes, Omaha.
George A. Eberly, Stanton.
T. L. Cole, Washington, D. C.
Rollin M. Rolfe, Nebraska City.
A. G. Johnson, York.
Rev. Wm. H. Frost, Fremont.
Meriwether J. Waugh, Lincoln.
Wm. A. Lindly, Lincoln.
Mrs. Theresa Neff, Nebraska City.
Miss Mary S. Wilson, Nebraska City.
Wm. T. Sloan, Nebraska City.
Mrs. F. W. Cowles, Nebraska City.
Rev. Emmanuel Hartig, Nebraska City.
A. W. Hindman, Chester.
C. C. Cobb, York.
S. V. Johnson, York.
J. H. Harrison, Cairo.
T. A. Blythe, Cairo.
Francis E. Wolcott, Lincoln.
Mrs. Frank M. Hall, Lincoln.
Wm. Hayward, Nebraska City.
Geo. W. Hawke, Nebraska City.
Carsten N. Karstens, Nebraska City.
Ernest D. Garrow, Nebraska City.
Edgar Clayton, Nebraska City.
Miss Emma Morton, Nebraska City.
Mrs. Walter M. Ladd, Omaha.
Mrs. Nana Hudson Davey, Lincoln.
John W. Mussetter, Lincoln.
Charles W. Pierce, Nebraska City.
Ernst Guenzel, Nebraska City.
Frank McCartney, Nebraska City.
Nicholas A. Duff, Nebraska City.
Robert S. Mockett, Lincoln.
Charles F. Harpham, Lincoln.
Francis W. Brown, Lincoln.
Edwin M. Searle, Jr., Lincoln.
John L. Pierce, Lincoln.

Wellington H. England, Lincoln.	A. C. Lederman, Grand Island.
Archibald L. Searle, Lincoln.	John W. Gilbert, Friend.
William M. Reid, Albion.	William E. Hannan, Lincoln.
William A. Selleck, Lincoln.	

The meeting was, on motion, adjourned.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

**HELD AT THE TEMPLE, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, JANUARY 13-14,
1908.**

A preliminary session was held Monday evening, January 13, at 7:30 P.M., when the following program was presented, President George L. Miller presiding:

Address, "History"..... Hon. William J. Bryan
Address, "Life and Character of James B. Kitchen,"

Richard L. Metcalfe

Piano Solo..... Miss Julia Williams
Address, "Fifty Years of Educational Progress in Ne-
braska."

Lincoln, Nebraska State Auditor Building, Oct.

Jasper L. McBrien, State Supt. Public Instruction

Tuesday, January 14, 1907, 7:30 P.M.

The Nebraska State Historical Society met in business session, Dr. George L. Miller presiding.

There appearing to be a quorum present, the roll call was dispensed with on motion of the Secretary.

The reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was waived.

The report of the Secretary was then presented, and on motion of S. L. Geisthardt, seconded by A. N. Yost, of Omaha, the report was adopted. (See p. 288.)

The report of the Treasurer, S. L. Geisthardt, was then presented and action upon same postponed pending the report

of the auditing committee. Mr. Robert Harvey, appointed by the Executive Board to audit the report of the Treasurer, submitted the following:

Lincoln, Nebraska, January 13, 1908.

To the President of the State Historical Society:

SIR—Your Committee to whom was referred the annual report of the Treasurer, together with the stub-book of receipts for money received, vouchers for money paid, cash book, and pass book of deposits with the Bank of Commerce, Lincoln, Nebraska, with instructions to audit the accounts of the same, desire to make the following report, to-wit:

I have examined said books and vouchers and find the cash book shows the following amounts have been received and disbursed, to-wit:

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1907.....	\$228 79
Dues for 136 new members at \$2 per member.....	272 00
From sale of Society's publications to libraries.....	12 50

Total	\$513 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on vouchers.....	238 35
Balance on hand.....	\$274 94

Which amount agrees with the balance on hand as shown by the Treasurer's last settlement with the Bank of Commerce, January 4, 1908, and also with the Treasurer's report.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT HARVEY,

Auditing Committee.

On motion the report of the Auditing Committee was adopted. The report of the Treasurer was then adopted as
(See p. 310.)

The report of the special committee appointed by the President to examine into and report upon the work of the Society for the year 1907 was then presented as follows:

To the Nebraska State Historical Society:

Your special committee to examine into the work, methods, and progress of the Society for the past year beg to report as follows:

That your committee held a meeting at the rooms of the Society, January 11, 1908, and found as follows:

First—That the accounts of the Society are methodically kept and vouchers filed to cover all expenditures.

Second—That the records, vouchers, and books of account of the Society have been examined and found correct by the public accountant, Mr. H. S. Wiggins.

Third—That the officers of the Society have promoted successful meetings of the Pioneers' Association, State Historical officials, and other kindred societies whose work and objects are allied to those of this Society.

Fourth—That the Society has acquired, by exchange and purchase, a large amount of new material, which, together with that already possessed by the Society, has been, with much labor, arranged, classified, and catalogued, and thereby made available for the purpose of the Society.

Fifth—That the Secretary has devoted practically his whole time to the service of the Society, without compensation, the Board having at his request transferred his nominal salary to one of the assistants.

Sixth—That the Secretary has at his own expense visited a large number of Historical Societies and libraries in neighboring states, and thereby promoted friendly relations therewith.

Seventh—That there is an increased interest by the Press and Public of the State in the work of the Society which has resulted in a large increase of the membership.

Eighth—We find that the work and usefulness of the Society are greatly impaired by want of suitable quarters, and

in the opinion of your committee the time has come to move for a permanent building for the Society.

H. H. WILSON,
E. T. HARTLEY,
F. W. BROWN,
A. J. SAWYER,
W. A. SELLECK.

Mr. Henry H. Wilson moved the adoption of the report. Carried unanimously.

The committee on obituaries, through Mr. A. J. Sawyer, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Obituaries have to report that that mysterious power which we call Death has invaded our ranks and taken from our list of membership, General John M. Thayer, Edward Rosewater, Major Charles W. Pierce, and Nathan Blakely; therefore be it

Resolved, That in their death the Nebraska State Historical Society has lost four of its most honored and respected members. Each was a patriot and rendered conspicuous service to the nation in its hour of need; each a statesman and helped to lay broad and deep the foundation of our commonwealth and to govern it with just and wholesome laws; each was a philanthropist ever seeking the good of his brother men; each was a pioneer and endured the hardships and privations common to the vanguard of settlers in a new territory. By their lofty patriotism, their pride of state, their zeal for its betterment and their civic virtues, they have left their impress for good upon the institutions of our noble Nebraska which shall endure through all time.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the records of this Society and also furnished to the press.

A. J. SAWYER.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Samuel B. Iiams the Secretary was instructed to cast, and did so cast, the unanimous ballot of the members present for the election to active membership of the following:

- George W. Sisson, Lincoln.
 John W. Brewster, Lincoln.
 Arthur E. Bishop, Lincoln.
 George M. Plumb, Lincoln.
 A. A. Parker, Platte Center.
 Ammi L. Bixby, Lincoln.
 F. J. Benedict, Hastings.
 C. M. Brown, Cambridge.
 William Z. Taylor, Culbertson.
 Edward P. Pyle, Stockville.
 S. C. Stewart, Axtell.
 Augustus M. Walling, David City.
 Henry M. Eaton, Lincoln.
 George F. Corcoran, York.
 Anna M. B. Kingsley, Minden.
 Griffith P. Thomas, Harvard.
 J. N. Norton, Osceola.
 Ambrose C. Epperson, Clay Center.
 Theodore Griess, Harvard.
 C. D. Stoner, Osceola.
 Loyal M. Graham, Stockville.
 J. W. Adams, Curtis.
 Joseph S. Canady, Minden.
 Arthur J. Wray, York.
 Leander Westgate, Lincoln.
 Ross Bates, Springfield.
 Fred B. Garver, Fairfield.
 Fred G. Harden, Liberty.
 John J. Bean, Lincoln.
 Charles Wake, University Place.
 Mary E. Patterson, Lincoln.
 Evan T. Roberts, Lincoln.
 Joseph A. Williams, Lincoln.
 Frank E. Jackson, Lincoln.
 Edwin S. Ripley, Lincoln.
 Martha J. Prey, Lincoln.
 Drusilla C. Mockridge, Lincoln.
 Walter S. Whitten, Lincoln.
- Charlotte Templeton, Lincoln.
 John H. Carpenter, Lincoln.
 E. Joanna Hagey, Lincoln.
 Eleanor Duffield, Lincoln.
 Lucy T. Wood, Lincoln.
 Arthur S. North, Lincoln.
 Charles C. Quiggle, Lincoln.
 Thomas S. Allen, Lincoln.
 Charles J. Bills, Lincoln.
 William A. Wagner, Lincoln.
 Ernest H. Phelps, Lincoln.
 Willis J. Eyestone, Lincoln.
 S. Doty, McCool.
 A. E. Hildebrand, Gretna.
 Charles H. Morrill, Lincoln.
 Samuel L. Caldwell, Lincoln.
 Walter K. Jewett, Lincoln.
 Victor F. Clark, Neligh.
 Mrs. Emma A. Johnson, Mead.
 Dr. Henry Y. Bates, Belgrade.
 Margaret J. Carns, Lincoln.
 Myrtle P. Atwood, Lincoln.
 Mrs. L. W. Colby, Beatrice.
 John A. Bingham, Lincoln.
 John M. Osborne, Pawnee City.
 Jonathan Edwards, Omaha.
 George W. Davenport, Lincoln.
 Henry C. McMaken, Plattsburgh.
 George W. Hansen, Fairbury.
 John F. Eveland, Lincoln.
 John F. Kees, Beatrice.
 Harry D. Lute, Paxton.
 Mrs. Mary J. Denton, Denton.
 Rev. John E. Ingham, Lincoln.
 Mrs. Kittie McGrew, Auburn.
 Dr. Samuel W. McGrew, Auburn.

The Secretary then proposed for honorary membership the following:

Horace E. Deemer, Red Oak, Iowa.

William J. Leverett, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the members present for the election of these gentlemen to honorary membership.

The Secretary: The ballot is so cast.

Then followed the election of officers for the ensuing year. George D. Bennett moved that "the present officers be re-elected to succeed themselves as follows:

President, George L. Miller, Omaha;

1st Vice-President, Robert Harvey, St. Paul;

2d Vice-President, James E. North, Columbus;

Secretary, Clarence S. Paine, Lincoln;

Treasurer, Stephen L. Geisthardt, Lincoln."

There being no other nominations, Mr. Samuel B. Iiams moved that the rules be suspended and the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the Society for the officers named. Mr. H. H. Wilson moved to amend by making it the duty of the mover of the motion to cast the ballot. The amendment was accepted. The question upon the motion was put by the Secretary and unanimously carried. The ballot being cast by Mr. Iiams, the following were declared by the President to be the duly elected officers of the Society for the year 1908:

President.....George L. Miller, Omaha

1st Vice-President.....Robert Harvey, St. Paul

2d Vice-President.....James E. North, Columbus

Secretary.....Clarence S. Paine, Lincoln

Treasurer.....Stephen L. Geisthardt, Lincoln

The following amendments to the Constitution, recommended by the Executive Board, were then presented by the Secretary and ordered laid upon the table:

First—To amend article IV, second paragraph, by striking out “upon signing blank membership form, furnished by the Secretary,” and substituting therefor the following: “provided further, that any person donating to the Society property to the value of \$5 shall be entitled to active membership without payment of membership fee, and be considered an active member during the continuance of such loan, without payment of fee.”

Second—To amend article IV, third paragraph, by striking out the words “the Secretary shall furnish each life member with an engraved certificate of the same, suitable for framing,” and substituting therefor the words “said life membership shall entitle the holder to all the privileges of the Society, including the right to vote, and to receive publications without the payment of membership fee or other dues.”

Third—To amend article IV, paragraph four, by adding the following: “The Secretary shall furnish each member an engraved certificate of membership, suitable for framing.”

Fourth—To amend article IV by the addition of another paragraph as follows: “Any society in Nebraska, organized for the purpose of gathering and preserving facts relative to the history of this state and of its individual citizens, may, upon application, become an auxiliary member of this Society, be represented at all general meetings thereof by one delegate, and make a report of its work annually to this Society.”

Fifth—To amend article V, fourth paragraph, by striking out the words “shall collect and.”

Sixth—To amend article V, fifth paragraph, by inserting after the word “correspondence” the following: “he shall collect all membership fees or other moneys due to the Society, and turn the same over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor.”

The regular program was then presented as follows:

Piano solo	Miss Marilla Hunter
Address, “The Part of Iowa in the Organization of Ne-	
braska,”	Horace E. Deemer

Vocal solo.....Mrs. Kittie Austin Aylsworth
Address, "The Last Battle Between the Pawnee and

Sioux in Nebraska".....William Z. Taylor

The meeting was then, by the President, declared adjourned.

CLARENCE S. PAINE,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1907.

Members of the Nebraska State Historical Society:

In submitting this, my first annual report, I do it with a feeling that, however much has been accomplished in the past year, it must seem little indeed when compared with what remains to be done to place this Society in that commanding position among similar institutions which it ought to occupy.

My predecessors in office laid well the foundation for a great historical library and museum, and the citizens of Nebraska owe to them, for their self-sacrificing labors, a debt which will never be liquidated. Considering the small appropriations available and the consequent lack of help and of facilities, they assembled an immense quantity of very valuable material, which only needed to be made accessible in order to be of inestimable benefit to historians, students, scientists, and all investigators. The sorting, arranging, classifying, and cataloguing of this material has been the principal work of your present Secretary and his assistants during the past months. While it can not be said that this work is wholly completed, we are at least able to report substantial progress.

REVIEW OF THE PAST.

The Nebraska State Historical Society was organized in 1878, but for some years little more was attempted than to maintain an organization and hold annual meetings, at which

historical addresses were delivered. The first volume of transactions and reports was issued from the press in 1885. During the next eight years a good start was made in the collection of Nebraska newspapers and in the accumulation of a library. There were also published, during this period, three more volumes of transactions and reports. In 1895, with an increased appropriation and the opening of the new rooms provided by the University, which it then seemed would afford ample accommodations for years to come, the work of the Society took on new life and vigor. Rapid progress was made in the next few years, and the biennial appropriations increased from \$1,000 in 1883 to \$10,000 in 1901, and altogether ten volumes of publications had been issued, the last of these appearing in July, 1902. No more volumes were published until 1906 when a start was made on the series known as "The Debates and Proceedings in the Nebraska Constitutional Conventions." The first volume of this series appeared in January, 1907, the second will soon be delivered, and the third is partly in type. There will be four volumes of this series. The present volume of Proceedings and Collections is designated Vol. X, Second Series, to make allowance for the two volumes of the constitutional series yet to come.

OUTLINE OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

Among the special lines of work which we have undertaken during the year may be mentioned the following: the organizing and cataloguing of the library and museum; the invoicing, classifying, and arranging of our exchange material; the providing of a complete system of permanent financial records; the reorganization of the Nebraska Territorial Pioneers' Association and the building up of its membership; the acquisition of new members for the Historical Society and the correction of its membership roll; and the preparation of a miscellaneous volume covering the proceedings of the Society from 1901 to 1907 inclusive. The accomplishment of these things has led to the doing of many others of minor con-

sequence, which in the end will result in great good to the Society.

We have also given special attention to the establishment of friendly relations and the perfecting of exchange arrangements with the historical societies of other states. An especial effort has been made to get into personal touch with all of these societies, to keep in constant communication with them, and to effect the exchange of such duplicate material as we have accumulated for such as might be had from these various societies. Your Secretary has personally and very largely at his own expense visited all of the societies of neighboring states and made himself familiar with their plans and purposes. These visits have tended to the establishment of a closer relationship with these societies, which can but result in good to our work in the future.

In line with this idea, an invitation was extended some months ago to the secretaries or librarians of all the historical societies of the Mississippi valley to meet in Lincoln, October 17-18, 1907, for the purpose of forming an organization for the advancement of historical research, and the collection and conservation of historical material in these western states. In response to this invitation there assembled in Lincoln on the dates named the representatives of several of the most progressive of these societies. A formal meeting was held in the University Chapel, and several business sessions were held at the rooms of the Historical Society, which resulted in the organization of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, which held its second meeting in Madison, Wisconsin, December 28, 1907.

BUILDING PROPOSITION.

From 1902 to 1907 the efforts of the Board and its officers seem to have been devoted chiefly to the work of securing a new and permanent home for the library and collections of the Society, although progress was made in building up the museum during these years. Little encouragement was given the building proposition until the last legislature made an

appropriation of \$25,000 "to be expended in the construction and equipment of the basement story of a fireproof wing of a building," provided that the city of Lincoln within two years from the date of the act should donate to the State Historical Society block 29 in the city of Lincoln, known as "State Historical Society Block, or property of equal value." This act was approved by the Governor April 10, 1907, and became effective July 1 following. Soon after the passage of the act, committees were appointed by your Board of Directors and by the city council of Lincoln for the purpose of devising some plan to comply with the provisions of the act. One joint meeting was held by these committees, which resulted only in revealing the fact that there was pronounced opposition on the part of the city government, backed by a considerable public sentiment, against conveying to the Historical Society Market Square or any part thereof. Therefore, if the Historical Society is to benefit by this act, it is incumbent upon the city of Lincoln to provide some other "property of equal value."

While cooperating to secure the block now known as Market Square for the site of the proposed Hall of History and Archives, because there were those who seemed favorable to this location, your Secretary is and has been from the first opposed to this site. First and chiefly because of its surroundings, which do not give promise of improvement; second, because the continued insistence upon this site, and the attempt to array Omaha and the country districts against Lincoln, is liable to alienate a very large number of influential friends, and possibly defeat any effort to secure another site; third, as a citizen and taxpayer of Lincoln he is opposed to giving to the Historical Society a block of ground that is worth for commercial uses \$50,000, when other properties of equal if not greater value for the purposes of the Society are to be had for much less money. This matter can well be left to our public-spirited Mayor and business-like Council to provide a site conforming to the law, and that in ample time to make use of the appropriation before it lapses. This

much confidence may be placed in the intelligence, public spirit, and civic pride of Lincoln public officials and taxpayers.

DIVERSITY OF WORK.

The varied activities of the Nebraska State Historical Society and the great variety and scope of its enterprises are indicated by the following divisions into which the work undertaken by the Society naturally divides itself:

First	Library.
Second	Museum.
Third	Field work.
Fourth	Legislative Reference Bureau.
Fifth	Newspaper collection.
Sixth	Publication of volumes, pamphlets, circulars, etc.
Seventh	Bureau of exchanges and distribution of publications.
Eighth	Care of duplicate material for exchange purposes.
Ninth	Extension work for the Society.
Tenth	Entertainment of visitors.
Eleventh	Correspondence and bookkeeping.
Twelfth	Business management.
Thirteenth	Preparation of annual program.
Fourteenth	Research work.
Fifteenth	Daily care of rooms and collections.
Sixteenth	The erection of monuments or otherwise marking historic spots.

These divisions may be subdivided in turn, until the amount of work shown to be necessary would seem almost disheartening in view of the limited number of employees. In a word, the work of the Society has grown out of all proportion to the ratio of increase in the appropriations, and if Nebraska is to maintain her place and reputation among the sisterhood of states in this work of preserving the present for the future,

two things are absolutely necessary: first, a commodious fire-proof building; second, appropriations for maintenance large enough to enable the Society to do the work for which it was created.

The character and variety of this work is well illustrated by a few of the requests, selected at random, from among the hundreds received by the Secretary the last few months.

A prominent member of the Woman's Club of Hastings, Nebraska, wants material for the preparation of a paper on the early explorations in the Nebraska country.

A pioneer lady of Falls City wants to know where she can find personal reminiscences of early Nebraska.

The Secretary of the Nemaha County Historical Society wants a photograph of a distinguished pioneer of that county.

A citizen of Cass county inquires by long distance telephone the date of the great blizzard in Nebraska.

An attorney of Dundy county, Nebraska, requests by first mail a certified copy of a legal notice appearing in a paper of that county several years ago.

A high school girl of Hall county, Nebraska, wants data concerning the early settlement of that county.

The Governor of the state forwards a request from an eastern magazine for a historical sketch of Nebraska.

An eastern publication requests biographical sketches of several leading Nebraskans, by first mail.

A Chicago lawyer wants information concerning one of the early judges of Nebraska territory.

A prominent lady of Nebraska, a member of the Society and a taxpayer, requests the assistance of the Society in tracing her genealogy.

A gentleman of New York city wants a pamphlet issued by the department of education of Nebraska in 1898.

These and other requests of like character follow each other so closely that a good stenographer can be kept busy writing letters explaining to these people the reasons why the Historical Society can not do the work for which it is supposed to exist.

LIBRARY.

Your special attention is directed to the report of the Librarian, which shows a total of 28,550 titles in the library, consisting of western history, description, and travel, colonial records, government and state departmental reports, genealogical publications, the reports of antiquarian, anthropological, historical, genealogical, and scientific societies; state, county, and town histories; bound magazines; a varied collection by Nebraska authors, and miscellaneous volumes covering nearly the whole range of regular library classification. In addition to the books and pamphlets, the library has acquired many rare manuscripts, documents, and maps, and many portraits and biographies of Nebraskans.

This report also shows that the Society has exchanged, during the past year, 900 duplicate volumes for 1,400 volumes that have been added to the library, and that there are now on hand, for exchange purposes, 25,115 duplicates. These duplicates may be readily exchanged for almost anything in the book line that may be needed for the library.

In the purchase of books during the past year we have limited ourselves to those which it was absolutely necessary that our library should have, leaving out of the question those that could be had at any time, and selecting only those which, because of their rarity, must be secured at once, in order to make sure of their acquisition.

You will note that a total of only \$245.80 has been expended for books for the library during the year. It has been the judgment of your Secretary, approved by the library committee, that we should seek to make the books we had accessible before buying new ones. The library committee has been especially active and helpful during the year.

Among those making valuable donations to the library during the past year are N. C. Abbott, Tekamah; John L. Pierce, Lincoln; Hon. H. M. Eaton, Lincoln; Gov. George L. Sheldon; Mrs. E. C. Baker, Miller; Dr. David Hershey, Nebraska

City; William Hayward, Nebraska City; S. A. Gardiner, Lincoln; W. J. Eyestone, Lincoln; Miss Emma Morton, Nebraska City; Mrs. Caroline Morton, Nebraska City; Mrs. Agnes D. Chapman, Plattsmouth; M. L. Learned, Omaha; Charles K. Ott, Tekamah; Horace S. Wiggins, Lincoln; and Richard L. Metcalfe, Lincoln.

MUSEUM.

The museum is the most popular feature of the work of the Historical Society. It is a conservative estimate to say that 80 per cent of all the visitors to the Society come for the express purpose of viewing the museum. These visitors are not limited to residents of Lincoln, nor even of Nebraska, but represent many states of the Union, and even foreign countries. The museum, which contains approximately 28,100 objects, is free to visitors, and is open from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. each week day. The assembled relics are very largely donations from patriotic citizens, or loans placed with the Society for safe-keeping.

Mr. Blackman has finished during the past year a complete catalogue of the articles in the museum, which is appended to his report and is included in this volume. Mr. Blackman's report, which you are asked to read, covers in review practically all of the work accomplished by this department since its organization under his direction. Mr. George W. Martin, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, in his report for 1907, just received, says: "I find Nebraska away ahead of Kansas in archeological and ethnological matters." This is a very high commendation coming from one who is so familiar with the great work that has been done by the Kansas Society.

Larger quarters are imperative for the work of this department, and unless they are soon provided the interests of the Society will materially suffer. Because of our inability to receive and care for numerous collections of historical relics

and curios that have been offered, many local museums have been established in county courthouses, under the auspices of county historical societies; and if this policy is continued, it will mean a great number of museums distributed over the state, instead of one great collection here in the capital city, where it will be easy of access to all the people.

FIELD WORK.

The field work of the Society, which has been under the direction of Mr. Addison E. Sheldon, might easily occupy the time of half a dozen men, and if properly carried out would mean an expenditure of a large sum of money annually for traveling expenses. All of the state institutions should be visited from time to time, and periodical visits should be made to all of the county seats to secure such records as the law provides may be turned over to this Society as custodian.

All over the state public records are being destroyed that would be of very great value to future historians, and other public documents of far greater value are in constant danger from loss by fire, stored as they often are in the basements of frame buildings.

Your Secretary has taken this matter up with various county boards, and nearly all have been found entirely willing to turn over these archives to the Historical Society, it being simply a question of our ability to send a man to sort, box, and ship them, and to find a place to store them upon their arrival here. This latter problem will be solved only with the erection of a new building.

Another phase of the work, properly coming under this head, is the gathering of old libraries, original manuscripts, correspondence, and portraits of distinguished Nebrascans, who have been prominent in the public life of the commonwealth. Some work has been done along this line by Mr. Sheldon, the most notable illustration of which has been the acquisition of the correspondence and papers of the late

Judge Maxwell. Your Secretary has also been able to recently secure the correspondence and papers of the late Judge Samuel M. Chapman of Plattsmouth.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU.

Under the direction of Mr. Addison E. Sheldon, this bureau rendered faithful service to the members of the last legislature, a room in the capitol building being provided for its use during the session. New material is constantly being added, especially upon such subjects as will likely receive the attention of the next legislature. Leave of absence was granted Mr. Sheldon from October 1, 1907, to June 1, 1908, to pursue studies in Columbia University, the work of the department being left to his assistant, Mr. William E. Hannan.

The organization of this bureau, as a separate and distinct department of the Historical Society, under a secretary, with full power to employ his own assistants, contract any indebtedness, and do all things necessary to the conduct of the department is not likely to prove entirely satisfactory in practice. In the judgment of your Secretary this bureau should not be conducted as an independent enterprise at the expense of the Historical Society, but the work should be left to the Society itself. It is well to avoid the machinery of a separate department, which is certain to lead to confusion, conflict of authority, and duplication of material.

The state of Wisconsin was the first to establish a legislative reference department, and what has come to be known as the "Wisconsin plan" has been largely copied in other states. In Wisconsin this department is maintained in the capital, and is under the control of the free library commission of that state. It may yet be found advisable to place the work in this state under the direction of the Nebraska Public Library Commission, or establish it upon an independent basis in such manner as to insure its freedom from partisan bias or manipulation.

NEWSPAPER DEPARTMENT.

Of the 613 newspapers published in Nebraska, this Society is regularly receiving 308, and an earnest effort is being directed toward securing those that are not now on our list. There are also received fifteen papers from other states, most of them being among the leading dailies of the country. The papers are first placed upon the racks in the reading room, and as they accumulate, they are tied up carefully and pasted away for the bindery. All duplicates are clipped, the clippings pasted on bristol board and filed away in proper order.

The Society has altogether 2,070 bound volumes of Nebraska papers and 253 bound volumes of papers from neighboring states. One hundred and sixty-four volumes have been bound during the past year, and there are now only 540 ready for binding. The next step will be to provide a card catalogue for these volumes. There is no more important or valuable feature of the Society's work, as daily demonstrated, than the preservation of these newspaper files. These papers will be of the greatest value to the future historian, and are constantly in demand in court proceedings and for private use.

This department, including the clipping bureau, is under the direction of Mr. William E. Hannan, who has organized the work in such systematic manner as to make it of greatest possible benefit to the public.

EXCHANGES.

Under the law this Society is entitled to receive fifty copies of every publication put out by the state, except the Supreme Court reports. These public documents accumulate very rapidly, and it is important that they be exchanged with libraries and historical societies of other states for such duplicate material as they may have that will be useful to us. The distribution of these departmental reports of the state

important, as they convey authentic information regarding the history, institutions, resources, and possibilities of Nebraska. The idea of spending public money for the printing of these reports, and then allowing them to mould and decay by hundreds and thousands in dark, damp vaults, is poor economy, if not a criminal waste of public money. To handle these volumes, receive them, invoice them, box them, and ship them out requires an endless amount of labor, but it is profitable to the Society and to the state.

A complete list of all exchange material on hand is being prepared, and should be printed and sent to all libraries. Such a list has already been printed of our own publications with prices of same, and is appended to this report. This Society has reached a point where it can no longer continue to furnish all of its publications in even exchange for all the publications of younger and weaker societies which issue a small volume at rare intervals.

PORTRAITS.

A collection of portraits of prominent pioneers in crayon, pastel, and oil is made a special feature of the work of nearly every historical society. Little has been done by the Nebraska Society in this direction. Chiefly, it is supposed, on account of the lack of wall space. Now, however, with the prospect of a new building, in which a suitable portrait gallery may be provided for, it would seem a wise course to begin an active campaign to secure framed likenesses of such men and women as have left their impress upon the history of the state. Your Secretary has taken the matter up with the surviving relatives of pioneers who have had a prominent place in the history of the commonwealth, and some portraits have been secured and others are promised for the future. Upon the recommendation of the Secretary, endorsed by the Executive Board, your President has appointed a committee of three members, whose duty it shall be to select those who are

to be honored by a place in this collection. This committee is composed of Mrs. A. J. Sawyer, Lincoln; Hon. Melville R. Hopewell, Tekamah; Francis E. White, Omaha.

The Society has at this time framed portraits of the following:

Hon. J. Sterling Morton.	Hon. William J. Bryan.
Dr. George L. Miller.	Mrs. William J. Bryan.
Gov. Robert W. Furnas.	Gov. James E. Boyd.
Gen. John M. Thayer.	Gov. William A. Poynter.
Gov. David Butler.	Hon. Elmer S. Dundy.
Gov. Alvin Saunders.	Hon. Genio M. Lambertson.
Gov. Thomas B. Cuming.	Hon. John Gillespie.
Gov. George L. Sheldon.	Hon. Stephen B. Pound.

It is hoped that this number may be doubled during the coming year.

An especial effort should be made to secure enlarged portraits of all the governors of the territory and state. Aside from the historical value of such pictures, there is no feature of the work which will attract more general attention and commendation than a collection of these portraits.

The Society has many photographs of pioneers, lantern slides, and numerous views of historic scenes, and in many cases owns also the original negatives. These photographs, lantern slides, and negatives, to the number of 1,200, have been systematically arranged in filing cabinets and a card catalogue made of the whole.

RESEARCH WORK.

There is an endless amount of research work along historical and scientific lines that might, and perhaps ought to be, undertaken by this Society. Your present Secretary is not opposed to this line of work, but on the contrary is enthusiastically in favor of it. He believes that this work, when undertaken, should be done by members of the office

staff, for and in the name of the State Historical Society, and that the Society should publish the results of such research. He is not, however, in favor of members of the office staff devoting time which is paid for by the Historical Society to work of this character, for and in the name of other institutions, for a pecuniary consideration. While he believes in advertising the work of the State Historical Society and the scholarly ability of its corps of workers, he does not believe that salaried employees of the Society should devote any part of their time, during office hours, to work which is undertaken for their personal financial gain.

NEBRASKA TERRITORIAL PIONEERS' ASSOCIATION.

The work of this organization is so closely allied with the work of the Nebraska State Historical Society that it has been the practice in the past to conduct its business from the office of the Historical Society, the necessary expenses of the Association being paid out of the funds of the Society. Your Secretary, as Secretary-Treasurer of the Territorial Pioneers' Association, has been able, through the accession of new members, to defray most of the expenses of the Pioneers' Association from the treasury of that organization, and the Association is in a fair way to become self-supporting.

On August 30-31 the Territorial Pioneers' executive committee planned for and carried out a celebration, picnic, and banquet, which exceeded in point of interest and attendance any similar meeting ever held in Lincoln. There were 212 who partook of the banquet at Capital Beach; sixty-five members were added to the Pioneers' Association, and twenty-seven to the State Historical Society. An engraved certificate of membership has been provided for the Territorial Pioneers' Association, which will be paid for out of the funds now in its treasury. It is recommended that there be published in the next volume of Proceedings and Collections the official proceedings of the Territorial Pioneers' Association with the constitution and roster of that organization.

MARKING HISTORIC SITES.

In this connection your attention is directed to the report of Mr. Robert Harvey, chairman of the special committee on marking historic sites, which is made a part of this report. The importance of erecting monuments to mark the Oregon Trail and other historic spots in Nebraska has frequently been discussed in the meetings of this Society, and much interest has been created in the subject throughout the state. But two monuments have been erected, one on the Platte river opposite Fremont, placed by the Historical Society to mark the site where the first council was held by representatives of the territorial government of Nebraska with the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in 1855. The other monument was erected at Ft. Calhoun by this Society and the Daughters of the American Revolution, to commemorate the council held by Lewis and Clark with the Indians at Council Bluff in 1804. There are several other points in Nebraska where monuments should be erected, such as the grave of Logan Fontenelle, the site of the Merrill mission building on the Platte river, the site of Manuel Lisa's trading post near the old village of Rockport, and the plat of ground formerly occupied by Ft. Kearny. Markers should also be placed all along the line of the Oregon Trail and the old Mormon Trail.

New interest has been aroused in this subject by the recent activities along these lines in the state of Kansas. The people of Kansas have erected many monuments, but no work of this character which they have yet undertaken approaches in importance the marking of the Santa Fe trail across that state. This has been accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution working with the State Historical Society of Kansas. The Kansas legislature appropriated \$1,000 to aid the work, and a penny collection taken among the school children netted \$584.40. The markers were of Oklahoma red granite, and cost, including the lettering, \$16 each; they were delivered free of cost by the Santa Fe railroad to

all points along its lines. The citizens of the twenty-one counties through which the trail lay undertook, at their own expense, to set these markers. With this assistance and the money received from the legislature and the school children, it was possible to erect ninety markers at a cost of about \$17 each. There were also six special markers, paid for by local chapters of the D. A. R., making a total of ninety-six monuments erected along that historic trail.

The result of these efforts led the President of this Society to open negotiations with the Daughters of the American Revolution in this state, with a view to arriving at some plan of cooperation for marking these important trails in Nebraska. The Nebraska conference of the D. A. R. adopted a resolution authorizing the state regent to "appoint a committee to cooperate with the State Historical Society in endeavoring to permanently mark the Oregon Trail through Nebraska." Mrs. A. H. Letton, state regent, appointed as such committee, Mrs. J. J. Stubbs, Omaha; Mrs. S. B. Pound, Lincoln; and Mrs. G. H. Brash, Beatrice. This committee will soon meet with representatives of the Historical Society to discuss plans for this important work.

Your attention is called to a recommendation of President Miller, that this Society cooperate in the plan to establish a national park and reserve, embracing the site of historic Fort Kearny. This proposition has received the endorsement of your board of directors, and Mr. A. E. Sheldon was authorized to prepare the following memorial to Congress to be presented at this meeting, in the hope that some affirmative action might be taken at once.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS IN BEHALF OF A UNITED STATES
MILITARY RESERVATION AT FORT KEARNY.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Whereas, Fort Kearny, Nebraska, founded in 1848, was for many years the principal frontier defense of settlers and

the great station upon the overland trail from the Missouri river to the mountains and to California and Oregon and,

Whereas, there still remain earthworks and fortifications upon the site of the fort marking its location, associated with these memories of the days when they were constructed and in use; and,

Whereas, a movement is now on foot for the establishment of a United States Reservation at this point, therefore,

The Nebraska State Historical Society respectfully petitions Congress to permanently preserve and commemorate this spot around whose early military existence and achievements so many associations of the national life gather.

COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

There have of late years been organized many county historical societies, and numerous local associations of old settlers. Your Secretary believes that it should be the policy of this Society to encourage these local societies, establish and maintain the closest relations possible with them, and that some permanent form of affiliation should be planned. It is recommended also that officers of this Society and members of the office staff be sent to represent the Society at all public gatherings of pioneers; to deliver addresses whenever invitations may be received, and to do everything possible to bind these organizations to the state society.

NECROLOGY.

The following deaths have occurred among the members of the Nebraska State Historical Society since the date of the last report published:

Adair, William.	Bruiner, Uriah.
Annin, William E.	Blakeley, Nathan.
Ball, Franklin.	Cox, William W.
Bowen, William R.	Craig, Hiram.
Bowers, William D.	Croxton, John H.

Chapman, Samuel M.	Macfarland, John D.
Clark, Elias H.	Mathewson, Dr. H. B.
Cox, Samuel D.	Maxwell, Judge Samuel.
Davis, William R.	Morgan, Thomas P.
Darling, Charles W.	Morin, Edward.
Fort, Irvin A.	Morton, J. Sterling.
Furnas, Robert W.	McIntyre, Edmund.
Garber, Gov. Silas.	Pierce, Capt. Charles W.
Gere, Charles H.	Parker, W. H.
Gilmore, Benjamin.	Richards, Lucius C.
Godfrey, Alfonso.	Rosewater, Edward.
Gould, Charles H.	Rice, C. E.
Goudy, Alexander K.	Richards, Mrs. Mazie Boone.
Grey, Jennie Emerson.	Rolfe, DeForest P.
Hartman, Christian.	Shedd, Hibbard H.
Hoover, William H.	Sprick, Henry.
Jones, Alfred D.	Sydenham, Moses H.
Kountze, Herman.	Spearman, Frank H.
Lemon, Thomas B.	Thayer, Gov. John M.
Leaming, Silas T.	Tibbles, Mrs Yosette La Flesche.
LaMaster, Joseph E.	Treeman, Lucian B.
Lamb, Charles.	Upton, Samuel E.
Lambertson, Genio M.	Vifquain, Victor.
Link, Dr. Harvey.	Williams, Oliver T. B.
Longsdorf, Henry A.	Woolworth, James M.
Lowe, S. E.	Waters, Frank R.
Martin, W. F.	Westerfield, Samuel F.
MacCuaig, Donald.	
MacMurphy, John A.	

Brief biographical notices of these deceased members will be published in the next volume.

MEMBERSHIP.

As nearly as can be determined from the records, there are 446 active members of the Society, 80 honorary members and

66 deceased persons who have been elected to membership in the Society. Two hundred and four persons have been elected to active membership during the year just past, of whom 175 have paid their membership fee. During the early years the records were not very carefully kept, and it is no uncommon thing to find persons whom the records show to have been elected to membership, and who claim to have paid their fee to some one at some time. The names of many of these, however, never got on to the treasurer's books, and we have thought it best to accept their statements in the absence of any proof of their error. There are many, too, whose names appear upon the records as having been elected to membership who do not even claim to have paid their membership fee. These we have eliminated from the membership roll. Many who have been elected to active membership and have paid their fee have, by their removal from the state, forfeited their claim to active membership in the Society.

The constitution makes it the duty of the Secretary to provide an engraved certificate of membership to be furnished to each life member. This made it necessary that such a certificate should be provided, and as the principal cost is in the engraving, it is recommended that a certificate of membership be furnished to all members of the Society.

FINANCES.

A complete system of financial records has been provided for the Society under the direction of Mr. Horace S. Wiggins. This will enable those in authority to keep a better check upon expenditures, to equalize the expenses of the various departments, and to prevent any overdrafts. It will enable the Board of Directors to have positive knowledge at all times of the exact financial condition of the Society.

The last legislature made an appropriation of \$15,000 for the work of the Society for the biennium. This was an increase of \$2,500 over the appropriation of the last biennium. In addition to this there was also appropriated \$25,000 for a

building fund, contingent upon a site being donated by the city of Lincoln. This latter appropriation will lapse August 1, 1909.

Of the general appropriation of 1907, there has been expended from April 1, 1907, to January 1, 1908, a total of \$4,864.83, leaving a balance of \$10,135.17 for the remaining fifteen months of the biennium.

To obtain the amount of the actual expense of the year there should be deducted from the total expenditures, as shown in the following statement, the sum of \$462.46, the amount of indebtedness against the Historical Society due and unpaid on January 1, 1907.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Cash in hands of Treasurer, January 1, 1907	\$ 228 79
Balance of 1905 general appropria- tion unexpended January 1, 1907..	1,276 56
Appropriation 1907, available April 1, 1907	15,000 00
 Total	 \$16,505 35
Receipts January 1 to December 31, 1907—	
Membership fees	\$ 272 00
Sale of books	12 50
 Total	 \$ 284 50
 Expenditures from January 1 to December 31, 1907—	
Salaries	\$ 3,436 42
Postage	150 56
Express	146 49
Freight and drayage.....	70 17
Telephone and telegraph.....	78 97
Traveling expenses	131 85
Extra labor	839 87
Books purchased	245 80

Expenditures—Con.

Printing	\$ 99 80
Binding newspapers	128 30
Photography	142 87
Stationery and office supplies...	300 36
Annual and board meetings....	26 96
Furniture and fixtures.....	287 34
Miscellaneous expenses	<u>296 98</u>
Total expenditure	<u>\$ 6,382 74</u>
Balance	<u>\$10,407 11</u>
Cash in hands of Treasurer.....\$ 271 94	
Unexpended balance of 1907 appro-	
priation	<u>10,135 17</u>
Total available funds.....	<u>\$10,407 11</u>
Special appropriation of 1905 for	
printing proceedings of consti-	
tutional conventions, unex-	
pended January 1, 1907.....\$ 2,500 00	
Amount paid for printing and bind-	
ing same	<u>\$ 2,500 00</u>
Departmental distribution of Expenditure—	
Historical Society	\$ 1,288 99
Legislative Reference Bureau...	2,577 98
Museum	1,055 25
Library	1,104 28
Newspapers	160 80
Undistributed salaries	173 26
Territorial Pioneers	<u>22 18</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,382 74</u>

I hereby certify that I have examined the records, vouchers, and books of accounts of the Nebraska State Historical Society for the year ending December 31, 1907, and from the same have compiled the above financial statement, and that the same is correct.

H. S. WIGGINS,
Public Accountant.

December 31, 1907.

Note.—The item "Historical Society \$1,288.99" includes charges not properly chargeable to some particular department of the Historical Society. The item "Legislative Reference Bureau \$2,577.98" includes salaries of A. E. Sheldon and W. E. Hannan, although their time has not been devoted exclusively to that department. The item "Library \$1,104.28" includes the amount paid to an expert librarian for the cataloguing and indexing of books and pamphlets contained in the library, also the salary of the Librarian.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Your Executive Board has held four regular meetings, and one special meeting during the year. Each meeting has been held at the appointed time, with a quorum present for the transaction of business. Your Secretary has had the most cordial cooperation of the Board and its officers in everything undertaken for the good of the Society. The promptness and business-like methods of your Treasurer have been very helpful to the Secretary in his work. In this connection it is recommended that the constitution be so amended as to relieve the Treasurer of the duty of collecting membership fees, which no treasurer can undertake to do without sufficient compensation. It should be the duty of the Secretary to collect these fees and turn them over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor.

A large part of the work of the Historical Society, such as the management of its business affairs, the disposal of its correspondence, the orderly direction of the work in the various departments, the entertainment of visitors, the examination of catalogues, and the purchase of books, and the daily care of rooms and collections, can not be measured in words. These things, of the first importance in the right conduct of any such institution, could easily occupy the whole time and thought of one person, and to these duties your Secretary has given his personal attention.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE S. PAINE,
Secretary.

Adopted January 14, 1908.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FOR YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the Nebraska State Historical Society:

I hereby respectfully submit my report as Treasurer for the year ending January 1, 1908.

I am to be charged with the receipts and disbursements shown in detail on the schedule hereunto annexed, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

1907

January 16, balance on hand in National
Bank of Commerce \$228 79

1908

January 1, receipts for membership fees
and sundries as per schedule since said
date 284 50

Total receipts \$513 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

1907

Cash paid on warrants as per schedule
hereunto annexed and accompanying
vouchers \$238 35

Balance in National Bank of Commerce
per check herewith 274 94

I submit herewith bank book duly balanced, and vouchers,
and check to the order of the Society for the balance on hand.

Dated this 1st day of January, 1908.

S. L. GEISTHARDT,
Treasurer.

Adopted January 14, 1908.

S. L. GEISTHARDT, TREASURER,

IN ACCOUNT WITH NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS.

1907

January 17, balance on hand per last report	\$228 79
January 17, R. S. Cooley, Waverly, membership fee	2 00
January 17, J. C. Byrnes, Columbus, membership fee	2 00
January 17, M. L. Blackburn, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
January 17, Louis R. Smith, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
January 17, J. W. Cutright, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
January 17, H. S. Wiggins, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
January 17, Ada I. Culver, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
January 17, John Franklin, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
January 17, H. E. Heath, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
January 17, D. C. Heffernan, Hubbard, membership fee	2 00
January 17, Ida Duffield Wiggins, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
February 5, Samuel B. Iiams, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
February 5, E. E. Lyle, Wahoo, membership fee	2 00
February 5, G. W. Brown, Jr., Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
February 9, A. P. Kempton, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00

February 9, Edgar A. Burnett, Lincoln, bership fee	\$ 2 00
March 15, C. S. Paine, Lincoln, sales.....	3 50
March 21, John P. Loder, Waverly, mem- bership fee	2 00
March 27, Philip Gleim, Danbury, mem- bership fee	2 00
April 15, E. C. Hurd, Lincoln, member- ship fee	2 00
April 18, J. W. Gilbert, Friend, member- ship fee	2 00
April 22, Leslie G. Hurd, Harvard, mem- bership fee	2 00
April 22, C. H. Aldrich, David City, mem- bership fee	2 00
April 22, W. J. Harmon, Fremont, member- ship fee	2 00
April 23, Francis E. Wolcott, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
May 10, John W. Steinhardt, Nebraska City, membership fee	2 00
May 10, Mrs. Caroline Morton, Nebraska City, membership fee	2 00
May 10, Mrs. Irene S. Morton, Nebraska City, membership fee	2 00
May 10, Mrs. John W. Steinhardt, Ne- braska City, membership fee.....	2 00
May 10, E. F. Warren, Nebraska City, membership fee	2 00
May 10, Charles H. Busch, Nebraska City, membership fee	2 00
May 10, Paul Jessen, Nebraska City, mem- bership fee	2 00
May 10, Wm. Hayward, Nebraska City, membership fee	2 00
May 10, Geo. W. Hawke, Nebraska City, membership fee	2 00

May 10, C. N. Karstens, Nebraska City,	
membership fee	\$ 2 00
May 10, E. D. Garrow, Nebraska City,	
membership fee	2 00
May 10, Edgar Clayton, Nebraska City,	
membership fee	2 00
May 10, W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, member-	
ship fee	2 00
May 10, Mrs. Isabel Richey, Lincoln, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
May 16, Richard A. Hawley, Lincoln, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
May 16, James H. Cook, Agate, member-	
ship fee	2 00
May 16, Harold J. Cook, Agate, member-	
ship fee	2 00
May 16, Harry C. Ingles, Pleasant Dale,	
membership fee	2 00
May 16, Gilbert L. Cole, Beatrice, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
May 16, Henry F. Wyman, Omaha, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
May 22, Thomas R. Prey, Jr., Lincoln,	
membership fee	2 00
June 11, Rev. Emmanuel Hartig, Nebraska	
City, membership fee	2 00
June 11, Charles W. Pierce, Nebraska City,	
membership fee	2 00
June 11, Ernst Guenzel, Nebraska City,	
membership fee	2 00
June 11, Frank McCartney, Nebraska City,	
membership fee	2 00
June 11, N. A. Duff, Nebraska City, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
June 11, Miss Mary S. Wilson, Nebraska	
City, membership fee.....	2 00

June 11, R. M. Rolfe, Nebraska City, mem-	
bership fee	\$ 2 00
June 11, Miss Emma Morton, Nebraska	
City, membership fee.....	2 00
June 24, Mrs. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
June 28, Mrs. G. B. Simpkins, Lincoln,	
membership fee	2 00
June 28, Mrs. F. M. Hall, Lincoln, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
July 9, J. B. Haynes, Omaha, membership	
fee	2 00
July 9, G. A. Eberly, Stanton, membership	
fee	2 00
July 13, A. W. Hindman, Chester, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
July 13, Joseph W. Johnson, Lincoln, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
July 13, W. S. Houseworth, Lincoln, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
July 13, Ellery H. Westerfield, Omaha,	
membership fee	2 00
July 19, T. L. Cole, Washington, D. C.,	
membership fee	2 00
July 19, Dr. J. H. Hukill, Lincoln, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
July 19, Mrs. Theresa Neff, Nebraska City,	
membership fee	2 00
July 30, Clarence Ruigh, Firth, member-	
ship fee	2 00
July 30, Elmer W. Brown, Lincoln, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
August 6, C. C. Cobb, York, membership	
fee	2 00
August 6, P. O'Mahony, Lincoln, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
August 6, Harry Porter, Lincoln, member-	
ship fee	2 00

August 6, Dr. W. K. Loughridge, Milford, membership fee	\$ 2 00
August 31, Mrs. John S. Reed, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
August 31, John S. Reed, Lincoln, mem- bership fee	2 00
August 31, Martin W. Dimery, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
September 6, C. G. Cone, University Place, membership fee	2 00
September 6, John Schwyn, Grand Island, membership fee	2 00
September 6, J. W. Wamberg, Grand Is- land, membership fee	2 00
September 6, James McGeachin, Orleans, membership fee	2 00
September 6, J. E. Taylor, Neligh, mem- bership fee	2 00
September 6, Henry V. Hoagland, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
September 6, Mrs. Louisa Collins, Kearney, membership fee	2 00
September 6, Mrs. Kate P. Fodrea, Lin- coln, membership fee	2 00
September 6, Albert Hasebrook, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
September 6, Lou L. E. Stewart, Omaha, membership fee	2 00
September 6, Wm. H. Robbins, Beatrice, membership fee	2 00
September 6, Morris C. Stull, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
September 6, Mrs. Morris C. Stull, Lin- coln, membership fee	2 00
September 6, Samuel F. Westerfield, Lin- coln, membership fee	2 00
September 6, Absalom N. Yost, Omaha, membership fee	2 00

September 6, Harry J. Hall, Lincoln, mem-	
bership fee	\$ 2 00
September 6, Mrs. Henry A. LaSelle, Bea-	
trice, membership fee.....	2 00
September 6, Wallace L. Crandall, Lincoln,	
membership fee	2 00
September 16, Geo. E. Buell, Murdock,	
membership fee	2 00
September 16, Louis F. Fryar, Clay Center,	
membership fee	2 00
September 16, Theodore Ojendyke, Ash-	
ton, membership fee	2 00
October 21, Rev. Wm. H. Frost, Fremont,	
membership fee	2 00
October 21, John Halldorson, Lincoln,	
membership fee	2 00
October 21, C. S. Paine, Lincoln, sales...	1 50
October 25, F. W. Brown, Lincoln, mem-	
bership fee.....	2 00
October 28, O. P. Foale, Table Rock, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
October 28, A. E. Hildebrand, Gretna,	
membership fee	2 00
October 28, S. Doty, McCook, membership	
fee	2 00
October 28, Lucy T. Wood, Lincoln, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
October 28, W. A. Lindly, Lincoln, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
October 28, R. S. Mockett, Lincoln, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
November 6, A. R. Maiben, Palmyra, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
November 6, F. B. Garver, Lincoln, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
November 6, M. J. Waugh, Lincoln, mem-	
bership fee	2 00

November 21, W. A. Selleck, Lincoln, mem-	
bership fee	\$ 2 00
November 25, Arnold Egger, Sprague, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
November 25, F. A. Truell, Lincoln, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
November 25, W. H. England, Lincoln,	
membership fee	2 00
November 30, Geo. F. Corcoran, York,	
membership fee	2 00
December 2, S. C. Stewart, Axtell, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
December 2, Edward P. Pyle, Stockville,	
membership fee	2 00
December 2, Arthur J. Wray, York, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
December 2, Griffith J. Thomas, Harvard,	
membership fee	2 00
December 2, Ambrose C. Epperson, Clay	
Center, membership fee	2 00
December 2, C. D. Stoner, Osceola, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
December 2, J. W. Adams, Curtis, member-	
ship fee	2 00
December 2, C. M. Brown, Cambridge,	
membership fee	2 00
December 2, W. Z. Taylor, Culbertson,	
membership fee	2 00
December 2, A. M. Walling, David City,	
membership fee	2 00
December 2, Mrs. Anna M. B. Kingsley,	
Minden, membership fee.....	2 00
December 2, J. N. Norton, Osceola, mem-	
bership fee	2 00
December 2, Theo. Griess, Harvard, mem-	
bership fee	2 00

December 2, Loyal M. Graham, Stockville, membership fee	\$ 2 00
December 2, J. S. Canaday, Minden, mem- bership fee	2 00
December 3, Milwaukee city treasurer books sold M. C. L.....	7 50
December 4, Ross Bates, Springfield, mem- bership fee	2 00
December 10, H. M. Eaton, Lincoln, mem- bership fee	2 00
December 10, George D. Bennett, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
December 17, A. L. Searle, Lincoln, mem- bership fee	2 00
December 17, C. F. Harpham, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
December 24, W. E. Hannan, Lincoln, mem- bership fee	2 00
December 24, Miss Eleanor Duffield, Lin- coln, membership fee.....	2 00
December 24, J. G. P. Hildebrand, Lincoln, membership fee	2 00
December 26, Charles Wake, University Place, membership fee	2 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$513 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

1907

January 22, State Journal Co., printing programs	\$ 4 75
February 18, Simmons the Printer, print- ing programs	2 50
March 1, Columbia National Bank (Jacob North & Co.), City Directory 1907.....	5 00
April 3, Marion Hoxsey, salary, March...	32 00

May 10, C. S. Paine, miscellaneous bills...	\$ 22 52
May 13, Columbia National Bank (W. E. Hannan), services	29 62
May 24, George L. Miller, expenses.....	15 30
May 25, Columbia National Bank (J. E. North), expenses	8 66
May 25, A. E. Sheldon, postage.....	10 00
June 5, Columbia National Bank (Abner Blue), services	56 50
June 26, First National Bank (F. E. Jack- son), services	7 00
June 29, City National Bank (Clara Webb), services	3 00
July 1, exchange, David City.....	10
November 6, Central National Bank (Jacob North & Co.), stationery.....	6 30
November 7, First National Bank (J. E. Ferris), reporting	5 00
November 7, National Bank of Commerce (Americana Society), American Histori- cal Magazine	3 00
November 11, City National Bank (W. F. Thompson), N. Y. Tribune files.....	10 00
November 21, National Bank of Commerce (Ivy Press), printing.....	12 00
November 23, M. E. Wheeler (J. E. Fer- ris), reporting	5 00
December 3, exchange paid.....	10
 Total	\$248 35
Balance in National Bank of Commerce.....	\$274 94

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

To the Board of Directors of the Nebraska State Historical Society:

I take pleasure in submitting my report as Librarian of the Nebraska State Historical Society, from May 1, 1907, to December 31, 1907.

Perhaps the most important work done during this period was the cataloguing of a very large part of the 27,000 volumes in the library.

Up to the 1st of last June the library had not been catalogued, organized, or classified except in a general way. The present Secretary and Library Committee were very anxious to have the library catalogued and put into such shape that the material could be used to better advantage. As it was, there was no way, outside the memory of those actively connected with the Society, of telling what material was on hand, or of locating things for those who came to use the library.

When your Librarian assumed her duties, the 1st of May, 1907, the Board had decided to secure an expert organizer and cataloguer for the summer, and do as much as possible toward cataloguing the whole library.

Miss Anna M. Price of the Library School of the University of Illinois was employed as organizer, and on the tenth day of June the work of cataloguing began. Besides Miss Price and your Librarian, a young woman was secured to typewrite the cards, and during eight and one-half weeks of the summer one other assistant was employed.

For financial and other reasons the library had not received as much attention as it needed, and was very dirty. Every book was taken from the shelves, the dust wiped off with damp cloths, and the shelves washed before the books were replaced.

The work of cataloguing continued from June 10 to September 4, and during that time 22,000 titles were catalogued by the Dewey decimal system of classification. The card catalogue contains 10,000 typewritten cards, shelf list included.

One room of the library is known as the Nebraska room. It contains all books pertaining to Nebraska, all books written by Nebraska people, and all books of western description and travel. Everything in this room was catalogued.

In the other part of the library more than three-fourths of all the books on hand at that time were catalogued. With the exception of 525 volumes on agriculture—the 630's—cards were made for everything down to the 974's, which leaves the history by states yet to be done. This material was all arranged by itself and was in the best shape of any part of the library, so it was thought best to leave it, rather than other subjects, uncatalogued.

Beside the 27,000 volumes already mentioned in the library, there were a large number of volumes stored in the vault for exchange purposes. They were mainly reports from the various state offices, and were being asked for on exchange account by libraries and historical societies. These books were not listed nor systematically arranged, so it was impossible to tell what was on hand. After the principal part of the cataloguing was finished September 4, these duplicates were carried from the vault, sorted, counted, listed, and arranged according to an alphabetical system. The list showed 11,962 volumes, chiefly publications of the state departments, and 6,800 volumes of the Society's own publications.

Beside the duplicates in the vault, there is another room containing approximately 4,000 volumes for exchange. These are of a general nature, including public documents, departmental reports of various states, historical publications, etc., and a special list is being made of them.

The storerooms at the capitol contain a large number of duplicates of state officers' reports, and the Historical Society obtained permission to take such of these as were needed for exchange purposes. In October the books were looked over and 2,353 volumes were added to the Society's duplicates. Many of these were early territorial laws, and senate and house journals, some of which were quite valuable.

At the meeting of Secretaries of Historical Societies from the various Mississippi valley states in this city October 17 and 18, our exchange lists were gone over eagerly and carefully by the visiting secretaries, and arrangements were made to add a large number of books to the library without expense by exchanging duplicates with the other societies. The secretaries from Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Montana were especially anxious to exchange for Nebraska's full list of duplicates, and the secretary from Montana shipped 225 volumes to the library immediately on his return home. Others have since sent the library what they had for exchange, Kansas sending 962 volumes.

The library was officially represented by the Librarian at the meeting of the Iowa and Nebraska Library Association, which was held in Omaha and Council Bluffs, October 8 to 11, 1907.

On account of the financial limitations of the Society and an extra amount of money having been spent on the library during the cataloguing, it was decided best to dispense with the Librarian's services for the month of November.

Several donations of valuable books and manuscripts have been made to the library during the period which this report covers, and a few persons have made loans either for a short period or for an indefinite length of time.

During the months between May 1, 1907, and January 1, 1908, the Society sent out 900 books and pamphlets and received 1,400 in exchange.

The volumes on hand January 1, 1908, are as follows:

Catalogued in library	22,100
Uncatalogued in library.....	6,450
Nebraska publications for exchange.....	14,315
State Historical Society publications for exchange.....	6,800
General publications for exchange.....	4,000
Total	53,665

Respectfully submitted,

MINNIE P. KNOTTS,
Librarian.

REPORT OF ARCHEOLOGIST.

To the Honorable, The Board of Directors, Nebraska State Historical Society:

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS REPORTS.

The complete report of this department has been published in the Annual Report of the State Board of Agriculture from time to time. My first report will be found in the Annual Report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1902. This embraces a report for the last six months of 1901 and a report for 1902. In the same publication for 1904 will be found my (second and third) report for 1903 and 1904. My (fourth) report for 1905 will be found in the annual report of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture for 1905.

It is hoped to have these reports gathered into a volume and published in the Nebraska State Historical Society series, but until such a volume is compiled it seems right that a brief summary be printed here.

At a meeting of the executive board of the Nebraska State Historical Society in June, 1901, \$300 was set apart to begin the work of this department. J. Sterling Morton, then President of the Society, gave his influence, and I may say that he was chiefly responsible for the start made at that time.

This branch of the work was placed on a permanent footing at the January meeting in 1902. A salary of \$800 per year was granted the archeologist, and the museum was placed under his direct charge. Fifty dollars a year was added to the salary of the archeologist in 1905.

The east third of the state has been explored, and about fifty Indian village sites have been visited and described in the reports. Maps have been made of a few of the most important ones. Relics have been gathered from each site and stored for future study.

By far the most interesting point of study in the state is found at Nehawka, where the aborigines quarried flint. This field has been explored and described in my reports.

Very interesting remains were found along the Blue river. The Platte and its eastern branches abound in earthworks and village sites, and the whole Missouri front presents a difficult and interesting problem which will require time and careful study to untangle.

The Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804 gave the earliest and most authentic description of this Missouri front, and a careful study of this expedition enabled me to locate each camp made in the state. Many of these have been visited, and the study of the Missouri front is well begun.

The Indian bibliography is growing slowly; when this is completed it will be a history and biography of every notable Indian mentioned in the literature of the state.

The museum has grown during these five years. When I assumed charge there were but a few reliques; part of the Whitcomb collection was here as well as about 150 numbers in the general catalogue. Now the catalogue shows ten large collections, which have been catalogued separately, as well as about 700 numbers in the regular catalogue. This will give you a conception of the amount of material which has been gathered into the museum during the last five years.

The letter *C.* before the number shows that the article belongs to the J. R. Coffin collection. This collection consists of 115 numbers and is chiefly Pawnee material. Mr. Coffin lives at Genoa, Nebraska, and has known the Pawnees from boyhood. He speaks the Pawnee language, and was called "The Boy Chief," or "Per-iska Le-Shar-u."

The Hopkins collection has the letter *H.* placed before the number. It consists of chipped and polished stone-work found along the Elkhorn river, as well as many other curious and interesting articles. There are 307 separate catalogue numbers, but this does not give an idea of the collection, as a

catalogue number often embraces a number of articles. One number has four thousand separate pieces of chipped flint. It is the best single collection of chipped stone implements we have.

The B. Y. High collection has the letters *B. H.* placed before the numbers, and contains 91 separate pieces, mostly of Santee beaded work. This collection represents more money than many of the larger collections, as the pieces are all very superior. It was procured at Niobrara and was selected as the best out of the quantity sold there by the Santees.

The Cleveland collection has the letters *H. C.* before the numbers. It is material from the Philippine Islands, collected by Howard Cleveland, of Table Rock, while with the 3d Nebraska regiment. It has 88 numbers.

The Searle collection was brought from the Philippines by C. H. Searle, of Plattsouth, and has 202 numbers with the letter *S.* before each. It is much the same as the Cleveland collection, only larger, and it contains many very fine specimens.

The Hemple collection is one made by Benjamin Hemple, of Plattsouth. It is not catalogued separately, but, like the many small collections, is found in the general catalogue. It consists of guns, coins, and other interesting curios.

A number of lectures have been given in various parts of the state which have been instrumental in bringing the people into closer touch with the Society. These lectures cost but the actual expense of railroad fare and entertainment, and we are glad to make arrangements to fill a number of dates each year.

About 30 lantern slides have been made, showing some of the best museum specimens, and others will be made when the honorable board will grant us a lantern in which to use them.

The literary work done in this department is no small item; a number of manuscripts are prepared, and we hope to arrange for their publication some time in the future.

With this brief résumé of the previous reports, I herewith present my (fifth) annual report for 1906:

REPORT FOR 1906.

The beginning of the year, from January 1 to April 1 was devoted to arranging material in the museum and to arranging and listing the library. The daily care of the rooms was no small part of the work, and little was accomplished beyond routine work during this time.

The Academy of Sciences asked me to prepare a paper on aboriginal pottery for their meeting February 2 and 3, 1906.

February 23 I was called to Swedeburg, a little town in Saunders county, to deliver a lecture.

During the past two years little has been done in the way of securing large collections for the museum. The already crowded condition seemed to justify inactivity until such a time as the legislature should see fit to grant us more commodious quarters, but there are a number of collections in the state which demand immediate attention if we ever expect to secure them, and I was determined to secure collections and care for them as best we could until more space was secured.

To this end I visited Florence, April 5, and investigated the W. F. Parker collection with the agent of the estate. June 6 I spent two hours in the Parker museum. There are few things of historical value to Nebraska in the collection. It is interesting, but Nebraska is not well represented in it, and the whole collection is going to ruin from lack of care. There is no catalogue and the moths are doing much damage in the valuable rugs and costumes.

The safe which is in the Parker museum was the one used by the bank of Florence and is a valuable Nebraska relic. An old bass drum which the Mormons used at the "winter quarters" is also of interest historically, but most of the pieces are from other countries, and as they lack labels are of no value to science.

May 25 I gave a talk at the Prescott school on Indian customs, and later a talk at the city library along the same line.

A new town was dedicated on the new line of the Great Northern at Lesharu, and I was asked to give a talk on the old Pawnee village site near by.

While on the trip to investigate the Parker collection I went with R. F. Gilder to view some of the earthworks he had discovered north of Florence, and stopped to see the place where the "Learned Spear" was found. This spear is seven inches long and three inches wide. It is a very artistic piece of chipping from agatized wood. Originally it was brown in color, but one side is eroded to a bluish white. It is very different from any spear found in the state and evidently was not made by the Otoes who formerly owned the land. It will take the evidence of a specialist to determine how long this material must be exposed to the elements to change the color as this is changed. There is no evidence of a grave at the point where it was found and it seems to have been in the drift or in the loess soil.

While on this trip we saw the great lodge circle in the top of a hill overlooking the Missouri river. This circle is over 60 feet in diameter and fully six feet deep in the center; it is one of the largest I have seen. Many bits of flint and ancient pottery near prove it to be old. Mr. Gilder showed me many evidences of aborigines north of Florence, which convinced me that the archeological condition in that vicinity is very complicated. In fact the whole Missouri front is a very complicated study. It is in this field that the "Nebraska Loess Man" was discovered. The geologists are better qualified to handle the situation in regard to this find, as it is purely a geological question. There is no doubt but the bones found are human bones, and the only question involved is the age of the bones; this must be determined by the age of the undisturbed geological formation in which they were found.

June 20th I visited the home of W. J. Harmon in company with J. J. Hawthorne of Fremont. Mr. Harmon owns the land upon which an ancient Indian village site is situated. This site, which I have named the "Harmon Site," is on section 28, township 17 north, range 8 east. It is situated on a high bluff overlooking the Platte river. Near the point of the bluff may be seen a number of lodge circles and mounds similar to the mound houses on the Burkett site.

No implements showing contact with whites were found; a number of specimens of pottery of ancient design were picked up there, as well as broken flints of a gray color and some brown specimens.

This site was doubtless contemporaneous with the Ithaca site, as the debris is similar, although the Ithaca site yielded a few relics showing contact with the whites. The Harmon site covers an area of about three or four acres and was the home of some small band of aborigines for a number of years. The mounds have not been disturbed, and a cross-section of them may yield more evidence of the people. This site is one of many in Saunders county, and in fact all along the Platte. The proof of the identity of one will settle the identity of all, as they all bear a close resemblance to each other. The supposition that these villages are Pawnee may be established as a fact, but at present writing the study has not gone far enough to prove it beyond doubt.

About a mile farther up the river and quite near its banks, is the site of the once famous "Neapolis."

Tradition has this to say of this place:

The "rump" legislature of 1857-58, which adjourned from Omaha to Florence, January 8, 1858, passed a resolution locating the capital of the territory at a point which should be sixty miles west of the Missouri river and within six miles of the Platte river north or south. An enterprising company from Plattsmouth discovered a valuable body of timber on the Platte river and immediately "jumped" the claim and laid

out the town of "Neapolis" (on paper), erected a sawmill, and applied for the capital of the territory, as the location met the requirements of the resolution.

The raft of lumber which was sawed from the timber was wrecked on its way to market. The general assembly, in the fifth session, patched up the difficulties and the capital remained at Omaha. Nothing seems to be known of this bold venture except the site of the would-be capital and metropolis, Neapolis. It is a beautiful spot, and one can not help but regret the adverse influences which made it but a tradition.

A mile south of the little town of Linwood in Butler county is a ruin of an Indian village. I visited this field June 21, 1906, and secured a number of relics. The village was evidently burned, as the soil is plentifully intermixed with charcoal; so much so that one is at a loss to account for such an abundance from the burning of the village. Pieces of cedar posts are plowed out from year to year, and these, being well preserved, indicate that this site is not so old as tradition in the vicinity seems to imply. The land is owned by J. B. Tichacek, who came here in the '70s; he says that a sod wall nearly three feet high enclosed forty acres which was thickly covered with lodge circles. He has graded down the wall and filled the circles until the ground is nearly level.

Not a scrap of pottery can I find on the site and not a single flint chip. A number of rust-eaten iron arrow points were found and some pieces of metal. These all show contact with whites. One very interesting specimen was found—a small image of a horse moulded in clay and burned very hard; it is not two inches long, but is a very good representation of a horse. This is probably the most valuable and interesting thing left on this site. I think the tribe which lived here had trouble. I think they lived here not longer than ten years, and probably no longer than five. If the village contained over a thousand circles, as Mr. Tichacek seems to think it did, the tribe must have been quite numer-

ous and may have been driven away from this place very soon after the village was built. I am confident the Pawnees were the builders of the village. It is certain the village was built long after the Indians had learned to depend on the white man for his weapons and utensils.

Immediately west of this village ruin, and situated on a bench twenty feet or more above the bottom-land where this ruined site just described is found, is the site of an ancient stone age village. The two villages are side by side, and by a casual observer might be taken for the same village site. This ancient site yields abundance of potsherds and chipped flints. The lodge circles are in a pasture covered with brush and small trees, so very little could be learned of its extent. This site was built, occupied, and abandoned long before contact with the whites. It belongs to the class of ancient villages strewn along the Platte on both sides, but is some years older than the sites near Genoa and Fullerton. Some day we will know just who built these villages and approximately the date of occupancy.

South of Linwood some six or eight miles, not far from the banks of Skull creek, is an Indian burying ground, and eight miles farther up the Platte, near the head of a large island and not far from where Shinn's ferry once plied the waters, is another cemetery. While all the points of evidence are more or less of interest and yield a certain amount of information, nothing can be definitely determined until the greater number of these ancient villages and sepultures have been examined and studied. Relics are being gathered and conditions noted which will all contribute to a certain and definite knowledge.

N. J. Anderson, of Wahoo, very kindly sent the museum a photograph of a pile of Indian bones dug out of the mound at Ithaca which I saw in 1900; a number of relics were found which showed that the Indians buried here were supplied with utensils and arms almost wholly by the white men.

Two years ago I learned of a large collection of costumes and curios belonging to Mr. D. Charles Bristol, of Homer, Nebraska. Arrangements were made to visit Homer a year ago, but the conditions would not permit. July 10 I started on an extended trip; I visited Homer and saw part of the collection belonging to Mr. Bristol. I was convinced that this collection is the most valuable and best authenticated collection in the West, and immediately began to negotiate to have it removed to the Historical Society museum.

After getting the negotiations started, I visited Sioux City for a day. There I saw a number of people interested in early history and archeology. Hon. C. R. Marks, a pioneer and historian, presented specimens of pottery from "Broken Kettle" mound near Sioux City.

From Sioux City I went to Coleridge in Cedar county, to visit the original home of the boulder which the class of 1892 placed on the University campus. This boulder was discovered by Professor Aughey, of the University of Nebraska, in the year 1869. It is a granite drift boulder of several tons weight. Upon the face of this boulder is the imprint of a foot, evidently cut or worn into the rock by blunt tools; the whole top surface is covered with hieroglyphics, or curious marks evidently made in the same way. I have long desired to visit the spot from which this boulder was removed. I explored the country from Sioux City to Coleridge by stopping over one train in various small towns; I stopped at Waterbury, at Allen, and at Laurel, as well as at Wakefield. At Waterbury I explored to Allen and took the train there for Laurel. Nothing of particular note was discovered; a few mounds and a chance small camp site here and there were brought to my attention by settlers, but along this railroad Indian ruins are scarce.

From Coleridge I drove about four miles to the farm where this rock once rested. The cavity can still be seen, as the hill-top is covered with drift pebbles. About three acres of ground on the top of this hill have never been disturbed, which gave me a splendid chance to study the situation.

This spot is one and a half miles from flowing water. According to old settlers who have explored the surrounding country carefully, it is eight miles to the nearest site of a ruin left by Indians, and that is very insignificant. The surrounding country for five miles in all directions seems very deficient in relics of this departed race. I inquired diligently of everyone, but failed to find even an account of an arrow head or a stone ax being discovered in the surrounding country. I was in the vicinity three days, and instead of finding a rich field of relics near where this rock was discovered, I found none.

The barren hilltop is covered with small drift pebbles. After critically examining over five hundred of these I am convinced that none of them were used in making the marks left on this boulder. There are no worn or beaten paths leading up to the place where the rock once rested; there is no indication that other rocks had been worn to bits in cutting the characters. In fact, the soil near is free from any pebbles save waterworn, rounded pebbles like those covering the entire hill. One is forced to the conclusion that the work of cutting this rock must have been done elsewhere. The study is not complete, and I doubt whether conclusive evidence can ever be found to settle the problem. It has taken infinite labor to cut these characters into the granite; they are not scratches, but the marks are three-fourths of an inch wide and in some places half an inch deep. The cutting has been done in the same manner as grooves are put in granite mauls or axes. I have interested some of the people near, and if anything is found which will throw light on this problem it will be reported.

August 20 I made another trip to Homer, and after some discussion of details it was arranged to have the "Omaha Charlie" collection placed in the Nebraska State Historical Society fireproof rooms.

It is worthy of mention in this connection that Mr. M. A. Bancroft, of the Homer Free Press, assisted very much in

arranging the details for Mr. Bristol, and the Society appreciates his kind offices and careful business tact in this matter. Mr. F. B. Buckwalter also assisted in cataloguing the collection.

The following is the contract signed by Mr. D. Chas. Bristol and wife as owners of the collection and the officers of the Historical Society as trustees of the collection:

AGREEMENT.

"This agreement made this first day of September, A.D. 1906, by and between D. Charles Bristol, of Homer, Nebraska, and the Nebraska State Historical Society of Lincoln, Nebraska, witnesseth:

"That D. Charles Bristol, of Homer, Nebraska, hereby places in the custody of said Nebraska State Historical Society a collection of rare and curious articles, Indian costumes, Indian weapons, ornaments, and handiwork, for safe-keeping and care, to be held by said Historical Society until such time as he shall demand them returned to him [see catalogue attached].

"That for and in consideration of the above described loan the Nebraska State Historical Society agrees:

"First, to keep the said collection safely in the fireproof rooms of the said Society at Lincoln, Nebraska, as long as said D. Charles Bristol may desire it so kept, and to care for the collection in the best manner possible.

"Second, to catalogue and label the collection and each piece thereof as the 'D. Charles Bristol Collection,' and keep same on free exhibition at Lincoln, Nebraska, and to print a catalogue as soon as possible after receiving said collection, and to furnish said D. Charles Bristol as many copies of said catalogue as he may desire—not to exceed 100 copies.

"Third, the Nebraska State Historical Society further agrees, in consideration of the above described loan of said collection, to bear all expense of labeling, cataloguing, printing of catalogue, and transporting of collection from Homer, Nebraska, to Lincoln, Nebraska, and in addition thereto the entire expense of caring for and maintaining said collection on exhibition in aforesaid fireproof museum of said Society at Lincoln; and if the collection shall remain in the custody of the Society for two years or more the Society agrees to

pay cost of transporting the collection back to Homer, Nebraska, should the said D. Charles Bristol demand the return of the collection.

"It is further agreed and understood by and between both parties that the said D. Charles Bristol collection shall remain intact and be kept and called one collection, and not be scattered. It shall be held in trust by the said Historical Society for D. Charles Bristol and his heirs until such a time as the said D. Charles Bristol shall demand its return. Upon the death of D. Charles Bristol it shall be held in trust for the legal heirs of the said D. Charles Bristol until such a time as they (the legal heirs) shall agree in writing to sell the entire collection to some person or institution where it can be maintained as a whole to be known as the 'D. Charles Bristol Collection.' At such a time the Nebraska State Historical Society shall have the first right to purchase the collection at the price offered; but if the said Nebraska State Historical Society can not or will not purchase the entire collection, then the Nebraska State Historical Society shall turn over the said D. Charles Bristol collection, each piece and every part of said collection, in good condition, and without question to the legitimate purchaser of the same, free of cost."

"D. C. BRISTOL.

"MRS. D. C. BRISTOL.

"GEO. L. MILLER,
President.

"H. W. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

"J. A. BARRETT,
Curator.

"E. E. BLACKMAN,
Archeologist.

"Witness:

G. M. BEST.

"[Notarial
Seals.]"

September 10 I went to Homer and packed the collection, making a catalogue of the same at the time. I gave, as near as Mr. Bristol can remember, the history of each piece.

While at Homer I explored the surrounding country as much as time would permit, and Mr. M. A. Bancroft has volunteered to aid in the study of that vicinity. Mr. Bancroft is a wideawake, hustling newspaper man and he has succeeded in learning a few facts about the Omaha village which was once at the mouth of Omaha creek, a few miles east of where Homer now stands. The site of this village has gone into the river, but many mounds are scattered along the bluffs around Homer. Part of the history of this village is to be found in books.

I erected a tablet on the farm of Mr. T. C. Baird where a ledge of rock is covered with Indian pictographs. These should be photographed.

September 24 I visited the home of J. W. Ingles at Pleasant Hill in Saline county. Mr. Ingles came to Pleasant Hill when the Indians wandered through Saline county and has been in the mercantile business ever since. He has gathered a number of interesting and curious things, which he has loaned to the Historical Society for safe-keeping. No small part of this collection is a number of U. S. silver and bronze coins which will grow more valuable as time goes on. Two gold quarter-dollars are found in the collection, as well as a number of Indian relics. The smaller donations to the museum will be found in the catalogue of the museum.

The latter part of 1906 was spent in arranging the new collections brought in, and in placing the "Omaha Charlie" collection in the cases.

E. E. BLACKMAN, Archeologist.

January 1, 1907.

ARCHEOLOGIST'S REPORT, 1907.

To the Honorable Executive Board, Nebraska State Historical Society:

The first part of the year was spent in rearranging the museum to make a place for the collections which have re-

cently been added; a complete catalog of the museum was prepared in brief and is submitted as part of this report.

CAIRO TRIP.

May 1, I visited Cairo, Nebraska, to investigate a mound which had recently been opened near there. The account of this mound may be found in the *Cairo Record* of April 26, 1907, and need not be repeated here.

The grave is on a high bluff known as Kyne's Bluff which overlooks Sweet creek, near its junction with the South Loup river.

I am of the opinion that this lone burial was made during a hunting expedition and that the warrior was buried about 1870 or 1873. The implements and dress show him to have lived long after contact with the whites. His pipestem was found, but in the excavation they missed his pipe, which is probably there yet. I brought the bones and the other relics with me and have them in the museum.

It is not common for the modern Indian to bury even the prominent warriors five feet deep. I am of the opinion that part of that depth was made by the wind; I noticed that the bluff is composed of a light loose soil mixed with sand. In places it is nearly all sand. The wind seems to build the points of bluffs higher by blowing the light soil and sand into drifts a few inches back of the prominent face of the bluff and directly on top of it. There are a number of well-defined surface lines to be seen when the edge of the bluff is cut with a spade. This may be caused by an upward current of air carrying the loose particles up the face of the bluff when the wind blows directly against it.

The whole surrounding country is more or less "sand-hills" and by a study of the formation of these hills one can account for the remains of this Indian being five feet deep when he was probably buried three feet deep. There is an ideal camp ground for hunting parties near this grave, but no signs of a permanent home.

I made a trip to Weeping Water during May. I wished to find the flint outcropping in the bluffs near there and get a more definite knowledge of the mound just east of that town. The flint I failed to find, and the tops of the hills east of town skirting the Weeping Water valley show camp sites on nearly every level spot. Chipped flints and potsherds are to be found in many fields, showing that this stream was a well-traveled highway. The nature of the chips of flint lead me to believe that the highway led from the Nehawka quarries to the village sites on the Platte river.

There is a well-defined line of camp sites leading from the Platte river near Ashland to the Blue river near Beatrice, by way of Indian creek and Salt creek, and this Weeping Water trip convinced me that the same kind of a trail doubtless joined it not far from Ashland.

While at Weeping Water I secured an old grain cradle once used by Louis Giberson, who settled near Greenwood in an early day; he was a noted cradler and could put more grain in the windrow than any of his neighbors. This cradle was the one he used in this state. It was presented by his wife, Mrs. Giberson.

June 4 I delivered a lantern lecture before the York county teachers. While in York I called on C. C. Cobb, a merchant of that place who has gathered a fine collection of interesting material from all parts of the world. This he has tastefully displayed in a room built for it, which is 17 by 34 feet. His coin collection is especially fine, and his collection of musical instruments can not be duplicated in the West. We hope that he will think favorably of placing his collection in the Nebraska State Historical Society museum in time.

Johnson Brothers, dealers in shoes, purchased a fine lot of Indian costumes, moccasins, war-clubs, and beaded work when they lived near the Rosebud agency. This is all made with sinew and is a good representative collection of the work done at the Rosebud agency twenty years ago. You will find a complete catalog of this collection as part of this report. I packed the entire collection June 5 and shipped it to Lincoln.

To make room for this collection a new case was constructed 4 by 5 feet and 7 feet high. Johnson Brothers value this collection at \$800. It is a nice addition to our museum; and is placed as a loan.

On June 15, I accompanied Prof. Harlan I. Smith, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and Robt. F. Gilder of the *World-Herald*, on an exploring trip north of Florence to visit the place where the "Nebraska Loess Man" was found.

The trip was only a brief review of the excavation made and no new points were discovered save that at the depth of four feet from the surface bits of bone were found in the side of the wall of earth left in excavating; these bits of bone have the appearance of being gnawed by gophers.

Not far from these bits of bone, and in apparently undisturbed loess soil I found a small chip of whitish pink flint, very sharp and no larger than a gold dollar. This, to me, is an important find and carries more weight, as evidence, than anything else I have seen from that field. If this specimen of flint was used by the loess man, this same loess man must have visited the home of this flint or he must have trafficked with those who did visit the original quarry.

If I mistake not this flint is the same as that brought north by the Pawnees about 1400 A.D. A number of bits of gray flint were found in the excavation which are certainly from the Nehawka quarry. This proves little, as the Nehawka quarry is not far away and primitive man used flint; the nodules crop out at Nehawka and this loess man may have found his flint on the surface. Perfect implements will be found in some future excavation, and when they are found much may be learned from them. Until the perfect implements are found, the best evidence to be obtained is found in the flint chips mingled with the bones of this loess man. It is possible that these bits of flint are from the intrusive burial, or more properly the *burial*. (The bones of the loess man are supposed to be buried by nature at the time the loess was de-

posited.) The line of demarkation between the remains buried by man and those covered by nature can not be distinguished without cutting a new cross-section—at least I could not see it. The true age of the loess man can be approximately determined by the perfect implements if they can be found; and some light may be thrown on the subject by the flint chips if we can be sure these chips are contemporaneous. The walls of the excavation have certainly every appearance of being undisturbed loess soil.

GENOA TRIP.

Tuesday, July 23, 1907, I started for Genoa to cut a cross-section through one of the mound houses on the Burkett site. The mound houses there are from 30 to 100 feet in diameter and from 2 to 4 feet high; they are highest in the center and slope in all directions. The surface is thickly strewn with broken flints, potsherds, and bones. These bones seem to be buffalo, deer, and dog bones, but a few bits of bone have been found on the surface which are unmistakably human bones. A number of bone scrapers, awls, etc., have been found on the surface as well as many perfect scrapers and a few perfect arrows, spears, and flint knives. Every hut ruin in the state is circular in form, most of them having a low place in the center and a ring of earth slightly raised around the outer edge. There is usually a fireplace in the center, and charcoal, ashes, and burned soil are found by digging in the lowest spot in the center. The mound house ruins on the Burkett site are so different from other ruins in the state that a cross-section was necessary to study them.

Mr. E. M. Starr, who has lived on the place for a number of years, says he has taken a human skeleton out of three of these mound houses, but the bones are scattered and lost; he says a perfect human skull was taken out of one.

I cross-sectioned the largest one of these mound houses. I dug a trench $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, beginning at the outer edge of the mound fifty feet from the center and running due west to

the center. I found hard undisturbed soil at the surrounding level. At the center my trench was nearly four feet deep. The material thrown out consisted of a light moved soil, nearly one-half of which was ashes; in places the ashes rested in layers an inch or two thick, covering an area of from one to four square feet; this layer did not rest horizontally, but the part next the center of the mound was higher than the part nearest the outer edge; the slope was from a half-inch to an inch and a half to the foot. This seems to indicate that the ashes had been thrown on a mound. The layers of ashes were found at almost every level in the cross-section, and in places soil was mixed with ashes to such an extent that, after drying, the soil had the appearance of being all ashes. The admixture of soil seemed to be black surface soil rather than the light yellow subsoil with which the whole village site is underlaid.

In a number of places a plaster-like substance was found in irregular chunks. This had every appearance of ashes when dried and powdered, except that it contained some grit or fine sand; the chunks were as hard as lime mortar. One mass (of which I secured a specimen) was as large as a water pail. These chunks were found at various levels and in various parts of the cross-section made.

The mound seems to have been erected from the level, as the soil below the level seemed firm and undisturbed. No evidences of posts having been set to support a roof were noted, although I expected to find them and kept a careful watch. The area of floor uncovered was so small, however, that the excavation may have missed them. There was no evidence of fire having been used save the scattered and intermixed ashes mentioned before. There were a few bits of burned clay intermixed here and there, but they appeared to have been brought with the ashes and not to have been burned as they lay. Every cubic inch of the soil which forms this mound seems to contain potsherds, broken bones, or broken flints, and no part of the mound seems to have a greater abun-

dance. It seems strange, if this mound is an ordinary refuse heap, how the distribution could be so evenly made.

A few perfect bone implements were found with a number of broken or decayed bone implements. There are a great number of shoulder blades (scapulae) of the buffalo, which show evidence of use as a hoe or for other purposes. A few rib bones and femurs that have been made into hide scrapers by notching one edge of the end. Not a few small bones show evidences of use as awls. These implements are very well preserved when buried in ashes, but if found in soil that is comparatively free from ashes they are somewhat decayed. A few calcined bones were found, but they seem to be accidents. Dog bones are intermingled as well as dog teeth and a few tusks, which may be those of the bear. Many of the bones are broken, as the Indian is wont to do for the purpose of removing the marrow. The state of preservation is remarkable; many of the bones look as fresh and new as if placed there a year ago. Other bones are in a very advanced stage of decay.

The pottery is of the older type; many very artistic handles were found, and the curves of the edge pieces show some of the vessels to be as large as twenty-four inches in diameter. Most of the pieces are smooth on the outside; only a few specimens have the fabric impressions; it is tempered abundantly, mostly with fine gravel, although a few specimens have the broken bits of pottery used as tempering. Mica is not often seen. The specimens look very much like the Mandan pottery; the color is the same and the shapes similar, but there is a marked difference in the tempering. The Mandan pottery has abundance of mica, while mica is scarcely seen in the specimens from the Burkett site. The shape of the top is very different also. The tops at the Burkett site show a narrowed neck two or three inches from the edge, which is very marked, while in the Mandan specimens which we have here there is but a very slight narrowing at the neck. The edges are elaborately decorated and nearly every specimen shows that

the vessel had handles. The same kind of pottery is scattered along the Platte river in nearly every ancient village, but few similar specimens are found on the Missouri front. The pottery will prove one of the most valuable evidences in finally determining the people who occupied this site.

The flint specimens are abundant; a small per cent of these specimens are from the Nehawka quarry, a very few are from the Blue river, but the greatest number are of the brown and yellow material which came from the headwaters of the Platte river. Occasionally a specimen of green quartzite from the Niobrara river is seen, but I have never found a specimen of the whitish-pink flint brought from Oklahoma and Arkansas by the Pawnees. Specimens of catlinite are rare—so much so that I doubt that these people ever visited the quarry. I have not found a specimen of Obsidian as yet.

These flint specimens lead one to infer that the people trafficked toward the west.

The large mound house which I cross-sectioned is seventy-five feet from a circle house ruin. This ruin is southwest of the mound house; in the center of this circle is the fireplace resting at the surface level. Large quantities of ashes and charcoal were found in a circular firepot. The surrounding soil is burned red for six or eight inches in all directions. The circle is slight, probably little below the depth of present cultivation, and one must observe carefully to note it at all.

Ten feet south of this ruined hut ring is a cache. I discovered it by the appearance of the wheat stubble, which shows the cache to be nearly 8 feet in diameter.

I cut a cross-section 7 feet long and 2½ feet wide near the south edge of this cache. Upon exposing the north side of the trench I found the cache to be 4 feet 10 inches in diameter in the narrowest place and about 8 feet at the level of 6 feet deep. It was dug in the shape of a funnel, the widest place at the bottom. At 8 feet deep the yellow soil was brought up on the spade. Numerous large bones were found, some ashes near the bottom, and a number of large pieces of

broken pottery. A half of a vessel which held less than a quart was found in this cache. It will pay to remove all the loose earth from this cache and thus restore it completely. This will be done when help can be had and the weather is cooler. There are a number of caches on this site in which some whole pottery vessels should be found—this would be a nice addition to our museum, but would not assist in the study of the people, so we can not afford to do the digging now.

SUMMING UP.

In briefly summing up the conditions as noted above, it seems likely that the Burkett site has been twice occupied by the same tribe of Indians, and that some time elapsed between the first village built there and the last one. The mound houses, as I have called them, were made when the site was first occupied, and the ruin of these houses was a simple hut ring when the second village was built. These old hut rings were used for dump heaps by the people of the second village; dogs dug holes and buried their bones there, children played in the soft dirt, and ashes were dumped there by the squaws. Broken vessels and broken bone implements were deposited there until the old hut rings became heaps of refuse similar to the kitchen middens.

There are ordinary hut rings scattered over the site; one is usually found not over 100 feet from the mound. The mounds are scattered evenly over eighty acres of ground, and there are about twelve or fifteen in all. Eight are large and well defined, while the remainder are but slightly raised and often show the hut ring well defined on the outer edge, with a slight elevation in the center, showing that but little refuse had been placed there. The only point against this theory is the total absence of a fireplace in the center. The hut rings all have this fireplace, while not a single mound house shows it. If they had been used once as a house the old fireplace would show in the center. This leads one to think they may have

been storehouses, contemporaneous with the rest of the village.

The whole village must have been of grass houses or houses covered with skins and erected on the level, as the outer circle of earth is so small that it can not represent more than a low banking around the base of the house. There is not enough earth in the ruin above the undisturbed soil to form a mud house like those found south of Fremont, where white men saw the Pawnees living in earth houses in 1854. It is not impossible that these mound houses are ruins of storehouses where refuse was dumped. I have thought they may be houses built for dogs, before the advent of the horse. The village was in ruin before contact with white traders, even, as I have not found a single indication of contact with white men. However, Mr. John Williamson says he found a rusty knife three feet below the surface in one mound house.

Peti-Le-Sharu, head chief of the Pawnees, said there was no legend of the village in his tribe. They knew nothing about it. He counted it very strange that any one should build a village on these high bluffs, nearly a mile from water and wood, and remarked that the Pawnees were not so foolish. Judge H. J. Hudson, of Columbus, rode over this site in 1848 and it had then the appearance of great antiquity.

DUNBAR TRIP.

Some years ago a Mr. Money, who lived near Dunbar, gave me the account of finding a "stone sepulcher" containing not only the bones of a human being but also some stone implements. This information was filed away until such a time as it seemed possible to investigate it.

July 30 I went to Dunbar to learn more about this matter. I found evidences of a village site about two miles southeast of town on the banks of a small branch of the Nemaha.

This site covers a part of the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. 19, T. 7 N., R. 13 E. It was inhabited before contact with the whites, and the graves on the hill near have every appear-

ance of antiquity. A few hut rings are still visible in the lowlands near the creek.

Mr. McWilliams, who lived near, found some stone implements on this site a number of years ago, but the survivors of the family were not at home. I gave the place but a hasty examination and drew a plat of the village site which I have named the Dunbar site. Careful inquiry among the settlers did not reveal other evidences near there. The land is owned by Mr. J. J. Prey, who does not reside there, consequently no excavation was attempted.

ORLEANS TRIP.

August 12 I went to Orleans to investigate the conditions surrounding the silver cross found by N. C. Sasse a mile west of town. This solid silver cross was brought to the museum by Mr. A. A. Nielsen, of Stamford. It was thought at the time that the bones found with it might prove to be those of the martyr—Father Padilla, who accompanied Coronado on his march to Quivera in 1541, but a careful examination of these bones proves them to be Indian bones buried not over one hundred years ago.

Through the kindness of Mr. Sasse we brought the bones to the museum. Every bone is carefully preserved, and we hope to have the complete skeleton mounted, and then he shall again wear his treasured crucifix.

The Indian was buried in the clean sand not many rods from the banks of the Republican river. The bones are well preserved.

The theory is advanced by some of the early settlers that this Indian may have been killed near the stockade which was built in 1870 on the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. 17, T. 2 N., R. 19 W. This was built by the early settlers as a place of safety in case of an Indian attack. Tradition has it that two or three Indians were killed in the vicinity, but no one seems to know just when or by whom. The bones were found in a sand dune on the Republican bottom. The dune was probably

eight inches above the level and covers a half-acre of ground. Nothing grows there except a few scattering weeds. The skeleton was placed in a sitting position, showing that red men buried it.

Flag creek flows south and joins the Republican at Orleans. James McGeachin told me that it takes its name from the fact that a man by the name of Foster left the stockade and first raised the flag on this creek as early as 1870. Some of the builders of this stockade are still living, although their handiwork has entirely disappeared. Frank Hauffnangle, Andrew Ruben, Frank Bryan, and Mr. Wolworth were among the number.

Mr. James McGeachin very kindly accompanied me on a trip of exploration five miles north of Orleans. On S. 27, T. 3 N., R. 19 W., near the creek bank, is the site of a stone age village. Whole pottery vessels have been found near there. This village had extensive caches along the creek bank; three of these have washed out, leaving the top sod to cave in. The walls are yet plainly defined and show the caches to have been from six to eight feet deep and about seven feet across. Owing to the prolonged drouth the soil is very dry, and one could not cut a satisfactory cross-section, but I am satisfied there are a number of these old cache holes which can be excavated to show the size and form. The surrounding surface has the appearance of having been a corn-field, and I think this site is where the Republican Pawnees raised corn when Pike saw them farther east in 1806. In fact, from the brief survey of the Republican region I am led to think that the Republican Pawnees wandered along this stream in much the same manner as their brothers lived and wandered along the Elkhorn and the Platte.

One feature seen a mile north of Orleans must not be omitted here. On the farm of O. H. Olson is a circle, plainly defined, that measures 120 feet in diameter. The land has a crop of sod corn this year, being newly broken. Mr. Olson said that when this land was in pasture the circle showed

very plainly. There is no evidence of earthwork except in the center; there is a depression about eight inches deep in the deepest place and not over ten feet in diameter. A slight ring can be observed outside of this low spot, which is about twenty feet in diameter. The vegetation always grows abundantly within this slight ring. A strip surrounds the large circle and really defines it, on which little if any grass grew when in pasture, and on which the corn is very short and dried up. The soil seems packed and is whitish in appearance against the soil from the center or from the surrounding surface. This circular strip is about ten or twelve feet wide and a perfect circle, the outer edge of which is 120 feet in diameter. The circle rests on sloping ground near the top of the ridge and tips to the southwest. One can see this evidence from the road, a half-mile away, very plainly.

I can not explain the phenomenon. We have the legend of the "mystic circle" quoted by Abbé Em. Domenech. This may be one of those "mystic circles." This of course does not explain the strange phenomenon, and all I can do is to record its appearance in 1907.

West of Orleans about five miles is a mound which has every appearance of being a land slide from the main bluff near by. It may, however, be an eroded extension of the range of bluffs which it seems to terminate. From observation it appears to be about fifty feet high and two hundred feet across. The lowest stratum is a shale having streaks resembling coal. Within five feet of the top is a stratum of what appears to be drift pebbles, the largest per cent of which is flint in stratified pieces two or three inches wide and half an inch to an inch thick. Many bits are smaller. This flint seems water-worn, is of good quality, and brown to light yellow in color. These pieces bear a close resemblance to the material used so extensively for implements along the Platte and Elkhorn rivers. How extensive this deposit is I was unable to learn; I saw it in two places only, although I rode twenty miles over the adjoining country. A feature worth

mentioning is observed on the top and sides of this mound. At a point near the top a sand bank has been opened, and one side of this exposes a cross-section of a sepulcher or some similar earthwork. There are no bones, however, and this is not strange when we consider how shallow the burial was made (not over two feet deep) and how loose the soil is, as wolves are wont to exhume the bones. But the strange feature is noticed in the pieces of flint which seem to be burned. The specimens are abundant. They are light and brittle, although in every other way they resemble the flint specimens.

This mound may have been used repeatedly for signal fires or the flints may have been burned in connection with the burial, as they are most abundant in and near the four or five graves which crown this mound. It was unfortunate that we had no spade and a storm was rising. We were four miles from our shelter, so the graves were left undisturbed. The calcined flint is a new feature in this state.

The next morning we drove from Stamford southeast to examine "Sappa Peak." This is the highest point of hill in the surrounding country. The top is comparatively level and is about an acre in area. A few inches below the top is a layer of lime rock. This probably accounts for the lack of erosion and explains why this peak towers above the surrounding hilltops. Two broken flint arrow points were found on this peak and a number of flint chips. There is indication of a burial, but the mound has been opened by some one who was evidently hunting wolves. Early settlers say that Sappa peak was strewn with flat lime rocks in an early day, and that these rocks were placed in such a way that they represented the outlines of the human form; however, at this time none of these rocks are left. The top of this peak is strewn with flint chips, and artifacts are frequently found. Mr. A. A. Nielsen, of Stamford, who accompanied me on this trip, will use a favorable time and cross-section the mound on top of Sappa Peak. The earth was so dry and cracked that it was impossible to excavate the mound satisfactorily at this time.

On my return trip I stopped at Superior and visited the Pike monument near Republic, Kansas. A number of lodge circles are to be seen on an eminence commanding a view of the Republican river, but the general appearance of the site is disappointing. There are but a few acres in the site, and after a careful study of Pike's very meager description of the village, which he visited in 1806, one can scarcely believe this is the identical spot. Be that as it may, the state of Kansas and Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson have done a noble and praiseworthy work in marking the Pike village. If this is not the spot, it is at the very least approximately correct, and the event is the main thing after all. The real reason for marking the spot is the fact of our flag being raised there in 1806. This event is fittingly celebrated and the historical fact is commemorated by this shaft. The petty contention for the exact spot should be laid aside and all should join in gratitude to Mrs. Johnson and the state of Kansas for their noble work.

No flint spalls were found in or near this Pike village site. It is stated that Pike moved his camp from the bank of the river to a high point commanding a view of the village. There is no such point of high land near this monument. Nor is the surrounding country exactly as one would expect to see from Pike's description. I drove north and west from this monument to the site of another village about three miles south of Hardy. This village site is also in Kansas. It occupied an eminence about a mile from the river bank. At the base of the hill there gushes forth a spring that is known far and wide as "Big Springs." The water flows out over a hundred acres of pasture land and joins the Republican river. Near this spring I found a chipped flint $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 4 inches wide which weighs $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. It is of light brown flint. The flint was found by the Indians in strata about an inch thick, as can be seen by this specimen. The sides still show the limestone which rested on either side of the flint stratum. The specimen is very similar to the ones found on the Platte and Elkhorn rivers, and if we did not

know from history that the Pawnees once lived on the Republican river this specimen would establish a relationship between the people of the Platte and the people of the Republican. It is Pawnee in size, material, shape, and individuality of chipping. Where the material came from originally is yet unknown, but very probably from Wyoming. Other spalls and broken implements were found on the high point above the Springs, showing that once a considerable village of Stone Age people lived here.

James Beattie once owned the land where this implement was found, and he said that a number of lodge circles were still to be seen near where the old fort was built when he came to live there in the early '60s.

He also told me that two miles west of the Big Springs was another ruin of an Indian village site.

A MOUND EXCAVATED NEAR ENDICOTT.

August 9 I started for a brief view of the field in Jefferson county. I had notes about a chipping field near Endicott on the farm belonging to F. M. Price, but could find nothing worth mentioning in that line; however, I found a mound on this farm which seemed worth opening. A few arrow points had been found in the vicinity, but I was not able to see a single one.

The farm is now operated by Mr. J. W. Edwell, who very kindly gave his consent to open the mound. It was at the highest point of a hill in a rolling pasture on S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 17, T. 1 N., R. 3 E., and about two miles south of the Little Blue river.

The surrounding hills are covered with a brown sandstone, having iron streaks through it. In some places this rock is soft and crumbles easily, while in other places it is as hard as iron and contains small pebbles in a conglomerate mass as if fused in iron.

These rocks cover a considerable area, but do not extend very deep; they crop out at the top of the hills and appear to

be a cap which only extends half way down the hill. Immediately under these rocks one finds a red and brown clay.

The mound was in the midst of large, flat, iron sand rocks and was about two feet above the surrounding rocks; it was ten feet across and nearly circular. The soil which was mixed with the rocks seemed darker in color and was more fertile, as was evinced by the vegetation growing there, and it was probably carried from the valley. This is what first attracted my attention. The rocks at the edges of this mound sloped toward the center, showing that they had settled. The mound was probably much higher at one time. From the appearance, I concluded I had found the sepulcher of some noted chief, and I concluded to open the mound.

The rocks extended to a depth of four feet. The mound had a covering of three courses of flat rocks about three inches thick. They were so large that it took two men to get them out of the hole. It seems that the oblong excavation was hollowed out of the original rocky hill about five feet deep, and something had been deposited there, as the soil for sixteen inches below the rocks was mixed with some dark fibery substance which left a whitish-green mould on the under side of the rocks.

There was not, however, a single scrap of bone or any substance other than the mould and displaced earth which would assist in determining what had been buried there. I doubt that it was a human body, as the form of the bones would have been found. It may have been meat, or it may have been hides or blankets. Whatever may have been placed there had so thoroughly decayed that no proof was left to determine it.

I am certain the mound was erected by human hands; I am certain coyotes could not have removed the bones if it were a grave, and the only solution I can give is that something had been cached there and then removed, the rocks and mound being replaced, or that the substance cached has

wholly decayed during the many years since the mound was made.

A well-defined, rude wall surrounded the oblong hole both above and below the flat rocks. The excavation was a little larger than the rocks which covered it, so that their weight rested on whatever was placed under them. This mound is near the old trail and a spring is found near "Pulpit Rock," forty rods south.

The hard sandstone which caps the hills in this vicinity is the material which the Indians used to make "planers." These are blocks of sandstone about one and a half inches each way and from three to ten inches long. A groove is made lengthwise on the flattened side and the other three sides are rounded. Two of these planers are used together. A shaft which is to be used as an arrow shaft is placed in this groove. Both are held in the hand with the shaft held lightly between them. By drawing the arrow shaft back and forth it is made straight and smooth; it is made round by turning it as it is moved back and forth.

This iron sand rock made durable planers. They are found on almost every village site in the state. A streak of brown sandstone extends nearly across the state, but it is not always suitable for planers.

DONIPHAN TRIP.

An interesting discovery was recently made in the clay pit at the brick yard near Doniphany, two miles south of the Platte river in Hall county. About twenty acres of the clay has been removed to a depth of thirty feet. About the 1st of July they began to remove the clay from a deeper level and uncovered an area of several hundred square yards to a depth of thirty-six feet. At this level the workmen came to black surface soil not fit for bricks.

I investigated this locality August 23. I found this stratum of surface soil to be about four and a half feet deep—three times as deep as the black soil on the present surface.

The loess deposit immediately above this stratum of black soil is intermixed with charcoal and bones. The bones are not human, and I saw no sign of a campfire or any area where the evidences showed that man had resided, but one of the workmen said that he saw two places which showed that a campfire had been maintained for some time. If evidences of man are found at this place there can be no question but he lived here in interglacial days, as the locality is such that the glacial loess alone could have buried this black surface soil. The area which was uncovered to the deepest level unfortunately was covered with water, and the spot where the workman saw the fireplaces could not be seen. Later we hope to see the area drained.

By digging at a point near, we exposed a cross-section of the black soil and were able to study it. This black soil is underlaid with a tough clay intermixed with coarse sand. It is a light yellowish-brown with a pea-green tint; while the clay above lacks the tint of green and has rusty streaks through it.

At one point in the cross-section was a crack extending vertically the whole way down, through the loess above as well as the black soil. This crack was one-sixteenth of an inch wide and was washed full of very light yellow soil. The crack appeared the same width all the way and extended across the excavation, showing on both sides of the pit.

The bones, as well as blocks of the soil, were secured for the museum. Mr. John Schwyn, who owns the brickyard, is a student of archeology. He has kindly consented to keep a close watch when the second level is being removed, and we hope to secure reliable facts about this surface which was covered so many years ago.

If evidences of man are found in this clay pit it will forever settle the problem of the "Nebraska Loess Man." The surface here is eighty feet above the Platte level, two miles from the river, and on a level with the surrounding table-land. It is in a comparatively level country where a "land slide" could not happen.

The same stratum of black soil has been observed in excavating at Aurora and at other points near. It seems that a large area of fertile land existed here in interglacial days.

NEHAWKA TRIP.

September 11 I briefly reviewed the vicinity of the flint quarries near Nehawka, in company with C. C. Cobb of York.

The only new point observed during this trip was in a deep ravine which has been recently washed out to a depth of sixteen feet, not far from the bed of the Weeping Water creek. About half way from the creek to the base of the hill where the flint quarries are found this ravine cuts a cross-section at right angles with either. At a depth of sixteen feet below the present surface I found a number of flint spalls as they were struck off the nodules and rejected. I also secured a piece of limestone reddened by heat which rested at the same level. This proves the great age of these quarries. They have existed long enough for the hill to erode and bury this burned rock sixteen feet deep at a point 200 feet from the present foot of the hill and 100 feet from the present bed of the stream. The stream now has a level of ten feet below where this burned rock was found. No spalls were found below the sixteen foot level, but above that level to the surface the soil was evenly strewn with broken bits of rock, burned and natural, as well as numerous flint chips.

This cut made by nature is an interesting study. It shows the substance of a cross-section nearly twenty feet deep and it is rich black soil all the way down.

ADAMS TRIP.

September 24 I visited A. H. Whittemore, of Adams. Mr. Whittemore wrote me some time ago of his collection of stone-age implements found near Adams, and I visited him for the purpose of looking over his collection; and I succeeded in getting his interest aroused to such an extent that he will attend to the archeology of his particular locality. I

brought to the museum one of the finest specimens of Quivera tomahawk I have ever seen. It was found near Beatrice. It shows much wear and appears to be very old. A few very fine blades of Nehawka flint were found in the same locality. This is evidence that the people who worked the Nehawka quarries trafficked with the people on the Blue river, and probably were contemporaneous. No specimens of catlinite are found about the ruins along the Blue valley. If these ruins are Quivera in type, the Indians which Coronado met evidently knew nothing of the catlinite quarries. Mr. Whittemore loaned us a pipe made from a very fine grained sandstone which Dr. Barbour calls Dakota cretaceous, intimately cemented with red oxide of iron. This material evidently was found in the drift and used occasionally for making pipes. This pipe is a small disk pipe. A similar disk pipe was found near Genoa and is in the Larson collection. Three or more have been found along the Elkhorn river, and are in the Hopkins collection.

TRIP TO MARQUETTE.

In "Indian Sketches" by John T. Irving, Jr., you will find a very graphic account of a trip among the various tribes of Nebraska Indians made in 1833 by Edward Ellsworth. He made a treaty with the Otoes on the Platte, and visited the Pawnees in three of their important villages. It has not been difficult to find the ruins of the Otoe village near where Yutan now stands, and the ruins which are found near Fullerton may be identified as one of the villages visited. What I have called the Horse Creek site, twelve miles west of Fullerton, is certainly the Skidi village which Irving describes, but the Choui village, situated south of the Platte, has thus far not been identified. I have made inquiry of those living in Polk and Hamilton counties without avail.

Tuesday, October 22, I went to Marquette to begin the search for the ruin of the Choui village which was visited by Ellsworth in 1833.

Mr. Charles Green and his brother when they visited the Museum during the state fair of 1907 informed me that flint arrows had been found near their home and invited me to explore the vicinity. At a point nearly north of Marquette on sections 32 and 33 of town 13, range 6, on the farm belonging to G. A. Reyner, is a point which corresponds geographically with the Irving description of the surrounding country, but there is no evidence of a ruin to be found near the place described. A few graves are in evidence on the surrounding hills, but no earthworks or chipped flints can be found in the valley where Irving says the village was situated. I explored the south bank of the Platte to a point two miles up stream from the Grand Island bridge, but could find no evidence of the old Choui village. It still remains to explore on down stream into Polk county.

Irving says they forded the river with the wagons and ox teams. He says that after traveling toward where Fullerton now stands for a few hours they came to a "lone tree" and refreshed themselves at the only stream they had found on the trip. This stream must have been Prairie creek, but the "lone tree" could not have been the historic Lone tree which once stood on the bank of the Platte river. The very early settlers in Merrick county may have seen a lone tree on the banks of Prairie creek north of Central City, at the roots of which a small stream flowed. There must still be considerable evidence of this Choui village on the surface unless it be swept into the Platte. As this stream has changed its banks but little in the later years, there is hope that the ruin may yet be found. Irving says it was situated at the base of a range of hills, fifty yards from the Platte.

You will find circular depressions about forty feet in diameter where this village stood. There should be broken flints and pieces of pottery scattered thickly over the surface. I shall continue my search for this ruin and will be very thankful for any information you may be able to give.

Living on the very bank of the Platte river about six miles southwest of Phillips is an interesting gentleman by the

name of Charles White, but known throughout this vicinity as "Buckskin Charlie." He has a small collection of Indian implements and quite a variety of firearms and other curios. This gentleman is well posted on Indian history and tradition, having scouted with the Indians on the frontier nearly all his life.

STROMSBURG TRIP.

It has been a matter of interest that the exact location of the Choui village should be definitely determined, and a second trip was prompted by additional information secured from Mr. C. P. Peterson of Lincoln, after the foregoing was put in type. The general location was known to be on the bank of the Platte river, nearly due west from Osceola, but there exists no record of its discovery.

I have mentioned Ellsworth, who negotiated a treaty with the Choui band of Pawnees in 1833, and John T. Irving, who wrote of the trip, gave a good account of the surrounding country. George Catlin visited the village in 1833 and painted portraits of a number of the leading warriors, among which was the portrait of Shon-ka-ki-he-ga (the Horse Chief), who was head chief of the Choui (or Grand) Pawnees. The head chief of the Choui band was also head chief of the confederated band of Pawnees in later years, so this is doubtless the chief of the Pawnees in 1833.

Henry Dodge negotiated a treaty with this band at this village in 1835, and says the head chief was called Angry Man, while Irving does not mention the name of the chief at all. From the descriptions given by these early travelers the geographical surroundings may be recognized at this time. Just when the village was built is not known, nor is it known just when it was abandoned, but, from the authority at hand, I suspect it was not occupied in 1840. About that date the Choui band moved to the vicinity of the Loup river, near the other bands, as all the strength of the Pawnee tribe was necessary to resist the Sioux.

The ruin of the Choui village is in Polk county about eighty rods northeast from the end of the Clarks bridge over the Platte river. It lies in section 17, township 14 north, range 4 west. The land is owned by W. S. Headley, who purchased it in 1892. Samuel Baker bought the land from the railroad company in 1870, and broke out the field, which has been in cultivation ever since. The village occupied about forty acres. It was destroyed by their enemies before 1833 and rebuilt by the Pawnees. There is an abundance of charcoal intermixed with the soil on this village site. This shows that the village must have been destroyed by fire at last, although we have no record of it. A number of iron implements have been found and the charred ends of the tipi posts are still being plowed out.

No flint chips were noticed, which leads me to conclude that this village was built after the contact with white traders had been so close that practically all the members of the band used steel arrow points and knives. This condition was brought about very rapidly when once the red men saw the white man's implements. If the Choui band had occupied this village site before they discarded the flint, the whole surface would be strewn with flint chips, thrown off in making their arrows. The ruin seems destitute of potsherds. This seems to indicate that kettles made by white men had taken the place of the Indian-made pottery. The Pawnees had ample opportunity to procure white man's implements, as traders traversed the Platte valley even before the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804.

The importance of this village ruin is found in the known condition in 1833. This is about as early as a written account of any village in the state is to be found. By studying the ruined conditions of this village, seen by travelers and described in 1833, we may determine the approximate age of other ruins. When I visited the ruin near Linwood I had nothing for a comparison. Now I have a much greater respect for that village ruin, which is doubtless older than this

Choui village. The discovery of this ruin gives us a basis of comparison which is very important.

A map of the village will be prepared, and we hope to do some excavating in the vicinity, in time.

E. E. BLACKMAN,
Archeologist.

January 1, 1908.

MUSEUM CATALOGUE OF THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

COMPILED BY E. E. BLACKMAN.

When the specimens bearing the first numbers were catalogued it was not expected that the museum would attain to a dignity beyond that of a simple workshop, and study specimens were given numbers the same as others. A number of specimens which had been catalogued were returned to the owners. This explains why so many numbers are left out.

It is not thought best to cumber the catalogue with insignificant specimens, and these numbers will be used for important specimens later on. Many specimens are stored for want of room to properly display them, and these are not included in this catalogue.

No.

- 1—A nodule of flint found near the Nehawka flint mines, and presented by Isaac Pollard in 1901.
- 2—Nodule of flint in three pieces from flint mines at Nehawka.
- 3—A chipped flint presented by E. A. Kirkpatrick, of Nehawka, found on the surface near Nehawka.
- 4—Chipped flint found near Nehawka, and presented by E. A. Kirkpatrick.
- 5—The largest chipped flint of which there is a record, being 23 inches long and 3 inches wide, was plowed up near Ful-

No.

- lerton, and presented by Will A. Brown.
- 8—Frontal bone from a grave near Nehawka, exhumed in 1898, by E. A. Kirkpatrick.
- 9—Chipped tomahawk, found at Nehawka.
- 12—Chipped flint from Nehawka.
- 14—Chipped flint from Nehawka.
- 15—Knife of flint, Nehawka.
- 16—A flake of flint thrown off in chipping, Nehawka.
- 18, 19—Chipped flints from Nehawka.
- 21—A core left after implement-making chips are taken off the nodule.

No.

- 24—A flint knife found at a depth of three feet on the floor of a lodge circle on the Griffith site.
 29—Chipped flint from Griffith site.
 40—Chipped tomahawk found on Griffith site.
 54—Chipped flint from the Griffith site.
 80—Flint presented by L. J. Griffith of Nehawka.
 86—Mill, found on the Pollard site.
 100—Chipped flint from Nehawka.
 158—A "discoidal" found by Frank Dunham on his lot in the town of Roca and presented by him. It may be a stone shaped by white men and lost.
 159—Ax presented by J. L. Griffith.
 160—Maul, presented by J. L. Griffith.
 161, 162—Relics from the Chamberlain collection, source unknown.
 163—Ax, presented by James Fuller.
 164, 165—Two ax heads from the old Indian town of Aztalan in Jefferson Co., Wisconsin; the Winnebagos once lived near.
 166—Bone implement presented by Will A. Brown of Fullerton.
 168—A chipped rock, use unknown. A number of these are found in Nance Co.
 170—Chipped flint.
 171—Stone ax found 3 miles northwest of Tecumseh; presented by W. R. Harris.
 173—A "ceremonial" in pottery from Nance Co.; presented by Will A. Brown.
 176—Iron implements used by Indians; presented by Will A. Brown.
 178—Arrow head presented by John Meek of Douglas, found on sec. 4, T. 7 N, R. 10 E.
 179—Stone mortar found by W. A. Belfour of Unadilla.
 181—Stone pipe, purchased; said to have been made by Sitting Bull.
 182—Flints taken from the Chamberlain Collection.
 183—Stone maul presented by I. W. Dunkleberger of Genoa.
 184—Pottery handles which belong to Coffin Collection.

No.

- 188—A piece of flint in straw brown in color and chipped found near Genoa, Neb.
 205—207—Flints from near Genoa.
 214—A paint bone used to decorate robes; presented by Will Brown; from the Horse Creek site.
 217—A bone turned to stone, from the Horse Creek site.
 218—A knife from the same place.
 221—A whole pottery vessel found near Fullerton, loaned by DeWitte Stearns.
 222—"Ceremonial" from Scot Bluff, Neb., loaned by R. I. Witte Stearns.
 223, 224, 225—Flints from Scot Bluff, loaned by Mr. Stearns.
 227—Mill stone, presented by Mr. W. E. Dech of Ithaca.
 228—Catlinite ornament, by Mr. W. E. Dech of Ithaca.
 232—Flints presented by Wm. I. Dech of Ithaca.
 237—Maul presented by Mrs. Margaret Diddock of Thurston Co., found in a cache.
 239—Arrow point from near Leshara, presented by Miss Estella.
 240—Arrow presented by Nils Gierson, found near Swedeburg.
 242, 243—Indian relics presented by Mr. Eggers of Yutan.
 245—An 1820 copper cent, found at Yutan.
 246—Button from Yutan.
 251—Iron hoe used by Pawnee found near Leshara, by Egger.
 252—Ax as above.
 253, 254—Iron Pawnee implements from Leshara, by Joseph Lavel.
 255, 256, 257, 258, 259—Indian implements from the McClain site, presented by Master Emer McClain.
 260—A large flint ceremonial vessel, loaned by Mrs. Hanna Larson of Genoa.
 261—Pipe.
 262—Part of a pipe.
 263—Pottery.
 264—Drill.
 265—Bone fish hook, all of the Larson Collection.

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| 266—Beads found in Pawnee grave near Genoa, loaned by Mrs. F. L. Horton. | 359—Pistol presented by John Williamson of Genoa. |
| 267—Card of flints, presented by C. R. Wright of Genoa. | 360—Stone implements from Miller site, presented by G. E. Miller. |
| 268, 270—Pipes, loaned by C. R. Wright of Genoa. | 361—Upper mill stone from Nehawka. |
| 271—Scraps of copper from near Genoa. | 362—A quartzite chipped tomahawk found near Nehawka. |
| 272—A brass bracelet found on the Wright site. | 363—"Turtle backs" from Burkett site. |
| 274—A brown jasper knife, diamond-shaped, having four cutting edges, found on the Wright site. | 364—Scraper from Burkett site. |
| 275—Pipe loaned by J. A. Barber of Genoa. | 365—Pipe presented by Benjamin C. Ray, found near Barada, Neb., west of Glen Rock on Aldrich farm $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of house. |
| 282—Flint from the Wright site. | 369—Presented by Shelly Hullihan of Niobrara. |
| 285—Ax loaned by C. R. Wright. | 370—Stone ax found on sec. 16, T. 9 N., R. 7 E.; presented by J. D. Woods. |
| 287—A chipped tomahawk from the Coffin site. | 372—Knife presented by J. H. Thrasher of Plattsouth. It was used by a burglar on a safe at North Platte. |
| 290—Flint from Coffin site. | 373—Skull of an Indian (Omaha) killed with a club near Decatur in 1860; presented by J. H. Thrasher of Plattsouth. |
| 293, 295, 296—Chipped flints, etc., loaned by J. A. Barber, found on Wright site. | 374—Pipe loaned by T. F. Wiles of Plattsouth. |
| 297, 298, 311, 312, 313—Large implements found on the Wright site near Genoa, Neb. | 375—General Price's collar, loaned by Mrs. R. R. Livingston of Plattsouth. |
| 315—Mill stones from the Coffin site. | 377—Platte Valley <i>Herald</i> , Aug. 29, 1860, loaned by Mrs. R. R. Livingston. |
| 329—Iron implements used by Pawnees, found near Genoa, presented by M. A. Elliott. | 378—Vol. 1, no. 1, Plattsouth <i>Jeffersonian</i> , July 25, 1857, A. B. Todd of Plattsouth. |
| 330, 331—Picked pebbles loaned by J. A. Barber. | 379—Arrows loaned by A. B. Todd. |
| 335—Pipe stem presented by Mrs. L. F. Horton. | 380—Gun found in Black Hills at an early date, A. B. Todd. |
| 337—Pipe stem from Wright site. | 381—Beads found in Otoe grave at Barnston, loaned by Hugh Spencer. |
| 339—Copper knife found on the Wright site. | 382, 383—Otoe relics loaned by Hugh Spencer. |
| 341—Bone bead from Wright site. | 384-86—Bracelets, pipe and beads, loaned by E. Huddart of Barnston. |
| 342—Curious brass coin found near Genoa; Coffin Collection. | 387—Otoe relics presented by W. F. Nolan of Barnston. |
| 343—Two arrows presented by Mr. DeCamp of Clearwater. | 388—Bell by Hugh Spencer. |
| 345—Four war points presented by Frank E. Miller of Clearwater. | 391, 392—Drill and arrow from Scott Co., Iowa, loaned by N. Z. Whyte of Cushing, Iowa. |
| 351—Pipe presented by Elmer McClain of Fremont. | |
| 352—Relics from Pawnee village on McClain site, by Elmer McClain. | |
| 353—Beads and other relics presented by Elmer McClain. | |
| 356—Relics from the Miller site presented by Amos Halle of Clearwater. | |

- No.
- 393—Arrow from Scott Co., Iowa, loaned by E. R. Whyte of Cushing, Iowa.
- 394—A piece of "pumice stone" found near Ft. Calhoun. This is doubtless similar to that which Lewis and Clark mentioned in 1804, presented by Otto Frahm.
- 395—Spear loaned by Otto Frahm.
- 396—A whole pottery vessel found in a bank of earth near Ft. Calhoun, loaned by August Saltzman.
- 397—A pipe from Mexico.
- 398—Flints from the "Huddart site."
- 399, 400—Collection presented by Dr. S. Pettingill of Ft. Calhoun.
- 401, 402—Two celts loaned by Gustave O. Nelson of Ft. Calhoun.
- 404—Flint spear presented by C. L. Belpere of Rulo.
- 405—Arrow found in Iowa Indian village site near Rulo, by Mrs. Dudley Van Valkenburg.
- 407—Celt from Kansas, purchased by A. E. Sheldon.
- 408—Upper millstone found near Salem, presented by Jerome Wilsie.
- 409—Stone ax found in Indian mound on the farm of Cass Jones 4 miles northwest of Rulo, presented by Jerome Wilsie.
- 411—Mill stone presented by Cass Jones.
- 412—A 3-pronged fork from the Hemple Collection; probably a toasting fork.
- 413—Mounted swan from Hemple Collection, presented by Mrs. Dr. Wallace of Union.
- 414—A mounted pelican.
- 415—A pepperbox pistol.
- 416—A horse pistol.
- 417—Revolver with "Cady Rogers" on a card.
- 418, 419, 420—Haversack, canteen and mountain sheep head, property of H. C. McMaken, Plattsmouth.
- 421—Brass cartridge.
- 422—Pipe.
- 424 to 438—Axes, all from Hemple Collection.
- 439—Arrow point presented by Stewart Haile.
- 440 to 450—Arrow points from Alma, Kan.
- 452-457—Relics from Burkett site, presented by Mr. Starr.
- 458—Arrow presented by Perry Eells of Roca.
- 460-467—Flints from the Burkett site.
- 468—A rudely chipped flint, identity unknown.
- 469—Flints from near Stockdale, Kan., presented by A. O. Hollingsworth of Redland, Ore.
- 470—Flint from the Rice site, presented by A. O. Hollingsworth.
- 471—A tobacco pouch from Hemple Collection.
- 473—Specimens of Quivera chipped implements from Kansas, selected from one ton of this material. These are the very best. Presented by Hon. J. V. Brower of St. Paul, Minn.
- 474—Pottery from Kansas.
- 475—Collection from the Rice site, loaned by Walter Rice of Blue Springs.
- 476—Specimens from the Hollingsworth site near Holmesville, Neb.
- 477—Two Quivera tomahawks found on Rice site.
- 478—Quivera tomahawk loaned by Mr. Crawford of Wymore.
- 479—Arrows loaned by Mr. Crawford of Wymore.
- 480—Collection loaned by Edward J. O'Shea of Lincoln.
- 481—Arrow points from Scott Co., Iowa, by Mrs. Alice Fitchner, Anthon, Iowa.
- 482—Pair of hand cuffs presented by Milo Hodgkins, Roca, Neb.
- 483—Ceremonial and celt from Ohio, by S. H. Thompson, Nelson, Neb.
- 484—Collection loaned by Mrs. Gertrude Romaine, 1448 P St., Lincoln, Neb.: 2 pony saddle bags, quiver and arrows, 5½ pairs moccasins, Sioux belt, shirt, tobacco pouch, papoose case.
- 485—Collection presented by Otis E. Allis, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
- 486—Card of flints loaned by A. G. Parker of Yutan.
- 487—A fine stone ax, presented by Stewart Haile.

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| 489—Arrow point from Hopkins Collection. | 513—Mandan pottery, presented by J. V. Brower. |
| 490—Squaw knife from Gray site. | 514—Bible once owned by Andrew Dripps, loaned by his daughter, Mrs. Mary J. Barnes of Barnston. |
| 491—Collection of small arrow points taken from the Hopkins collection. | 515—Piece of pottery found under six feet of earth near Crescent City, Iowa. |
| 492—Wooden dish made from a log of Governor Clark's house in St. Louis, presented by Mrs. J. A. Haggard. | 516—Two curiosities loaned by Mrs. E. J. Young of Columbus. |
| 493—Stone hammer presented by L. J. Babcock of Gibbon. | 517—Pottery, loaned by Miss Warner of Maywood. |
| 494—A lime-stone hammer from Wyoming, by Bert Griggs. | 518—Ax from Furnas Collection. |
| 495—Stone mortar presented by Charles H. Brown of Tobias. | 519—"Little St. John," a stone medallion found near Tekamah, and loaned by J. P. Latta. |
| 496—Specimens from the overland trail presented by John Wright. | 520—"Little St. John," identical with the above, found at Plattsburgh and loaned by G. Fickler. |
| 497—A key presented by John Knight of Pleasant Hill. This is the key to a jail cell where Mrs. Hondeheldt burned to death in 1873. | 521—A new flint implement from the Gray site, probably used to pull the beard. |
| 498—Specimens from the Gates site. | 522—A new flint implement, found by A. L. Hopkins, probably used as a groover to groove the arrow shafts. |
| 499—Seth Russell Walker Collection: 2 Spanish dollars, gold sovereign, buttons, and Continental bill. | 523—Pair of shoulder epaulets. |
| 500—Chipped celt, by Charles H. Brown of Tobias. | 524—Scrapers from Burkett site. |
| 501—Vermont Freedom button, presented by G. R. Unthank of Lincoln. | 525—New flint implements, use unknown. |
| 502—Two arrow points, presented by Clarence Rugh of Firth | 526—Two "Stockton Curves"; A. G. Parker Collection. |
| 503—Specimens of purple flint from a cache in York Co., presented by Rev. Cross. | 527—An awl, A. G. Parker Collection. |
| 504—Flints from Gray site. | 528—Wampum from Massachusetts, presented by S. E. Taylor. |
| 505—Chipped flints from Beaver creek, Wyoming, by Bert Griggs. | 529—Arrow from Washington, by S. E. Taylor. |
| 506—Eleven flint arrow heads, loaned by Wm. Murphy, found near Florence, Neb. | 530—Pair of candle snuffers, presented by E. Whitcomb. |
| 507—Miniature image of horse found near Linwood. | 531—Pair of andirons from Whitcomb Collection. |
| 508—A flint found near Linwood. | 532—An ancient form of spinning wheel from Germany, presented by Chas. Hopt of McCook. |
| 509—Pottery from Florida, by Don C. Van Deusen, Blair. | 533—Calcined bone from grave near Crescent City, Iowa. |
| 510—Lock, purchased by Prof. H. W. Caldwell. | 534—Spurs worn by Col. John M. Stotsenburg when he met his death in the Philippines, presented by B. D. Whedon. |
| 511—A curiosity found in Pickerel, by Mr. Montgomery. | 535—Pottery from New Mexico, by D. F. Riddell. |
| 512—One of the six imitation medals used at the Calhoun celebration August 3, 1904. | 536—Japanese coin, by Y. Hiryama. |

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| 537—Old Virginia land warrant, loaned by Mrs. C. S. Sherman. | 563—Winnebago canoe made by Green Rainbow. |
| 538—Whole pottery vessel from Onawa, Iowa. | 564—Ship from Hemple Collection. |
| 539—Skull found with above urn. | 565—Fishing rod, presented by R. W. Furnas. |
| 540—Cast of "The Gray Stone Face" found at Schuyler, original in Gray, Col. | 566—Knife. |
| 541—Burned clay from Tekamah, also a rock like the one containing the Little St. John when found. | 567—Knife. |
| 542—Flints from Alabama, by L. McKinnon. | 568, 569—Two machetes, Whitcomb Collection. |
| 543—A hetchel for flax, Whitcomb. | 570—Machete, Gilbert Collection. |
| 544—A powder gourd. | 571—Confederate knife, by S. A. Gardiner. |
| 545—One of a case of hats lost in Missouri river in 1860 and found in 1903, W. H. Woods. | 572—Sword, presented by Gen. John M. Thayer. |
| 546—Saddle bags, W. H. Woods. | 573—A number of guns from Hemple Collection. |
| 547—Tongs, by E. Whitcomb. | 574—Two swords, R. W. Furnas. |
| 548—Large spinning wheel, by E. Whitcomb of Friend. | 575—Two swords, R. R. Livingston. |
| 549—A bed warmer from Wisconsin, by W. O. Fletcher. | 576—Confederate sword captured by Gen. R. R. Livingston. |
| 550—Armor, by Edward Daniels. | 577—Wooden chain, Hopkins. |
| 551—Model mower, by S. E. Upton, Lincoln. | 578—Three pairs of shackles from slavery days, from Hopkins Collection. |
| 552—Ancient Winnebago canoe, loaned by W. K. Mitchell of Bancroft, Neb. | 579—Old broken sword of Spanish design, hand made, found at 11th and K Sts. ten feet below the surface by Charles H. Rising. |
| 553—Ancient plow with wooden mold-board, loaned by Fred Humphrey of Lincoln. | 580—Tobacco pouch, by A. E. Sheldon. |
| 554—Part of limestone at Nebraska-Dakota line, by Robert Harvey. | 581—Leggins from Wounded Knee battle field. |
| 555—Brass urn from Philippine Islands. | 582—Three pottery vessels, by Mrs. J. E. Barkley. |
| 556—Pictograph rock from Wonder site. | 583—Tongs, shears, and chopping knife, presented by Gilbert L. Cole, Beatrice. |
| 557—Chair in which Governor Furnas was cradled. | 584—Rock from the chimney of old trading post on Sioux reservation. |
| 558—Gun which belonged to Governor Furnas's father. | 585—Medicine sticks from Pine Ridge. Ingles Collection, Pleasant Hill, Neb., loaned by J. W. Ingles, 1906. |
| 559—Table and wheel made at Deaf and Dumb Institute at Omaha. | 586—Philippine kris. |
| 560—A flint-lock shotgun brought to Nebraska in 1834 by Rev. Samuel Allis, presented by his son, Otis E. Allis, Council Bluffs, Iowa. | 587—Piece of royal palm, Philippines. |
| 561—Sandstone planers from Hopkins Collection. | 588—Three stone pipes from Pine Ridge. |
| 562—Pillar from old capitol building, presented by E. T. Hartley. | 589—Pipe-stone war clubs, knives, and a horseshoe from Pine Ridge. |
| | 590—Six effigy urns from cliff dwellers, New Mexico (ancient). |
| | 591—Two pairs Pawnee moccasins. |
| | 592—Two pairs Yoca moccasins. |

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| 593—Two Pawnee pouches. | 633—The gavel with which the first territorial legislature was called to order. |
| 594—Small Ponca moccasins. | 634—Sand box, by Gardiner. |
| 595—Omaha pouch. | 635—A pew number, Gardiner. |
| 596—Pawnee tobacco box. | 636—Specimen of "Novaculite," by Mills. |
| 597—Six beaded novelties. | 637—Unique animal skull, Harvey Link. |
| 598—Coco palm, silver mounted cane. | 638—MS. of Grover Cleveland, presented by J. Sterling Morton. |
| 599—Indian bow. | 639—Trailer, by Starr. |
| 600—Shells, Mexican flag, and other relics. | 640—Sandwich Island priest's robe. |
| 601—Ostrich egg, also a collection of U. S. silver half-dollars, quarters, and dimes; a number of bronze and nickel coins and two gold quarters, all enumerated in the catalogue; also a copy of the Boston <i>Gazette Journal</i> . | 641—Buckskin beaded vest and secret society regalia from Furnas Collection. |
| 602—Three shells, Vernice Rogers. | 642—Rocks, bones, etc., found under ten feet of loess soil near north line of Nebraska. |
| 603—Rain coat from Burnmah, loaned by C. H. Carson. | 643—Piece of stone ax from near Hartington. |
| 604—War bonnet, by Ray Bell. | 644—Two pieces of stone ax from Alaska, by Dr. Ward. |
| 605—Hay-knife, W. H. Woods. | 645—Lava from Mt. Shasta, L. D. Brace. |
| 606—Two hand-sickles. | 646—Belt, pistol case, and canteen, from Furnas Collection. |
| 607—Silver horn. | 647—Telegraph key from San Juan hill, by E. W. Harvey. |
| 608—Three knives. | 648—Epaulet worn by Gen. Sterling Price. |
| 609—Flint spear head from Saunders Co., loaned by R. E. Kavan. | 649—Brick found when boring a well near Brownville, Furnas. |
| 610—Philippine pants. | 650—87 articles from the Whitcomb Collection, enumerated and described in an old catalog. |
| 611—Philippine bamboo chain. | 651—Two flints from Hebron, by W. N. Bozarth. |
| 612—Chinese shoes. | 652—Six flints from Cuming Co., by A. E. Long. |
| 613—Philippine "head chopper." | 653—Campaign club, by A. B. Emery. |
| 614—Kris. | 654—Chipped flints from Campbell, by H. H. Sheibal. |
| 615—Kris, wavy edge. | 655—Gavel from the Furnas Collection. |
| 616—Silver bracelet. | 656—Scalp from the Furnas Collection. |
| 617—Gun, presented by T. M. Pentzer. | 657—Masonic regalia from the Furnas Collection. |
| 618—A Mauser rifle. | 658—General Vifquain relics. |
| 619—Canteen, Furnas Collection. | 659—Ancient silver coin, by Wm. Elmendorf. |
| 620—Cartridge box, Furnas Collection. | 660—Spike from the old Majors & Waddell building at Nebraska City, by C. N. Karstens. |
| 621—Half pipe, broken in drilling. | 661—A Nebraska City warrant, by E. F. Warren. |
| 622—Knap sack and double canteen. | |
| 623—Quirt. | |
| 624—Pistol, by Morris E. Meyers of Broken Bow. | |
| 625—Stone ax. | |
| 626—Stone ax. | |
| 627—Stone ax. | |
| 628—Mounted stone tomahawk. | |
| 629—Moccasin. | |
| 630—A card of chipped flints. | |
| 631—Quirt. | |
| 632—Photograph of Lincoln's first capitol, W. W. Wilson. | |

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| 662—Key to the old "Block House" at Nebraska City, by Mrs. Caroline Morton. | 680—dresses; 9 large pockets; pair small leggins; powder horn; beaded spoon; horn spoon; pair mittens; belt and knife case; small Navajo blanket; Navajo loom; bow holder and quiver; 20 blunt arrows; 34 sharp steel pointed arrows; 14 bows; rump dress; 2 head dresses; shirt; small tipi; 2 medicine bows; 2 pack saddles; 2 medicine clubs. |
| 663—Canteen, by T. F. Goold of Ogalalla. | 681—Pipes from one of the Hopkins disks. |
| 664—Coin, by Miss Maud Marti of Maywood. | 682—Silver cross found near Orleans by N. C. Sasse; also a complete skeleton. |
| 665—Flint arrow heads presented to R. W. Furnas by I. M. Hacher of Lundy Co., also an Indian ration check, and a Washington letter. | 683—An ox shoe. |
| 666—A grain cradle presented by Mrs. Louis Giberson of Weeping Water. | 684—Wood by Charles Greene of Marquette. |
| 667—Piece of timber from the "John Brown cave" near Nebraska City. | 685—Flints by Charles White of Phillips. |
| 668—A flail, by A. L. Hopkins; a coin by A. L. Hopkins. | 686—A melodeon, loaned by Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sutton of Bethany, Neb. |
| 669—Two scalps from Hemple Collection, property of H. C. Macken of Plattsmouth. | |
| 670—Flints from a mound house near Genoa. | |
| 671—Flint knife, by C. R. Wright, Genoa. | |
| 672—Shell beads and arrows, presented by O. H. Olson, Orleans. | |
| 673—Flints from Orleans, E. M. Olson. | |
| 674—Columbian half-dollar by Jas. McGeachin.
12th century English coin by Mrs. James McGeachin of Orleans. | |
| 675—Two large ceremonial flints from near Hardy. | |
| 676—E. H. Whittemore collection: 14 chipped flints and a pipe from Adams. | |
| 677—Revolver, presented by Lucas B. Dundas, Auburn. | |
| 678—Relics from Ft. Calhoun by John T. Bell, Oakland, Cal. | |
| 679—Vifquain's address to 97th Ill. Reg., by T. M. Pentzer. | |
| 680—The Johnson Bros. collection of Indian relics from Pine Ridge agency, loaned by Johnson Bros. of York: Sixteen beaded war clubs; 103 plain war clubs; 92 pairs of moccasins; 97 beaded pockets; 27 knife cases; 37 pick cases; 25 beaded animal dolls; 4 tobacco pouches; hair bridle; 4 dolls; 3 quirts; 4 head bands; 5 head- | |
| | BLACKMAN COLLECTION. |
| | Collection loaned by E. E. Blackman, Lincoln, Neb. |
| | B. 1—White flint spear head from Scott Co., Iowa. |
| | B. 2—Spear head. |
| | B. 3—Arrow head. |
| | B. 5—A small drill given by Prof. Nickerson, found near Fullerton. |
| | B. 6—A collection of small arrow points given by Miss Reynolds. |
| | B. 7—A "whirler" found near Ponca and given by W. C. Eckhart. |
| | B. 8—Tomahawk found near Sprague, loaned by J. H. Kohler. |
| | B. 9—A celt, loaned by Kohler. |
| | B. 16—Burned clay showing wicker work, from Roca site. |
| | B. 17—Pictograph on pipe-stone, Roca. |
| | B. 20—Hematite bust found near Roca. |
| | B. 22—Book (Indian). |
| | B. 23—Book (Indian). |
| | B. 24—Kettle from Horse Creek site. |
| | B. 33—A toy from Horse Creek site. |
| | B. 36—Indian paint given by Warren Hodgkins. |

J. R. COFFIN COLLECTION.

Collection loaned by J. R. Coffin,
of Genoa, Neb.

No.	No.
C. 1—"Puck-oos," or Indian rattle.	C. 50—Sac-Fox silver head band.
C. 2—Lone Chief's head dress.	C. 51—Sac-Fox silver bracelet.
C. 3—Whip handle.	C. 52—Sac-Fox silver bracelet.
C. 4—Indian pants.	C. 53—Sac-Fox silver bracelet.
C. 6—Beaded head band.	C. 54—Sac-Fox silver bracelet.
C. 7—Medicine pouch from Rosebud agency	C. 55—Sac-Fox silver bracelet.
C. 8—Porcupine head band.	C. 56—Indian baby foot.
C. 9—Omaha shirt.	C. 57—Pawnee beaded belt.
C. 10—Moccasins.	C. 58—Pawnee beaded sash.
C. 11—Pawnee knife scabbard.	C. 59—Santee flute.
C. 12—Pawnee quiver of buffalo skin.	C. 60—Pawnee tobacco pouch.
C. 13—Pawnee bow.	C. 61—Sioux shirt.
C. 14—Sixteen arrows from various tribes.	C. 62—Picture frame.
C. 15—Fan.	C. 63—Wampum worth \$80.
C. 16—Omaha moccasin.	C. 64—Group of photographs.
C. 17—Pawnee squaw dress skirt.	C. 65—Buckskin beaded vest.
C. 18—Pair beaded gloves.	C. 66—Earrings worn by Pit-a-Le-Sharu, used as money by Pawnees.
C. 19—Beaded bottle.	C. 67—Moccasins worn by Pit-a-Le-Sharu when he died.
C. 20—Head band	C. 68—Photograph of Pit-a-Le-Sharu.
C. 21—Medicine bag.	C. 69—Beads as sold to Indians.
C. 22—Hair cane.	C. 70—Beaded ball.
C. 23—Cut-glass beaded belt.	C. 71—Indian pictograph dream.
C. 24—Cheyenne beaded moccasins.	C. 72—Indian dress.
C. 25—Pawnee beaded necklace.	C. 73—A medicine bag.
C. 26—Pipe-stone pipe with legend.	C. 74—Pawnee shirt.
C. 27—Pawnee pipe.	C. 75—Pappoose coat.
C. 28—Piece of catlinite.	C. 76—Beaded medicine bag.
C. 29—Pipe from Rosebud.	C. 77—Pawnee shirt.
C. 30—Pawnee pipe.	C. 78—Head dress.
C. 31—Santee pipe.	C. 79—Pawnee moccasins.
C. 32—Santee pipe.	C. 80—Moccasins from Rosebud.
C. 33—Moccasins.	C. 81—Pawnee cloth.
C. 34—Charm.	C. 82—Pawnee beaded belt.
C. 35—Rosebud knife-club.	C. 83—Pawnee pants.
C. 36—Cheyenne porcupine moccasins.	C. 84—Pawnee pants.
C. 37—Stone war club.	C. 85—Pawnee moccasins.
C. 38—U. S. belt.	C. 86—Beads.
C. 39—Cannon ball, shot at Genoa.	C. 87—Decoration for the horse dance.
C. 40—Pawnee knife.	C. 88—Pawnee medicine bag.
C. 41—Prong stick for torture.	C. 89—Pawnee shirt.
C. 42—Bone used to strip sinew.	C. 90—Head dress.
C. 43—Bone hide fleshers.	C. 91—Moccasins.
C. 44—Bone hide fleshers.	C. 92—Government belt given to Pawnees.
C. 45—Scraper handle.	C. 93—Moccasins.
C. 46—Paint bone.	C. 94—Moccasins.
C. 47—Stone used to paint with.	C. 95—Pawnee war-club.
C. 48—Pictograph quirt handle.	C. 96—Rosebud spear.
C. 49—Revolver.	C. 97—Eagle Chief's bow.
	C. 98—Rosebud bow.
	C. 99—Pawnee game.
	C. 100—Sisseton war-club.
	C. 101—Pawnee war-club.

No.

- C.102—Engravings.
- C.103—Mexican whip.
- C.104—Santee beaded bottle.
- C.105—Spoon holder.
- C.106—Spoons.
- C.107—Geological specimens.
- C.108—Geological specimens.
- C.109—Relics of a tortured Sioux.
- C.110—Pappoose skull.
- C.111—Pawnee skull.
- C.112—Remnant of bead work.
- C.113—Tooth found 462 feet under ground.
- C.114—Arrow points.
- C.115—Lariat.

A. W. GILBERT COLLECTION.

PLACED AS A LOAN.

No.

- 1 Filipino military straw hat.
- 1 Filipino machete.
- 1 Filipino rice knife.
- 1 shell card tray.
- 1 bamboo chain.
- 1 Filipino comb.
- 1 Chinese money belt.
- 1 Filipino knife.
- 1 banca.
- 1 casco.
- 2 pairs Filipino slippers.
- 1 pair Japanese slippers.
- 2 clips Mauser shells.
- 1 Spanish pocket knife.
- 1 grape shot.
- 1 piece cocoanut fiber gauze.
- Captain Jen's watch.
- 1 cocoanut cup.
- 1 Mauser rifle.
- 1 Filipino haversack.
- 4 Manila newspapers.
- 1 pair Japanese chopsticks.
- 2 silk cocoons (Japan).
- Tree coral specimens.
- 1 coin collection, to-wit: Mexican peso, 50 sen, half peso. Mexican 20c, Mexican 10c, quarter yang, U. S. half dime, Spanish 10c, 2 candareen, 1 mace, 44 candareens, 5 sen, 20 sen, 5 sen (4 specimens), 3 cents (U. S.), Russian copper coin, French 20 cents, English sixpence, 2 sen (copper), Spanish 2 centavo (4 samples), Spanish 1 centavo (11 samples), Japanese coppers 8, Chinese coppers 7, $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, U. S. 2 cents (2).

WHITCOMB COLLECTION.

In an old catalogue found in the museum is the following record of the collection belonging to Edward Whitcomb, of Friend. The names only are given, the description of each article will be found in the catalogue.

No.

- 5 pieces of fence rail with musket balls imbedded, parts of bayonets, skein of thread, acorns, screw, cap box, photograph, gavel, section of tree, band from a musket, Confederate amputation saw, old U. S. bugle, canteen, 24 pound unexploded shelf, piece of percussion shell, 4 pieces of shell, pine knot, 12 pieces of shell, 10 pound unexploded Rodman shell, 6 pieces of shell, minnie ball, 6 pound solid shot, Bible, book—Springtime of Life, piece of brick, 3 friction primers, army buttons, 15 pieces of Confederate money, lieutenant's shoulder straps, minnie ball, piece of trace chain, iron musket guard, mourning badge.

All are Civil War relics and a careful description and the history of each are found in the written catalogue.

B. Y. HIGH COLLECTION.

PLACED AS A LOAN.

No.

- B. H. 1—Beaded wall pocket.
- B. H. 2—Beaded wall pocket.
- B. H. 3—Beaded velvet clout.
- B. H. 4—Porcupine-quill vest.
- B. H. 5—Beaded wall pocket.
- B. H. 6—Leggins.
- B. H. 7—Beaded bridle.
- B. H. 8—Feather head dress.
- B. H. 9—Beaded leg bands.
- B. H. 10—Beaded drum-stick.
- B. H. 11—Pair leggins and moccasins.
- B. H. 12—Pappoose case.
- B. H. 13—Beaded pouch.
- B. H. 14—Bottle.
- B. H. 15—Beaded sash.
- B. H. 16—Beaded vest.
- B. H. 17 to B. H. 35—Moccasins.
- B. H. 40 to 42—War-clubs.

No.	No.
B. H. 43—Beaded turtle.	H. 9—Flesher.
B. H. 44—Beaded watch pocket.	H. 10—Maul.
B. H. 45—Beaded fish.	H. 11—Maul.
B. H. 46—Beaded ball.	H. 12—Chipped celt.
B. H. 47—Beaded pocket.	H. 13—Anvil.
B. H. 48—Beaded pocket.	H. 14—Jasper for dressing hides.
B. H. 49—Porcupine pocket.	H. 15—Grooved celt.
B. H. 50—Beaded buckskin case.	H. 16—Flesher.
B. H. 51—Porcupine buckskin case.	H. 17—Net sinker.
B. H. 52—Watch pocket.	H. 18—Adze.
B. H. 53—Beaded velvet pocket.	H. 19—Implement for smoothing pottery.
B. H. 54—Beaded belt.	H. 20—Stone maul.
B. H. 55—Bead bracelet.	H. 21—Hammer.
B. H. 56—Teepee.	H. 22—Sinker.
B. H. 57 to B. H. 59—Dolls.	H. 23—Stone for dressing hides.
B. H. 60—Doll on a board.	H. 24—Sinker.
B. H. 61—Beaded shirt.	H. 25—Ax.
B. H. 62—Catlinite inkstand.	H. 26—Rock used in playing games.
B. H. 63—Pair silver bracelets.	H. 27—Celt.
B. H. 64—Beaded horseshoe.	H. 28—Celt.
B. H. 65—Horn spoon.	H. 29—Upper millstone.
B. H. 66—German book.	H. 30—Hammer.
B. H. 67 to B. H. 69—Plates.	H. 31—Crystal.
B. H. 70—Pipestone horseshoe.	H. 32—Crystal.
B. H. 71—Pipestone knife.	H. 33, 34, 35—blank.
B. H. 72—Beaded tobacco pouch.	H. 36, 37—Stirrups.
B. H. 73, 74—Beaded rabbits.	H. 38—Pestle.
B. H. 75—Beaded dog.	H. 39—Hand grenade from Moro Castle, Havana.
B. H. 76—Navajo doll.	H. 40—Ax.
B. H. 77—Beaded ball.	H. 41—Stone club head.
B. H. 78, 79—Beaded turtles.	H. 42—Millstone.
B. H. 80, 81—Stone war-clubs.	H. 43—Millstone.
B. H. 82 to B. H. 90—Pipes.	H. 44—Hoe.
B. H. 91—Horn hat rack.	H. 45—Anvil.
	H. 46—Hammer.
	H. 47—Grooved celt.
	H. 48—Ax.
	H. 49—Wedge for splitting bow timber.
	H. 50—Stone club head.
	H. 51—Flint ball.
	H. 52—Implement for smoothing pottery.
	H. 53—Ball.
	H. 54—Toy.
	H. 55—Pottery smoother.
	H. 56—War-club head from Iowa.
	H. 57—Ax.
	H. 58—Ax.
	H. 59—Ax.
	H. 60—Chipped celt.
	H. 61—Battle ax.
	H. 62—Pestle.
	H. 63—War-club.
	H. 64—War-club.

A. L. HOPKINS COLLECTION.

This collection was gathered in the vicinity of Oakdale, Neb., and a description of each specimen is found in the written catalogue, together with an account of the particular field where the specimen was found.

No.
H. 1—Net sinker of stone.
H. 2—Anvil on which tools were chipped.
H. 3—Maul.
H. 4—Maul.
H. 5—Stone club head.
H. 6—Stone used as mould for cup.
H. 7—Block for making arrow points.
H. 8—Net sinker.

- | No. | No. |
|---|--|
| H. 65—Millstone. | H. 158—War-club. |
| H. 66—Pottery smoother. | H. 159—Hoodoo bag. |
| H. 67—Hoe. | H. 160—Nine pairs moccasins. |
| H. 68—War-club. | H. 61—Needle case. |
| H. 69—Ball | H. 162—Head dress. |
| H. 70—Millstone. | H. 163—Three arrow shafts. |
| H. 71—Implement for polishing pottery. | H. 164—Moccasin track on limestone from Ohio. If it is a track it was made thousands of years ago. |
| H. 72—Implement for polishing pottery. | H. 165 to H. 172—Pipes. |
| H. 73—Partly made pipe. | H. 173—Bayonet. |
| H. 74—Pipe block. | H. 174—Bayonet. |
| H. 75—Fragment of pipe. | H. 175—Stone from a cave in North Carolina. |
| H. 76—Same. | H. 176—Teeth of a moose. |
| H. 77—Same. | H. 177—Geological specimens. |
| H. 78—Implement used in making moccasins. | H. 178—Sea louse. |
| H. 79—Grooved celt. | H. 179—Mastodon tooth. |
| H. 80—Club head. | H. 180—Geological specimens. |
| H. 81, 82—Club head. | H. 181—Buckle. |
| H. 83—War-club. | H. 182—Geology |
| H. 84 85—Axes. | H. 183—Pottery |
| H. 86—Twisted celt. | H. 184—Ostrich egg. |
| H. 87—Ax. | H. 185—Auk egg. |
| H. 88—Maul. | H. 186—Emu egg. |
| H. 89—Twisted stone ax. | H. 187—Brown pelican egg. |
| H. 90—Polishing stone. | H. 188—Skinner |
| H. 91—Picket pin. | H. 189—War-club. |
| H. 92—Ball. | H. 190 to H. 192—Rasp. |
| H. 93—Toy. | H. 193—Drinking horn. |
| H. 94—Hoe. | H. 194—Tooth. |
| H. 95—Planer for arrow shafts. | H. 195—Tooth. |
| H. 96—Fragment of hoe. | H. 196—Tile. |
| H. 97—Hoe. | H. 197—Fish scaler. |
| H. 98—Hoe.. | H. 198-99—Fleshers. |
| H. 99, 100, 101, 102—Fleshers. | H. 200—Fish spear. |
| H. 103—Spade. | H. 201—Stone implement. |
| H. 104—Flesher. | H. 202—Geological specimens. |
| H. 105, 106—Axes. | H. 203—Adobe brick. |
| H. 107—Ax. | H. 204—Returned to Hopkins). |
| H. 108—Celt. | H. 205—Flexible sandstone (Itask-lemite). |
| H. 109—Celt. | H. 206—Flints. |
| H. 110—Quivera tomahawk. | H. 207—Bottle of scrapers. |
| H. 111—Quivera tomahawk. | H. 208—Bottle of moss agates. |
| H. 112, 113—War-club heads. | H. 209—Beans. |
| H. 114—Flesher | H. 210—Centipede. |
| H. 115—Fish scaler. | H. 211 to 215—Ohio ceremonials. |
| H. 116—Flesher. | H. 216—Pebble. |
| H. 117 to H. 149—Geological specimens. | H. 217—Toy. |
| H. 150—Whale's tooth. | H. 218—Polishing stone. |
| H. 151—Mexican hat. | H. 219—Stone. |
| H. 152—Head dress. | H. 220—Stone from stomach of a deer. |
| H. 153—Cloth. | H. 221—Cup 300 years old. |
| H. 154—Hat. | H. 222—Spear. |
| H. 155—Vest. | H. 223—Knife. |
| H. 156—Basket. | |
| H. 157—Bark soup basket. | |

No.

- H. 224—Fish spear.
 H. 225—Knife.
 H. 226—War point.
 H. 227—Drill.
 H. 228—Knife.
 H. 229—Awl.
 H. 230—Fish spear.
 H. 231—Knife.
 H. 232—Cast of a hand.
 H. 233—Shark's teeth.
 H. 234—Alligator teeth.
 H. 235—Wampum.
 H. 236—Geological specimens.
 H. 237—Chop sticks.
 H. 238—Wood.
 H. 239—Hoe.
 H. 240—Wood.
 H. 241—Wood.
 H. 242—Whale bone.
 H. 243—Che'rt arrow points.
 H. 244—Geological specimens.
 H. 245—Geological specimens.
 H. 246—Knife.
 H. 247—Handcuffs.
 H. 248—Slave shackles and handcuffs.
 H. 249—Geological specimens.
 H. 250—9 candy-pail heads mounted with Ohio arrow points.
 H. 251—1 candy-pail head mounted with Iowa arrow points.
 H. 252—21 candy-pail heads and frames mounted with Nebraska arrow points and chipped flints.
 H. 253—Flint knife.
 H. 254—Revolver.
 H. 255—Knife.
 H. 256—Knife.
 H. 257 Revolver
 H. 258—Horse pistol.
 H. 259—Revolver
 H. 260—Horse pistol.
 H. 261 Revolver
 H. 262—Pistol.
 H. 263—Revolver
 H. 264—Powder horn.
 H. 265—10 celts.
 H. 266—17 millstones.
 H. 267—10 mauls.
 H. 268—Petrified log.
 H. 269—Large mortar.
 H. 270—Paint mortar.
 H. 271—2 war-club heads.
 H. 272—2 axes.
 H. 273—Polished stone.
 H. 274—8 rasps.
 H. 275—Pottery.

No.

- H. 276—Catlinite.
 H. 277 to H. 299—Chipped implements.
 H. 300 to H. 307—Polished stone implements.

Note.—The names given to the implements are suggested by Mr. A. L. Hopkins at time of cataloging.

HOWARD CLEVELAND COLLECTION.

No.

- This collection is placed as a loan. All of this collection is from the Philippine Islands.
- H. C. 1—Khaki uniform.
 H. C. 2—Fork.
 H. C. 3—Letter paper.
 H. C. 4—Plate.
 H. C. 5—Hat.
 H. C. 6—Japanese shoes.
 H. C. 7—Wood paper.
 H. C. 8—Stamp case.
 H. C. 9—Bell from San Juan convent.
 H. C. 10—Brass shell.
 H. C. 11—Cards.
 H. C. 12—Chop sticks.
 H. C. 13—Pen brushes.
 H. C. 14—Ink.
 H. C. 15—Grain sickle.
 H. C. 16—Knife.
 H. C. 17—Razor hone.
 H. C. 18—Medicine bag, elk teeth.
 H. C. 19—Pen case.
 H. C. 20—Powder.
 H. C. 21—Kokua nuts.
 H. C. 22—Purse.
 H. C. 23—Organ reed.
 H. C. 24—Wax.
 H. C. 25—China spoon.
 H. C. 26—Looking glass.
 H. C. 27—Teacup.
 H. C. 28—Small teacup.
 H. C. 29—Cup cover.
 H. C. 30—Program.
 H. C. 31 Medal.
 H. C. 32—Sea horse.
 H. C. 33—Slipper.
 H. C. 34—3 pairs of slippers.
 H. C. 35—Roster of 2d Neb. Regt.
 H. C. 36—Image of Confucius.
 H. C. 37—China candle-stick.
 H. C. 38—Testament.
 H. C. 39—Belt buckle.
 H. C. 40—Sword of Chinese money.

- | No. | SEARLE COLLECTION. |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| H. C. 41—Blank book. | All of this collection is from the Philippine Islands. |
| H. C. 42—Stick. | |
| H. C. 43—Native razor. | |
| H. C. 44—Whetstone. | |
| H. C. 45—Combs. | |
| H. C. 46—5 brass letters. | |
| H. C. 47—Instrument taken from ship. | |
| H. C. 48—Pipe. | S. 1—Large ivory head. |
| H. C. 49—(Omitted). | S. 2—Aluminum medal "Co. M 1st Nebraska, 41." |
| H. C. 50—Slipper. | S. 3—Tea urn carved from stone. |
| H. C. 51—2 strings of beads. | S. 4—Vase of carved stone. |
| H. C. 52—Spoon. | S. 5—China tea urn. |
| H. C. 53—Key. | S. 6—Pearl beads and crucifixion box. |
| H. C. 54—Opium pipe. | S. 7—China teacup. |
| H. C. 55—Quirt. | S. 8—Handsome basket made of brown wood. |
| H. C. 56—Machete and scabbard. | S. 9—3 cups like No. 6. |
| H. C. 57—Blank brass shell. | S. 10—Wood carved image. |
| H. C. 58—Large loaded shell. | S. 11—Perfumed vase. |
| H. C. 59—Hat band. | S. 12—China pitcher. |
| H. C. 60—Bone spoon. | S. 13—Cup like No. 9. |
| H. C. 61—Army corps mark. | S. 14—Broken plate of coiled pottery. |
| H. C. 62—7 stone arrowheads. | S. 15 to 19—China vases (5). |
| H. C. 63—Iron arrowhead. | S. 20—China platter. |
| H. C. 64—Piece of cable. | S. 21—Mug (small China). |
| H. C. 65—Card receiver. | S. 22, 23, 24—China cup, plate, and urn. |
| H. C. 66—Blank cartridge. | S. 25—Tea urn. |
| H. C. 67—Smokeless cartridge. | S. 26, 27, 28—Small plates of china. |
| H. C. 68—Cigarettes. | S. 29, 30, 31—3 china spoons. |
| H. C. 69—Relief for the wounded. | S. 32—Small china vessel. |
| H. C. 70—2 wax candles. | S. 33—Sandal wood fan. |
| H. C. 71—Hat numbers. | S. 34, 35, 36—Ivory heads. |
| H. C. 72—China cup. | S. 37—Ivory napkin ring. |
| H. C. 73—Bullets and napkin ring. | S. 38, 39, 40, 41—4 ivory hands. |
| H. C. 74—3 bullets. | S. 42—Carved stone image. |
| H. C. 75—Box of shells. | S. 43—Meerschaum cigar holder and case. |
| H. C. 76—Solid shot. | S. 44—A nut of button ivory. |
| H. C. 77—2 Chinese books. | S. 45, 46, 47—3 images carved from it. |
| H. C. 78—4 silk fans. | S. 48—Stone signet. |
| H. C. 79—Cartridge box and shells. | S. 49—Stone paper weight. |
| H. C. 80—Song book of 8th army corps. | S. 50—Terra cotta boy. |
| H. C. 81 Bamboo stick. | S. 51—China man. |
| H. C. 82—Roll of paper. | S. 52—Box of tooth powder. |
| H. C. 83—Priest's charm. | S. 53—Stone ape |
| H. C. 84—7 small flags. | S. 54—Pol hed wood block. |
| H. C. 85—Spanish flag. | S. 55—Bronze on. |
| H. C. 86—Chinese merchant flag. | S. 56—Wood carved lion. |
| H. C. 87—Silk mat. | S. 57—Bronze Christ and child. |
| H. C. 88—Silk U. S. flag. | S. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62—Terra cotta figures. |
| | S. 63, 64, 65—Tortoise shell card receiver. |
| | S. 66—Wood card receiver. |
| | S. 67, 68—Metal card receiver. |

- No.
- S. 69—Strings of beads.
 - S. 70, 71—Metal card receiver.
 - S. 72—Opium pipe.
 - S. 73—Pigs in clover, and set of wood butter dishes.
 - S. 74—Checker board.
 - S. 75—Chess board and man.
 - S. 76—Small bureau of inlaid wood.
 - S. 77, 78, 79—Inlaid boxes.
 - S. 80—3 in one inlaid box.
 - S. 81—Bamboo box with ornamented cover.
 - S. 82—Plain jewel case and watch holder of wood.
 - S. 83—Fine inlaid small box.
 - S. 84—Wooden head of negro.
 - S. 85—Wooden flowers.
 - S. 86, 87—2 bronze urns.
 - S. 88—A bone signet letter.
 - S. 89—A stone for testing gold.
 - S. 90—Little china dish.
 - S. 91—A beaded pocket.
 - S. 92—Large metal card receiver.
 - S. 93—An opium pipe cane.
 - S. 94 to 107—Pipes and cigarette holders.
 - S. 108—Brass lock and key.
 - S. 109—Priest's charm.
 - S. 110—A flag of truce used in Philippines.
 - S. 111—A wedge tent used by the soldiers of Manila.
 - S. 112—A fish net from Philippines.
 - S. 113—Thread for weaving nets.
 - S. 114—A captured Spanish flag.
 - S. 115—Mr. Searle's dress coat.
 - S. 116—Mr. Searle's hat.
 - S. 117—A sailor blouse.
 - S. 118—A Philippine summer costume.
 - S. 119—A leather belt.
 - S. 120—Pair of shoes.
 - S. 121—Straw toe slippers (pair).
 - S. 122—Wood soled toe slippers.
 - S. 123—Bamboo box, old, with cover.
 - S. 124—Kolo nut cup.
 - S. 125, 126—Sword hilt with history.
 - S. 127—A long handled spoon (repaired).
 - S. 128, 129—2 deer horns.
 - S. 130—Sword handle, black.
 - S. 131, 132, 133—Machetes in scabbards.
 - S. 134—Fine pair of horns.
- No.
- S. 135—Electric bell from Philipines.
 - S. 136—Screw driver, unique.
 - S. 137—Knife, Philippines.
 - S. 138—Woven hair brush.
 - S. 139—String of beads.
 - S. 140—Package of tobacco.
 - S. 141—Mr. Searle's spoon.
 - S. 142—A belt, red, and a purse.
 - S. 143 to 153—Baskets.
 - S. 154—Toe slippers.
 - S. 155—Broom, cartridges in basket (147), 14 little china figures.
 - S. 156 to 159—Playing cards.
 - S. 160—Japanese flowers, curiosity.
 - S. 161—Common fan.
 - S. 162—Horn ornament.
 - S. 163—Little horn box.
 - S. 164—Ivory paper knife.
 - S. 165—Ring box.
 - S. 166—Chinese bell, very fine one.
 - S. 167—Mr. Searle's plate; 6 crucifixes.
 - S. 168—Very large cartridge.
 - S. 169—Censer from Manila.
 - S. 170—String of bean beads and small gems.
 - S. 171—2 watch chains.
 - S. 172—2 cigar cases 19 trinkets, nickel ornaments, etc.
 - S. 173—Scabbard of leather.
 - S. 174 to 178—Combs.
 - S. 179 to 183—Shaving tools.
 - S. 184—Domestic keys and hook.
 - S. 185—Chopping knife.
 - S. 186—Wooden pulley.
 - S. 187—Box tooth powder.
 - S. 188—Branding iron.
 - S. 189—Pineapple fiber kerchief.
 - S. 190—Marking line.
 - S. 191—Chisel.
 - S. 192—Spectacles.
 - S. 193—Old steel machete, small.
 - S. 194—Shuttle, 5 Jap pens and 3 sticks of ink.
 - S. 195—Organ reed.
 - S. 196—Pickle fork.
7 blocks of powder.
 - S. 197—Net.
 - S. 198—Badge, broken bow.
 - S. 199—200 wall mats, 17 books, 10 pictures, 112 papers, 1 album, 3 sheets of stamps.
 - S. 201—Tin box for papers.
 - S. 202—Scales and weights.

- D. CHARLES BRISTOL (OMAHA CHARLIE) COLLECTION.
- | No. | No. |
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| O. 1—Scalp robe, presented by Black Bear, a Cheyenne, in 1886. Note.—These scalps are probably not all Indian scalp locks but are made of horse hair; however, Black Bear when he made the robe had been granted the right to use so many scalps by the war tent. Scalps are often made in this way. | O. 17—Scalp head dress, presented by Plenty Wounds, an Ogalalla. |
| O. 2—Collection of genuine Indian scalps, full size, presented by Black Bear, procured on Green river, the home of the Utes, in 1886. | O. 18—Scalp head-dress, presented by Old-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses. |
| O. 3—Scalp shirt, presented by Standing Bear (Arapaho (?)) in 1876. The leader of a tribe wears such shirts when on the war-path. | O. 19—Saddle bags, presented by Old-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses. |
| O. 4—Calf buffalo robe, obtained at the Pine Ridge agency in 1880. It has 100 days' work in porcupine quills on it. | O. 20—Porcupine quill decorated calf robe for children to wear, from Pine Ridge agency. |
| O. 5—Scalp shirt having 291 scalps on it. It was worn by Crazy Horse of Pine Ridge agency. | O. 21—Chaps presented by Ed Priest, a Winnebago. |
| O. 6—A Navajo blanket brought to Pine Ridge agency by Ogalallas. | O. 22—Breast of a Loon, from Manitoba. |
| O. 7—A number of Indian tanned hides. | O. 23—Woman's dress worn by the wife of Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, a Winnebago. |
| O. 8—A large buffalo cow robe. Killed and tanned by Indians of Pine Ridge in the '60s. | O. 24—Otter skin used as a medicine bag by one of the Little Hill family who belonged to the Winnebago tribe. |
| O. 9—Buffalo robe owned by Lone Wolf. | O. 25—Calf robe from Ogalalla tribe. |
| O. 10—Chaps worn by a Wyoming "rustler." | O. 26—Calf robe from Pine Ridge having fifty days' work in porcupine quills on it. |
| O. 11—Dress worn by oldest daughter of Sitting Bull. | O. 27—Robe from Pine Ridge; seventy-five days of porcupine quill work. |
| O. 12—Breech cloth made and used by one of the Little Hill family, Winnebago. | O. 28—Two pairs of Australian trousers, bought from a cowboy in Valparaiso, Neb. |
| O. 13—A saddle blanket given by Little Priest, a Winnebago scout in the U. S. army. | O. 29—Scalp head dress. |
| O. 14—Horse's tail tanned by Omaha Charlie. | O. 30, 31—Buckskin suit which Omaha Charlie had made in 1870 by Sioux Indians at an expense of \$200. |
| O. 15—Cap worn by Omaha Charlie. | O. 32—Beaded buckskin blanket used as a saddle, once owned by Standing Bear, a Cheyenne. |
| O. 16—Leg bands from Winnebago tribe, Little Hill family. | O. 33—Beaded buckskin blanket used as a saddle, owned by Drinking Cup, a Brule. |
| | O. 34—Woman's beaded buckskin dress, owned by wife of Red Cloud, an Ogalalla; 9 months of bead work on it. |
| | O. 35—Tobacco pouch. |
| | O. 36—Tobacco pouch. |
| | O. 37—Ghost shirt used by Brule Indians. |
| | O. 38—Beaded papoose hood made by Ogalallas; 3 months' work. |

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| O. 39—Porcupine decorated papoose hood found on Wounded Knee battle field. | O. 62, 63—2 rawhide cases used to carry meat or skins and may be used as a boat to ferry them across streams. |
| O. 40—Buckskin shirt worn by Omaha Charlie in the '70s. | O. 64—Beaded belt owned by Little Thunder. |
| O. 41—Omaha Charlie's vest which he wore in 1870. | O. 65—Sinew from the back of a buffalo, used as thread in sewing. |
| O. 42—Pappoose beaded hood; 3 months' work. | O. 66—Buckskin jockey cap worn by an Indian. |
| O. 43—Pappoose beaded hood, given by daughter of Lone Wolf, the mother of Seven Up. | O. 67—Tobacco pouch owned by Little Jim, a Winnebago who was killed near Homer, Neb., in 1900. |
| O. 44—Leggins presented to Omaha Charlie by Black Bear, one of Omaha Charlie's best friends | O. 68—Bag of Killikinick given by Henry Rice Hill, a Winnebago medicine man. |
| O. 45—An ornamental dress for the hips. | O. 69—Snake skin. |
| O. 46—Pappoose hood, decorated with 75 days of porcupine quill work. Made by the Ogalallas. | O. 70—A feather head-dress used by Henry Rice Hill in the '50s. |
| O. 47—Omaha Charlie's coat and vest. | O. 71—Omaha Charlie's moccasins. |
| O. 48—A small Ogalalla teepee. | O. 72, 73, 74, 75—Tobacco pouches procured at Standing Rock agency. |
| O. 49—Cow skin vest worn by Omaha Charlie. | O. 76—A hunting bag and powder horn found at Wounded Knee battle field. |
| O. 50—Ogalalla belt from Standing Rock agency. | O. 77—Flags used in the ghost dance. |
| O. 51—Winnebago beaded leg bands. | O. 78, 79, 80—Navajo baskets made to hold water. |
| O. 52—Beaded leg bands, once owned by Green Cloud. | O. 81—Rawhide lariat given to Omaha Charlie by Mike Ragan of Platte Center, Neb. This was used to hang the man who attempted to murder Ragan. |
| O. 53—Winnebago beaded belt, made by Jacob Russel. | O. 82—A rawhide lariat made by "Bridle Bill," a cowboy. Cost \$50. |
| O. 54—Beaded belt, owned by Solomon Rice Hill. | O. 83, 84—Buffalo horns from Dakota. |
| O. 55—Roach head-dress, presented by Little Fish, a Winnebago. | O. 85—Shield used on the war-path, presented by Plenty Horse. |
| O. 56—Deer tail head-dress, presented by Spotted Tail, a Brule. | O. 86, 87—Hakamore bridles made by Bridle Bill. |
| O. 57—Omaha Charlie's leather pants. | O. 88—Braided work by Bridle Bill. |
| O. 58—A "crow skin" (feathers on a cloth). | O. 89—Sword from a marine ship of New York harbor. |
| O. 59—Hat which Omaha Charlie wore, having snake skin band which was presented by Little Horse, a medicine man at Standing Rock agency. | O. 90—Cane made by one of Red Cloud's band. |
| O. 60—Hat worn by a Mexican who married a daughter of Bear Nose, an Ogalalla. | O. 91—Piece of elk horn dug out near Logan creek in 1890. |
| O. 61—Soldier's rain cap given by Green Cloud. | O. 92—Spear for buffalo, used by the Ogalalla tribe. |

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| O. 93—War-club made by Ogalallas. | O. 122, 123—Cheyenne tobacco pouches. |
| O. 94—Iron tomahawk used by Omahas. | O. 124—Cap worn by son of Lone Wolf. |
| O. 95—Stone ax found in Nebraska. | O. 125—Very fine beaded sinew girth. |
| O. 96—"Trailer" found near the Rawhide creek. Note.—These stones were tied to a rope placed around the neck of a horse; the horse could be followed by the trail it left. | O. 126—Belt. |
| O. 97—Wooden turtle bowl given by mother of Joseph Little Bear, made in 1807. | O. 127—Indian idol from Seneca Indians, New York. |
| O. 98—Pictographs or Indian sign writing which shows the Sioux and Arapahos fighting Plenty Wounds. Also photographs. | O. 128—21 Indian arrows. |
| O. 99—Indian pack saddle at least 100 years old in 1906. Also a stirrup to same. | O. 129—Tobacco pouch made by wife of Standing Bear for her son. |
| O. 100—Braided halter. | O. 130 to 132—Tobacco pouches. |
| O. 101—Horns. | O. 133—Bag found on a battlefield by Green Cloud, a government scout. It was made by Arapahos. |
| O. 102—Eagle wing, presented by Old-Man-Loves-His-Knife. | O. 134—2 snake skin leg bands found on an Arapaho battlefield by Green Cloud. |
| O. 103—Eagle wing, presented by Black Bear. | O. 135—Moccasins given by wife of Lone Wolf. |
| O. 104—Buffalo horns. | O. 136—Moccasins which Lone Wolf took off his feet and gave to Omaha Charlie at Rosebud agency in 1890. |
| O. 105—Sitting Bull's rifle given by one of his men to Omaha Charlie. | O. 137—A Pomme Blanche root from which Indians made flour. It still grows on the Omaha reservation. |
| O. 106—Elk teeth earrings worn by Omaha Charlie. | O. 138, 139—2 Pawnee head-dresses. |
| O. 107—Diamond rattlesnake skin from South Sea Islands. | O. 140—Pocket from Standing Rock. |
| O. 108—Hoe given to the father of Mrs. Bristol by the government at Crow Creek reservation. | O. 141—Tobacco pouch found on Wounded Knee battlefield. |
| O. 109—Tomahawk pipe. | O. 142—Cheyenne pocket. |
| O. 110—Moccasins. | O. 143—Cheyenne cape for Indian girl. |
| O. 111—Tomahawk pipe. | O. 144—Pocket from Wounded Knee. |
| O. 112—Metal bracelet. | O. 145—Kickapoo sash (wool). |
| O. 113—(Number given to ox yoke which was not brought to the museum.) | O. 146—Saddle blanket from Iowa Indians. |
| O. 114—2 buffalo heads and horns picked up on Nebraska plains. | O. 147—Wooden mask from Seneca Indians, New York. |
| O. 115—A bag used by a squaw. | O. 148—Buffalo forelock. |
| O. 116—A baby coat from Black Crow family. | O. 149—Peacock's wings. |
| O. 117—Sioux bow, for buffalo. | O. 150—Eagle claws. |
| O. 118—A little boy's suit from the McCaa family, worn by a relative of Red Cloud. | O. 151—Fan which was used by Pain-in-the-Face. |
| O. 119—Turkish cap. | O. 152—A head-dress with horns which belonged to Goll, of Standing Rock agency. This head-dress was in the Custer battle. |
| O. 120—Eagle wing bones. | O. 153—Leggins from family of Drinking Cup. |
| O. 121—Pawnee necklace. | |

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| O. 154—Head-dress. | O. 193—Mexican whip. |
| O. 155—Doll and papoose case, showing use of hood, made by East Powder Bill or Bill Almon, who married an Ogalalla woman. | O. 194, 195—Leggins. |
| O. 156—Squaw belt from Ogalalla tribe. | O. 196, 197—Leggins. |
| O. 157, 158—Head-dresses from Rosebud agency. | O. 198, 199—Squaw leggins. |
| O. 159—Flash club used to signal from hill to hill, used by Brule Indians. | O. 200, 201—Leggins. |
| O. 160, 161—Pair of pistol cases made by Sally Twist, Ogalalla. | O. 202, 203—Leggins. |
| O. 162—Pouch given by Mrs. Hunter, mother of Mrs. Bristol. | O. 204—Very old beaded vest worn by Thunder Hawk, a Brule. |
| O. 163—Pouch from Pine Ridge. | O. 205—Beaded vest worn by Many Wounds, an Ogalalla. |
| O. 164—Board on which three of Omaha Charlie's children were carried. Note.—The baby is strapped to this board and carried on the mother's back. | O. 206—Beaded vest worn by the son of Thunder Hawk. |
| O. 165, 166—Stone war-clubs, mounted. | O. 207—Vest worn by Seven Up. |
| O. 167, 168—Axes mounted by Sioux. | O. 208, 209—Vests worn by the son of Standing Bear |
| O. 169—Cane made by Good Snake, a Winnebago. | O. 210—Wool Kickapoo sash worn by Butler. |
| O. 170—Omaha necklace. | O. 211—Beaded sash. |
| O. 171—Necklace brought from Europe by the Ogalallas who traveled with Buffalo Bill. | O. 212 to 216—Beaded knife cases. |
| O. 172—Necklace presented by Charging Eagle. | O. 217—2 arm bands. |
| O. 173—Mexican hair band. | O. 218—Pair of Navajo moccasins. |
| O. 174, 175—Dish and spoon which an Ogalalla woman carried on warpath. | O. 219 to 222—Whip sticks of elk horn. |
| O. 176—A pipe pick. | O. 223—Beaded moccasins. |
| O. 177—Winnebago trimming for the hair. | O. 224—Pair of moccasins. |
| O. 178—Moon Shell. | O. 225—Eagle head and tail. |
| O. 179—Knife scabbard. | O. 226, 227—Pistols used in War of 1812. |
| O. 180, 181, 182—Horn implements. | O. 228—Copper tomahawk from Pennsylvania. |
| O. 183—A hoof. | O. 229—Iron tomahawk from Ohio. |
| O. 184—A hoof. | O. 230—Revolver given by Shafer, a cousin of Jesse James said to have belonged to James. |
| O. 185—Watch worn by Omaha Charlie. | O. 231—Revolver. |
| O. 186—Eagle feathers. | O. 232—Tail and three mounted hoofs of a horse from Custer battlefield; also shoulder-straps from same field. |
| O. 187—Sword presented to Omaha Charlie in Indiana. | O. 233—Feet of horse mounted by Mr. Bristol. |
| O. 188—Cross presented by Red Cloud. | O. 234—Pepper box pistol. |
| O. 189—3 stone pipes. | O. 235—Cap and ball pistol. |
| O. 190—Long stem and peace pipe. | O. 236—Knife found in a grave in Nebraska. |
| O. 191, 192—Pair of leggins for women. | O. 237—Very old knife used to save the life of an Indian and kept by him with great care. |
| | O. 238—Knife. |
| | O. 239—Knife. |
| | O. 240—Very old knife. |
| | O. 241, 242, 243—3 knives from Custer battlefield. |
| | O. 244—Knife. |
| | O. 245—2 beaver tails. |
| | O. 246—Scalping knife. |

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| O. 247—Sun Dance knives, five in number, procured of Ogallallas in 1881. | O. 280—Leather. This number embraces braided bridles and halters. |
| O. 248—2 canteens from Custer battlefield. | O. 281—Cheyenne pipe. |
| O. 249—Sword from Custer battlefield. | O. 282—Chippewa ornament. |
| O. 250—War-club. | O. 283—Spanish stiletto. |
| O. 251—Arapaho whip with a scalp for a lash. | O. 284—Ornament for a war-club belonging to Loves-a-Knife. |
| O. 252—Cane head. | O. 285—Leather stamping outfit for ornamenting saddles. |
| O. 253—Cartridge box and belt from Custer battlefield. | O. 286—Arrow used to throw, made by Henry Little Hill. |
| O. 254, 255—2 Iron spear heads from near Homer, Neb. | O. 287—Specimens of wampum given by Frost, the man who supplied such things to the Indian trade, New York. |
| O. 256—Pawnee sign writing or pictographs; a report sent back to the tribe by a scout. | O. 288—Ogalalla porcupine quill bands. |
| O. 257—Apache war-club. | O. 289—Pictograph, "Crazy Horse on War-path," drawn by Crazy Horse. |
| O. 258—Apache war-club. | O. 290—Medicine rattle. |
| O. 259—Apache arrow. | O. 291—Sun Dance whistles, Ogalalla. |
| O. 260—Flathead war-club. | O. 292—Pair of Sally Twist moccasins. |
| O. 261—Ogalalla war-club from Red Cloud's band. | O. 293—Antelope necklace of dew-claws, owned by Thunder Horse, used to stampede horses. |
| O. 262—Meat crusher from Ogalalla tribe. | O. 294—Elk hoof necklace belonging to Little Bear, used to frighten horses. |
| O. 263—Ogalalla war-club. | O. 295—Winnebago squaw hair dress. |
| O. 264—Winnebago war-club. | O. 296—Necklace of bones from turtle legs, owned by Young Spotted Tail. |
| O. 265—Scraper for tanning hides, from Lone Wolf's family. | O. 297—Omaha necklace. |
| O. 266—War-club, Chippewa, from White Earth reservation. | O. 298—Ogalalla pipe pick case. |
| O. 267, 268—Comanche lance clubs. | O. 299—Little moccasins, presented by Elk woman. |
| O. 269—2 old iron tomahawks, supposed to have been used by Black Bird and Big Elk. They were so cherished in the Omaha tribe. | O. 300—Squaw hair dress. |
| O. 270—Buffalo horns made into a war-club by Crow Indians. | O. 301—Wampum breast ornament belonging to Yellow Smoke. |
| O. 271—Creek war-club. | O. 302—Cheyenne doll in costume. |
| O. 272—Ogalalla war-club. | O. 303—Winnebago doll in costume. |
| O. 273—Three Strikes's club. He killed three Indians with three strikes and took the name after. | O. 304, 305—Ogalalla dolls in costume. |
| O. 274—Iroquois hatchet 200 years old. | O. 306—Elk dew-claw necklace used to stampede horses. |
| O. 275—Winnebago whip owned by Little Priest (seven scalp marks on it). | O. 307—Beaded scorpions used in Cheyenne medicine dance. |
| O. 276—Buffalo cow hoof. | O. 308—Ponca cartridge pouch. |
| O. 277—An "1849" ox hoof, shod. | O. 309—3 beaver feet, Nebraska. |
| O. 278—Quirt owned by Great Bear (25 scalp marks). | O. 310—Sitting Bull's wampum breast plate. |
| O. 279—Seneca hatchet from Salamanca, New York, owned by the Mary Jamison family. | |

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| O. 311—6 Omaha horn spoons. | O. 352—Beaded Ogalalla vest. |
| O. 312—4 Cheyenne porcupine quill arm bands. | O. 353—Manitoba police boots. |
| O. 313—Ogalalla scraper owned by wife of Lone Wolf, observe the scalp marks. | O. 354—Snow shoes from Mary Jamison family |
| O. 314—A Winnebago game. | O. 355—Curious bones. |
| O. 315—A bunch of ring sizes. | O. 356—Bone from a turtle's back. |
| O. 316—Worn by William T. Bristol when a baby (moccasins). | O. 357—Tally bone for a family, observe the scalp marks. |
| O. 317—Shoes worn by Edith Hunter's baby. | O. 358—Bag in which clothes are carried. |
| O. 318—Needle book carried by D. Charles Bristol. | O. 359—Laerosse sticks, used in ball game. |
| O. 319—Shoes worn by D. Charles Bristol. | O. 360—Buffalo horns. |
| O. 320—2 pairs of gloves made by Sally Twist. | O. 361—Cartridge box. |
| O. 321—Black Bear's tooth; arrow from Homer; small steel tomahawk made in Pennsylvania. | O. 362—Navajo pad for carrying water in vessels balanced on the head. |
| O. 322—Watch chain worn by D. Charles Bristol. | O. 363—Japanese dagger. |
| O. 323—Moccasins made by wife of Standing Bear. | O. 364—Sitting Bull's medicine pipe. |
| O. 324—Beaded work done by Sally Twist. | O. 365—Pipe used by Red Cloud. |
| O. 325—3 old iron Ogalalla spears. | O. 366—Pipe owned by Old-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses. |
| O. 326—Spanish bit attachment procured of Indians. | O. 367—Pipe belonging to Crazy Horse. |
| O. 327—Beaded snakes for Ogalalla snake dance. | O. 368—Pipe owned by Thunder Horse. |
| O. 328—Button given by an officer of marines in New York harbor. | O. 369—Pipe owned by Charging Eagle. |
| O. 329—Dinner horn. | O. 370—Santee pipe. |
| O. 330—Cheyenne quirt. | O. 371—Pipe belonging to Hole-in-the-Day, a Chippewa who was killed by his own people because he was too friendly to the whites. |
| O. 331 to 341—11 pockets. | O. 372—Yankton Sioux pipe. |
| O. 342—Winnebago loom and work. | O. 373—Winnebago pipe. |
| O. 343—Cheyenne wampum. | O. 374—Santee Sioux pipe. |
| O. 344—Watch guard worn by D. Charles Bristol. | O. 375—Pipe belonging to Yellow Smoke, an Omaha. |
| O. 345—Watch guard worn by D. Charles Bristol. | O. 376—Odd pipestone work. |
| O. 346—Pocket. | O. 377—Powder horn. |
| O. 347—Winnebago scalp dress. | O. 378—Pappoose beaded hood from Pine Ridge |
| O. 348—Tweezers to pull beard. | O. 379—Pappoose beaded hood from Pine Ridge agency. |
| O. 349—Ornament. | O. 380—Breech cloth owned by Plenty Horse. |
| O. 350—3 beaded Ogalalla balls for women. | O. 381 Winnebago hair dress. |
| O. 351—Spanish spurs from Crow reservation. | O. 382—Moccasins worn by Willie Bristol, his mother's work. |
| | O. 383—Pair moccasins. |
| | O. 384—Winnebago rattle. |

No.	No.
O. 385—Oil paintings, 4 in number. D Charles Bristol. Rain-in-the-Face, Goll. Sitting Bull, all by Mountain Charley or C. S. Stobie. Also photographs of notable western characters which will be found under the name of D. Charles Bristol in the photograph catalogue. The following numbers were added to the original catalogue when articles were put in cases:	O. 386—Pipe. O. 387—Pipe. O. 388—Pipe. O. 389—Moccasins. O. 390—Moccasins. O. 391—Moccasins. O. 392 to 397—Moccasins. O. 398 to 401—Moccasins. O. 402—Moccasins (odds). O. 403—Flute. O. 404—A pipestone cane.

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL CATALOGUE.

Continued from page 366.

Being relics added to the museum, and numbers added to the catalogue.

- 687—Coin collection loaned by D. H. Noll, of Wymore, Neb. U. S. Columbian half dollar; U. S. Columbian quarter dollar; U. S. half dollar; 1809 and 1812; silver foreign coin; U. S. pennies, 1797 and 1812; one cent upper Canada bank token, 1850; U. S. two cent, 1865; British commercial token, 1814; George II. English penny.
- 688—Two Icelandic books loaned by John Halldorson, 1311 So. 11th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska, date 1745 and 1766.
- 689—Chipped flints (history unknown.)
- 690—A McClellan medal or token loaned by R. J. Scarborough, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- 691—Stone maul found just outside the stockade at Fort Laramie, loaned by Walter S. Houseworth, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- 692—Locket containing the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Richardson, pioneers of Fontenelle, Nebraska, presented by Miss Della Campbell, through the kindness of A. N. Yost of Omaha.
- 693—Collection of Joel and James Thompson, Lincoln, Nebraska, placed as a loan; three stone arrow points; two curious rocks; two rattles; from Pevely, Missouri.
- 694—A box of heirlooms, loaned in the name of Milton L. Trester: A sword, a lantern, a broad ax, a grain sickle, a fork, and candle moulds.
- 695—An ox yoke made from a Nebraska cottonwood tree and used for many years in Nebraska. Presented by the late Franklin Ball, of Palmyra.
- 696—Homer's Iliad and Odyssey in the original Greek, printed in 1561, loaned by J. A. Barrett, of Omaha.
- 697—Five original commissions, issued to various Indian chiefs over a hundred years ago, presented by the late Robert W. Furnas.
- 698—Case of Nebraska woods, collected by the late Robert W. Furnas.
- 699—Picture of Rev. Joseph Henson, the original of "Uncle Tom," presented by A. D. Kitchen, Lincoln, Neb.
- 700—Roster of the 1st Nebraska Regiment in the Civil War, loaned by Mrs. R. R. Livingston, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.
- 701—Bank notes and wild-cat bills, paper tokens, and Confederate bills, mounted between glasses. About sixty specimens in all, given to the Society by various people, names unknown.

- 702—Colonial newspaper. Two copies of the Providence Gazette and Country Journal, July 8 and November 11, 1775, mounted between glasses. The name of the donor is unknown.
- 703—Large United States pennies. This collection is from various sources; most of them were presented by Jay A. Barrett, and the collection is nearly complete. They are mounted between glass slides, so that both sides may be studied.
- 704—State Fair souvenirs collected to show the evolution of the advertising idea at the Nebraska State Fair.
- 705—Collection of political badges purchased of S. A. Gardiner, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- 706—Collection of political and other badges, presented by H. C. McMaken, Plattsburgh, Nebraska.
- 707—Collection of geological specimens, loaned by A. L. Funk, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- 708—Picture of Gilbert Park, by J. W. Gilbert, Friend, Nebraska.
- 709—Donkey shoes from Rome, presented by Prof. James T. Lees, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- 710—Autograph letter of Charles I. of England, 1644, loaned by James Mitchell, Wilber, Nebraska.
- 711—Colonial newspaper, Essex Journal and New Hampshire Packet of March 29, 1776, donated by Charles H. Morrill.
- 712—Communion plate (very old), loaned by Prof. George R. Chatburn, of Lincoln.
- 713—Safe, loaned by John B. Horton, of Evanston, Illinois, used by his father, in Calais, Maine, and by Mr. Horton in Lincoln.
- 714—Nebraska silks and wools with case, presented by the late Mrs. Mary E. Furnas.
- 715—A diary written in Andersonville prison by H. A. Shotwell, loaned for safe-keeping by J. C. Pentzer.
- 716—Safe used in the old Platte Valley bank, at Nebraska City, and the old State Bank at Lincoln. It is one of the first safes brought to the territory, and the first in Lincoln. Presented by N. C. Brock, of Lincoln.

NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED BY THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JANUARY 1, 1908.

	NAME	TOWN	ISSUED	EDITOR AND PUBLISHER	POLITIC
1	Adams Weekly Globe	Adams	W	E. M. Varner	R
2	Ainsworth Star-Journal	Ainsworth	W	John M. Cotton	R
3	Albion Weekly News	Albion	W	A. W. Todd	R
4	Albion Argus	Albion	W	D. J. & J. F. Poynter	D
5	Alexandria Argus	Alexandria	W	L. H. Thornburg	R
6	Alliance Semi-Weekly Times	Alliance	S-W	Harvey J. Ellis	R
7	Harlan County Journal	Alma	W	H. C. Furke	D
8	Chronicle-Citizen	Ansley	W	A. H. Barks	R
9	Arcadia Champion	Arcadia	W	J. A. Burgett	R
10	Ashland Gazette	Ashland	W	W. N. Becker	R
11	Granger	Auburn	W	J. H. Dundas & Son	R
12	Nemaha County Herald	Auburn	W	C. C. Cross	D
13	Nemaha County Republican	Auburn	W	John H. Kearns	R
14	Aurora Republican	Auburn	W	Frederick H. Abbott	R
15	Appeal to Reason	Girard, Kansas	W	J. A. Wayland	Soc
16	Hamilton County Register	Aurora	W	Geo. L. & A. L. Barr	D
17	Bancroft Blade	Bancroft	W	J. L. Phillips	R
18	Rock County Leader	Bassett	W	M. L. Mead	R
19	Beaver Crossing Times	Beaver Crossing	W	Chas. C. Diers	R
20	Beemer Times	Beemer	W	Howard Sechrist	R
21	Times-Tribune	Beaver City	W	F. N. Merwin	R
22	Belleview Gazette	Bellevue	W	W. B. McDermut	R
23	Beatrice Weekly Times	Beatrice	W	W. S. Tilton	R
24	Weekly Express	Beatrice	W	E. W. Huse	R
25	Gage County Democrat	Beatrice	W	G. P. Marvin	D
26	Beatrice Daily Express	Beatrice	D	E. W. Huse	R
27	Benson Times	Benson	W	Lew W. Raber	R
28	News-Chronicle	Benkelman	W	C. L. Kettler	R
29	Independent Herald	Bertrand	W	L. E. Brown	R
30	Christian Reporter	Bethany	W	DeForest Austin	R
31	Bismarck Weekly Tribune	Bismarck, No. Dak.	W	M. H. Jewell	R

32	Pilot.....	Blair	W	Don C. Vandeven	R
33	Blair Democrat and Courier	Blair	W	Thos. T. Osterman	D
34	Bladen Enterprise	Bladen	R	Karl J. Spence	R
35	Bloomfield Monitor	Bloomfield	R	W. H. Needham	R
36	Bloomington Advocate	Bloomington	R	H. M. Crane	R
37	Weekly Sentinel	Blue Springs	R	Jas. H. Casebeer	R
38	Brewster News	Brewster	R	P. C. Erickson	R
39	Bradshaw Republican	Bradshaw	R	John B. Dey	R
40	Bridgeport Blade	Bridgeport	R	R. H. Willis & H. C. Mock	R
41	Custer County Beacon	Broken Bow	R	Beal & Hollandsworth	D
42	Custer County Chief	Broken Bow	R	Purcell Bros.	R
43	Custer County Republican	Broken Bow	R	D. M. Amsbury & C. K. Bassett	R
44	Weekly Optic and Live stock Grower	East Las Vegas, N. M.	R	M. M. Padgett	R
45	Butte Gazette	Butte	R	A. R. Armstrong	R
46	National Tribune	Washington, D. C.	R	John McElroy	R
47	Cairo Record	Cairo	R	Elliott Harrison	R
48	Courier-Tribune	Callaway	R	C. M. Anderson	R
49	Carroll Index	Carroll	R	Richard Clossen	R
50	Cedar Rapids Outlook	Cedar Rapids	R	W. H. Baker	R
51	Cedar Bluffs Standard	Cedar Bluffs	R	I. S. Boulier	R
52	Central City Republican	Central City	R	W. & J. Rice	R
53	Central City Record	Central City	R	Fitch Bros.	R
54	Central City Nonpareil	Central City	R	H. G. Taylor	R
55	Doane College News-Letter	Crete	R	Doane College	R
56	Chappel Register	Chappel	R	Babcock & Johnson	R
57	Chester Herald	Chester	R	F. H. Everts	R
58	Chadron Journal	Chadron	R	Geo. C. Snow	R
59	Sun	Clay Center	R	W. L. Palmer	R
60	Clay County Patriot	Clay Center	R	J. G. Jessup	R
61	Chehalis Bee-Nugget	Chehalis, Washington	R	C. Ellington	R
62	Carlleton Leader	Carlton	R	J. H. Bryant	R
63	Crete Democrat	Crete	R	C. J. Bowby	D
64	Crete Vidette-Herald	Crete	R	Goodwin & Wells	R
65	Cook Weekly Courier	Cook	R	R. B. Blythe	R
66	Columbus Journal	Columbus	R	R. G. & F. K. Strother	R
67	Columbus Telegram	Columbus	R	Edgar Howard	D

NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED BY THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JANUARY 1, 1908.—Continued.

	NAME	TOWN	ISSUED	EDITOR AND PUBLISHER	POLITICAL
68	Columbus Tribune	Columbus	W	Richard Ramey	R
69	Coleridge Blade	Coleridge	W	C. S. Harris	R
70	Cortland Sun	Cortland	W	H. L. Gardner	R
71	Cody Cow Boy	Cody	W	E. L. Heath	R
72	Cozad Local	Cozad	W	C. F. & M. S. Kleinhaus	D
73	Cozad Tribune	Cozad	W	W. F. Glaser	R
74	Crawford Tribune	Crawford	W	Wm. H. & Harry G. Ketcham	R
75	Crab Orchard Herald	Crab Orchard	W	O. J. Werner	R
76	Creston Statesman	Creston	W	C. E. Wagner	R
77	Creighton News	Creighton	W	W. L. Kirk	R
78	Nebraska Liberal	Creighton	W	W. H. Green	D
79	Crofton Journal	Crofton	W	O. R. Robinson	.....
80	Curtis Enterprise	Curtis	W	B. K. Schaeffer	.....
81	Curtis Courier	Curtis	W	S. R. Razee	.....
82	People's Banner	David City	W	J. F. Albin	R
83	North Nebraska Eagle	Dakota City	W	G. L. Taylor & B. H. Brown	R
84	Danbury News	Danbury	W	J. L. Newman	R
85	Decatur Herald	Decatur	W	Geo. F. Morley	.....
86	Dakota County Herald	Dakota City	W	John H. Ream	R
87	Diller Record	Diller	W	Frank T. Pearce	.....
88	Butler County Press	David City	W	E. A. Walrath	D
89	Dawson News Boy	Dawson	W	Mame P. Fenton	.....
90	Dodge Criterion	Dodge	W	J. J. McFarland	.....
91	Our Homes and News Record	Dubois	Mo	A. Schick	.....
92	Edgar Post	Edgar	S-W	Earl C. Rickel	R
93	Elgin Review	Elgin	W	B. W. McKeen	R
94	Elk Creek Herald	Elk Creek	W	N. H. Libby	R
95	Elmwood Leader-Echo	Elmwood	W	J. A. Clements	R
96	Emerson Enterprise	Emerson	W	S. R. Cobb	.....
97	Eustis News	Eustis	W	Aubrey S. Pettit	R
98	Exeter Enterprise	Exeter	W	W. J. Waite	.....

99	Fairbury Journal.....	R	W. F. Cramb
100	Fairbury Gazette.....	S-W	D.B. Cropic & F.L. Kautzman
101	Fairfield Herald.....	R	F. C. Scott
102	Falls City Tribune.....	R	E. F. Sharts
103	Falls City News.....	R	Davis & Davis
104	Falls City Journal.....	D	Martin & Martin
105	Sentinel.....	R	Frank M. Richard
106	Platte River Zeitung.....	R	C. R. Schaeffer
107	Fillmore Chronicle.....	R	Lou W. Frazier
108	Fullerton Post.....	R	Jno. R. Dofp
109	News-Journal.....	D	J. W. Tanner
110	Fillmore County News.....	R	H. A. Robinson
111	Florence Items.....	R	F. B. Nichois
112	Friend Telegraph.....	R	E. Whitcomb
113	Fremont Evening Tribune.....	D	Hammond Printing Co.
114	Fremont Tri-Weekly Tribune.....	R	Hammond Printing Co.
115	Fremont Daily Herald.....	D	Perkins-Howard Co.
116	Grand Island Daily Independent.....	R	Independent Publishing Co.
117	Geneva Gazette.....	D	W. L. Martin
118	Nebraska Signal.....	R	Frank O. Edgecombe
119	Genoa Times.....	R	C. J. Stockwell
120	Gering Courier.....	R	A. B. Wood
121	Gibbon Reporter.....	R	R. A. St. John
122	Greeley Citizen.....	R	F. P. & R. E. Compton
123	Gordon Journal.....	R	T. O. & G. F. Williams
124	Gretna Breeze.....	D	H. R. Secord
125	Garrison Argus.....	R	Geo. H. Gray, M. D.
126	Grand Island Democrat.....	R	Rob. I. Evans
127	Staats Anzeiger und Herald.....	D	Anzeiger Herald Pub. Co.
128	Hastings Tribune.....	R	Adam Breede
129	Adams County Democrat.....	R	Wahlquist Bros
130	Loyal Mystic Legion.....	D	Geo. A. Wigton
131	Hastings Daily Republican.....	R	F. A. & Ethel M. Watkins
132	Times-Republican.....	R	C. A. Ready
133	Hardy Herald.....	R	Ralph K. Hill
134	Banner County News.....	R	N. M. McKinnon

NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED BY THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JANUARY 1, 1908.—Continued.

	NAME	TOWN	ISSUED	EDITOR AND PUBLISHER	POLITICAL
135	Cedar County News	Hartington	W	A. V. Parker	D
136	Harvard Courier	Harvard	W	G. J. & H. G. Thomas	R
137	Homer Free-Press	Homer	W	M. A. Bancroft	R
138	Hildreth Telescope	Hildreth	W	J. Frank Lantz	R
139	Humphrey Democrat	Humphrey	W	F. J. Pratt	D
140	Hickman Enterprise	Hickman	W	Cyrus Black	K
141	Hebron Register	Hebron	W	Conoway Leedom	D
142	Hebron Champion	Hebron	W	H. A. Brainerd	R
143	Hebron Journal	Hebron	W	Mrs. E. M. Correll	R
144	Grant County Tribune	Hyannis	W	L. B. Unkefer	R
145	Holdrege Citizen	Holdrege	W	F. H. Porter	R
146	Holdrege Progress	Hubbel	W	C. Clinton Page .....	...
147	Hubbell Standard	Imperial	W	T. M. Casad	R
148	Chase County Tribune	Johnson	W	A. C. Clayburg	D
149	Johnson News	Juniata	W	W. L. Stuck .....	...
150	Juniata Herald	Kearney	W	I. H. Ricket	R
151	New Era Standard	Kearney	W	W. L. Hand & John A. Rhone .....	...
152	Kearney Democrat	Kearney	W	F. L. Whedon .....	...
153	Kearney Daily Hub	Kimball	D	M. A. Brown	R
154	Western Nebraska Observer	Lincoln	W	H. D. Wilson	R
155	Commoner	Lincoln	W	W. J. Bryan	D
156	Independent Farmer & Western Swine Breeder	Lincoln	W	A. D. Burhans .....	...
157	Nebraska Teacher	Lincoln	Mo	Geo. L. Towne .....	...
158	Lincoln Herald	Lincoln	W	Huckins & Huckins .....	...
159	Lincoln Freie Presse	Lincoln	W	H. Wehn	D
160	Deutsch Amerikanischer Farmer	Lincoln	W	Press Publishing Co .....	...
161	Wageworker	Lincoln	W	Will M. Maupin	L
162	Indian News	Genoa	W	S. B. Davis, Supt. .....	...
163	Indian's Friend	New York City	Mo	R. C. Marshall .....	...
164	Loup City Northwestern	Loup City	W	J. W. Burleigh	R*
165	Long Pine Journal	Long Pine	W	C. H. Lyman	R

		R
166	Lodge Pole Express.....	
167	Clipper Citizen.....	W
168	Dawson County Pioneer.....	W
169	Laurel Advocate.....	W
170	Nebraska Dairyman.....	W
171	Lincoln Trade Review.....	W
172	Lyons Mirror.....	W
173	Lyons Sun	W
174	Nemaha County Teacher.....	W
175	Country Merchant	W
176	McCook Tribune.....	W
177	McCook Republican	W
178	Blue Valley Journal.....	W
179	Madison Chronicle.....	W
180	Madison Star-Mail.....	W
181	Mead Advocate	W
182	Minden Courier	W
183	Minden News	W
184	Milligan Times	W
185	Mitchell Index	W
186	Miford N-brascan.....	W
187	Looking Glass.....	W
188	Monroe Republican.....	W
189	Nebraska City News.....	S.W.
190	Daily Tribune	D
191	Nebraska Daily Press	D
192	Nebraska Staats Zeitung	D
193	North Loup Loyalist	W
194	Neligh Leader	W
195	Neligh Register	W
196	Nuckolls County Herald	W
197	Nehawka Register	W
198	Nebraska Advertiser	W
199	Newport Republican	W
200	Niobrara Tribune	W
201	Norfolk Times-Tribune	W

		R
166	J. C. Wolfe.....	
167	M. & J. C. Holmes.....	W
168	B. F. Krier	W
169	Carey E. Nevin	W
170	A. R. Israel	W
171	H. M. Bushnell	W
172	M. M. Warner	W
173	Chas. K. Ott	W
174	Geo. D. Carrington, Jr.	W
175	A. R. Israel	W
176	F. M. Kimmell	W
177	Barnes & Mitchell	W
178	E. C. Gilliland	W
179	S. C. Blackman	W
180	I. B. Donovan	W
181	C. H. Brocksome	W
182	G. J. & Ed. Richmond	W
183	D. S. Elmer	W
184	E. J. Kotas	W
185	G. E. Mark	W
186	L. O. Howard	W
187	E. A. Gerrard	W
188	R. G. Strother	W
189	News Publishing Co.	W
190	Morton Printing Co.	W
191	Bonwell & Olmstead	W
192	John Mattes, Jr.	W
193	Walter G. Rood	W
194	E. T. & C. J. Best	W
195	Ernest S. Schofield	W
196	O. R. Ross	W
197	T. J. O'Day	W
198	W. W. Sanders	W
199	C. P. Wilse	W
200	E. S. Kendall	W
201	C. S. Evans	W

NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED BY THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JANUARY 1, 1938—Continued.

NAME	TOWN	ISSUED	EDITOR AND PUBLISHER	POLITICS
202 Norfolk Weekly News-Journal	Norfolk	W	W. N. & N. A. Huse	R
203 Norfolk Daily News.	Norfolk	D	W. N. & N. A. Huse	R
204 North Bend Eagle.	North Bend	W	J. C. Newsom	
205 Osveta Amerika	Omaha	W	National Printing Co	
206 Acker und Gartenbau Zeitung	Milwaukee, Wis.	W	W. W. Coleman	
207 Pokrok' Zapadu.	Omaha	W	Pokrok Publishing Co	
208 Farmer's Advocate.	Topeka, Kansas	W	Advocate Pub. Co	
209 Twentieth Century Farmer.	Omaha	W	Bee Publishing Co	
210 Observer	Lincoln	W	Elmer E. Brown	
211 Omaha Excelsior	Omaha	W	Chase Publishing Co	
212 Examiner	Omaha	W	Alfred Sorenson	
213 Hospodar	Omaha	W	National Printing Co	
214 Nebraska Mute Journal	Omaha	Bi-Mo	Nebraska School for the Deaf	F
215 Sovereign Visitor.	Omaha	Mo	Woodmen of the World	R
216 Oak News.	Oak	W	F. W. Hollingworth	R
217 Weekly Wave	Odell	W	Mrs. C. R. Kerr	R
218 Keith County News.	Ogallala	W	F. P. Morgan & F. A. Rasmussen	R
219 Omaha Posten	Omaha	W	Omaha-Posten Publishing Co	
220 Omaha Druggist.	Omaha	Mo	C. F. Weller	
221 Oakdale Sentinel	Oakdale	W	Chas. H. Frady	R
222 Oakland Independent & Republican	Oakland	W	Eric Morell	R
223 Ord Quiz.	Ord	W	W. W. Haskell & W. C. Parsons	R
224 Ord Weekly Journal.	Ord	W	Horace M. Davis	D
225 Holt County Independent	O'Neill	W	Geo. A. Miles	
226 Frontier.	O'Neill	W	D. H. Cronin	R
227 Polk County Democrat	Osceola	W	E. A. Walrath	R
228 Osmund Republican	Osmund	W	B. S. Leedom & Son	Pop
229 Overton Herald.	Overton	W	J. W. & E. M. Dunaway	R
230 Vorwarts	New York City	W	Socialistic Co-operat' e t ub. Co.	Soc
231 Den Danske Pioneer	Omaha	W	Sophus F. Nebel Pub. Co	
232 Orleans Chronicle	Orleans	W	Harry McCoy	R

233	Peru Pointer	Peru	S. W. Hacker & Co.....	K
234	Papillion Times	Papillion	The Papillon Times Print. Co.	D
235	Pawnee Chief	Pawnee City	Owenden Bros. ....	.....
236	Pawnee Press	Pawnee City	J. W. Paine .....	.....
237	Evening News	Plattsmouth	Geo. L. Farley	R
238	Pender Times	Pender	Mark W. Murray	D
239	Pender Republican	Pender	Charles S. Hughes	R
240	Pierce County Call	Pierce	A. L. Brande	R
241	Plymouth News	Plymouth	Plymouth Printing Co.	R
242	Northern Nebraska Journal	Ponca	Chas. E. Jones	R
243	Webster County Argus	Red Cloud	L. E. Tait	R
244	Red Cloud Nation	Red Cloud	J. P. Hale	D
245	Red Cloud Chief	Red Cloud	Geo. Newhouse	R
246	Harlan County Ranger	Republican City	Thomas & Nora Kelly .....	.....
247	Rising City Independent	Rising City	Albert J. T. Kaempfer .....	.....
248	Rushville Recorder	Rushville	G. M. G. Cooper	R
249	Rushville Standard	St. Edward	C. L. Mayes	D
250	St. Edward Sun	St. Edward	H. Gordon Cross	R
251	St. Paul Republican	St. Paul	Perkins & Perkins	R
252	Phonograph-Press	St. Paul	C. B. Manuel	D
253	Quill	Schuyler	Alex. Schlegel	D
254	Schuylerville Sun	Schuylerville	Fred L. Wertz	R
255	Scribner Rustler	Scribner	Henry M. Kidder	R
256	Scribner News	Scribner	Wm. Warneke	D
257	Seward Independent-Democrat	Seward	Wm. H. Smith	D
258	Blue Valley Blade	Shelby	E. E. Bezier	R
259	Shelby Sun	Shelton	Cornish & Son	D
260	Shelton Clipper	Sidney	F. D. Reed	R
261	Sidney Telegraph	Stanton	F. A. Gapen	R
262	Stanton Weekly Picket	Stanton	W. D. Percival	R
263	Stanton Register	Stanton	Alfred Pont	D
264	Steinauer Star	Steinauer	W. F. Huff	R
265	Sterling Sun	Sterling	L. A. Vanner & W. A. Borland	R
266	Springfield Monitor	Springfield	I. C. Miller	D
267	Stronsburg Weekly News	Stronsburg	Frank T. Robeck	R
-68	Headlight	Stronsburg	J. H., Ada M., & Chattie Coleman	D

NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED BY THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JANUARY 1, 1908.—Continued.

NAME	TOWN	Issued	EDITOR AND PUBLISHER	Politics
269 Sutton News	Sutton	W	S. A. Fischer	R
270 Nebraska Daily Democrat	South Omaha	D	J. M. Tanner	D
271 Superior Journal.....	Superior	W	A. S. Berry	R
272 Syracuse Democrat	Syracuse	W	H. E. Baker	D
273 Springview Herald	Springview	W	L. A. Wilson	R
274 Stamford Post	Stamford	W	S. W. McCoy	R
275 Burt County Herald	Tekamah	W	J. R. Sutherland	R
276 Tekamah Journal	Tekamah	W	J. W. Tamplin	R
277 Johnson County Tribunal	Tecumseh	W	C. W. Fool .....	.....
278 Trenton Register	Trenton	W	O. W. DeWald .....	.....
279 Taylor Clarion	Taylor	W	E. Andrews	R
280 Table Rock Argus	Table Rock	W	F. H. Taylor	R
281 Tecumseh Chieftain	Tecumseh	W	Brundage & Thurber	R
282 Otoe Union	Unadilla	W	Mrs. M. A. Faker .....	.....
283 Valentine Democrat	Valentine	W	I. M. Rice	D
284 Republican	Valentine	W	W. S. Barker	R
285 Valley Enterprise	Valley	W	C. E. Bayars	R
286 Walthill Times	Walthill	W	Cecil R. Boughn	R
287 Waterloo Gazette	Waterloo	W	James H. Riggs	R
288 Wahoo Wasp	Wahoo	W	T. J. Pickett & Co	R
289 Western Wave	Western	W	G. W. File	R
290 Wilber Republican	Wilber	W	J. A. Wild	R
291 Saline County Democrat	Wilber	W	John Knight	D
292 Wilcox Herald	Wilcox	W	D. C. Shetler & J. B. Lane	R
293 Wauneta Breeze	Wauneta	W	John W. Hann	R
294 Wayne Herald	Wayne	W	R. Phileo & E. R. Lundburg	R
295 Weekly Gazette	Wausa	W	C. A. Anderson	R
296 Weeping Water Republican	Weeping Water	W	F. E. Bricka	R
297 West Point Republican	West Point	W	J. C. Elliott	R
298 Wilsonville Review	Wilsonville	W	A. E. Weaver .....	.....
299 Weekly Arbor State	Wymore	W	J. W. Ellington .....	.....

300	Weekly Wymorean	Wymore.....	E. M. Burnham	R
301	Wood River Interests	Wood River	O. M. Quackenbush	R
302	Wisner Free Press	Wisner	S. W. Kelly	R
303	York Republican	York	W. E. Dayton & Son	R
304	York Democrat	York	D. T. Corcoran	D
305	York Times	York	T. E. Sedgwick, Sr. & Jr.	R
306	Teller	Yutan	Cliff Frank	R
307	Consumers' Commercial Cyclone	Wichita, Kansas	R. W. Parmenter	R
308	Primitive Christianity	Lincoln	W. F. Parminter	R
309	Nebraska State Journal	Lincoln	Will Owen Jones	R
310	Lincoln Evening News	Lincoln	Harry T. Dobbins	R
311	Lincoln Daily Star	Lincoln	C. B. Edgar	R
312	Omaha Daily News	Omaha	Joseph Polcar	R
313	Omaha Daily Bee	Omaha	Victor Rosewater	R
314	Morning World-Herald	Omaha	Gilbert M. Hitchcock	D
315	Sioux City Journal	Sioux City	Perkins Bros. Co., Pub.	R
316	St. Louis Globe-Democrat	St. Louis Mo.	Globe Co., Pub.	D
317	Kansas City Star	Kansas City, Mo.	Wm. R. Nelson	R
318	Kansas City Times	Kansas City, Mo.	Wm. R. Nelson	R
NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED BY THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY SINCE THE FOREGOING LIST WAS COMPILED.				
319	Brown County Democrat	Ainsworth	E. E. Humphreys	D
320	Shaffer's Alma Record	Alma	Arthur V. Shaffer	D
321	Arapahoe Pioneer	Arapahoe	J. H. Mooney	D
322	Atkinson Graphic	Atkinson	P. F. Mende	R
323	Benedict News-Herald	Benedict	Edith Lett	R
324	Bennington Herald	Bennington	Cortes J. Wilcox	R
325	Sions Vaktare	College View	International Publishing Ass'n	R
326	Nebraska Biene	Columbus	J. H. Johannes	R
327	Cowles Enterprise	Cowles	Karl L. Spence	R
328	Cozad Herald	Cozad	W. F. Glaser	R
329	Culbertson Banner	Culbertson	J. H. Corrick	R
330	Dorchester Star	Dorchester	I. W. Evans	R
331	Fairfield Independent	Fairfield	M. E. & Cyrus Carver	R
332	Perkins County News	Grant		

NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED BY THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY SINCE THE FOREGOING LIST WAS COMPILED.

NAME	TOWN	Issued	EDITOR AND PUBLISHER	Politics
333 Leader Independent.....	Greeley.....	W	Thos. P. Hardesty.....	D
334 Guide Rock Signal.....	Guide Rock.....	W	Harry Vaughan.....	
325 Cedar County Wächter.....	Hartington.....	W	Chas. Weiss.....	D
336 Howells Journal.....	Howells.....	W	H. E. Phelps.....	D
337 Indiana Reporter.....	Indiana.....	W	E. S. Byfield.....	
338 University Journal.....	Lincoln.....	W	University of Nebraska.....	
339 Mason City Star.....	Mason City.....	W	W. A. Anderson.....	
340 Oconto Register.....	Oconto.....	W	Fred M. Bryner.....	
341 Omaha Trade Exhibit.....	Omaha.....	W	O. E. McCune.....	
342 Orchard News.....	Orchard.....	W	A. R. Dennis.....	
343 Sarpy County Republican.....	Papillion.....	W	Ernest G. Johnson.....	R
344 Pawnee Republican.....	Pawnee.....	W	J. N. Hassler.....	R
345 Riverton Review.....	Riverton.....	W	C. E. Glick.....	R
346 Scotts Bluff Republican.....	Scotts Bluff.....	W	E. T. Westervelt.....	R
347 Deutsch Farmer-Zeitung.....	Seward.....	W	Joseph Tagwerker.....	
348 Silver Creek Sand.....	Silver Creek.....	W	Sand Printing Company.....	
349 Snyder Banner.....	Snyder.....	W	Gus. H. Weber.....	
350 Spalding Enterprise.....	Spalding.....	W	John E. Kavanaugh.....	R
351 Spencer Advocate.....	Spencer.....	W	C. A. Manville & Son.....	R
352 Boone County Advance.....	St. Edward.....	W	S. J. Kennedy.....	R
353 Tamora Register.....	Tamora.....	W	R. E. & Della Marshall.....	R
354 Tobias Express.....	Tobias.....	W	R. W. Mastin.....	R
355 Republican Leader.....	Trenton.....	W	A. L. Taylor.....	R
336 Union Ledger.....	Union.....	W	Chas. L. Graves.....	
357 Nebraska News.....	University Place.....	W	Jason F. Claffin.....	P
358 Wahoo Democrat.....	Wahoo.....	W	Nelson J. Ludi.....	D
359 Wakefield Republican.....	Wakefield.....	W	F. L. Shoop.....	R
360 Nebraska Volksblatt.....	West Point.....	W	E. M. Von Segern.....	
361 Winside Tribune.....	Winside.....	W	Nina B. Ecker.....	

Note—R Republican; D Democrat; Soc Socialist; F Fraternal;
L Labor; P Prohibition; Pop Populist.

Compiled by WILLIAM E. HANNAN.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS AFFECTING THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Act giving force of law to reservation of Historical Square.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

That the report of the commissioners for the location of Lincoln, the seat of government of Nebraska, and for the erection of public buildings thereat, is hereby accepted, and all reservations of public squares, streets, and alleys, and church lots in Lincoln, together with the general design, is hereby adopted; and the governor may deed such church lots as other lands deeded by the state. Lincoln is hereby declared the seat of government of the state of Nebraska. The bondsmen of such commissioners are hereby released, and such commissioners are authorized to surrender the said bonds. Such commissioners are hereby authorized to pay out of the proceeds of the sale of any Lincoln lots, to be made, the sum of twenty-one hundred and twelve dollars, being a balance due on the erection of the Capitol buildings at Lincoln.

WM. McLENNAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

EDWARD B. TAYLOR,

President of the Senate.

Approved February 15, 1869.

DAVID BUTLER, Governor.

Laws of 4th-5th session, p. 316.

Granting to the city of Lincoln a certain block of lots in said city for a market place.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That there is hereby granted and donated to the city of Lincoln for public use, as a market square, all of block twenty-nine in said city, heretofore known as and called "The State Historical Society Block."

Sec. 2. That it is a fundamental condition of this grant, that said block shall, forever, remain the public property of said city, for the use of its citizens, for market purposes, and shall never be sold or alienated by said city.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 24, 1875.

Laws 1875, pp. 317-18.

An act to aid and encourage the "Nebraska State Historical Society."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That the "Nebraska State Historical Society," an organization now in existence—Robt. W. Furnas, President; James M. Woolworth and Elmer S. Dundy, Vice-Presidents; Samuel Aughey, Secretary, and W. W. Wilson, Treasurer, their associates and successors—be, and the same is hereby recognized as a state institution.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President and Secretary of said institution to make annually reports to the governor, as required by other state institutions. Said report to embrace the transactions and expenditures of the organization, together with all historical addresses, which have been or may hereafter be read before the Society or furnished it as historical matter, a data of the state or adjacent western regions of country.

Sec. 3. That said reports, addresses, and papers shall be published at the expense of the state, and distributed as other similar official reports, a reasonable number, to be decided by the state and Society, to be furnished said Society for its use and distribution.

Sec. 4. That there be and is hereby appropriated annually the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) for the use and benefit of said "Nebraska State Historical Society," to be used under the direction of its officers exclusively in defraying expenses, collecting and preserving historical matter, data, relics, for the benefit of the state.

Approved February 27th, A.D. 1883.

Laws of 1883, pp. 340-41.

An act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an act entitled "An act granting to the city of Lincoln a certain block of lots in said city, for a market place," approved February 24, 1875.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That sections 1 and 2 of an act granting to the city of Lincoln a certain block of lots in said city, for a market place, approved February 24th, 1875, are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. That there is hereby granted and donated to the city of Lincoln, for public use as a market square and other public purpose, all of block twenty-nine, in said city, heretofore known as and called "The State Historical Society block."

Sec. 2. That it is a fundamental condition of this grant that said block shall forever remain the public property of said city, for the use of its citizens, for market and other public purposes, and shall never be sold or alienated by said city.

Sec. 2. That sections 1 and two of the act amended in section 1 hereof are hereby repealed.

Approved March 5, A.D. 1885.

Laws 1885, pp. 428-29.

(Senate File No. 55.)

An act to assist the state library and "The Nebraska State Historical Society" to augment their collections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. To enable the state library and the Nebraska Historical Society to augment their respective collections by effecting exchanges with other societies and institutions, the state of Nebraska hereby donates to the state library two hundred (200) bound copies of each of the several publications of the state, its officers, societies and institutions, except the reports of the supreme court; and to the Nebraska State Historical Society fifty (50) volumes of the same publications as the same shall be issued.

Sec. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the secretary of state, or other officer having custody of any of the said publications, to deliver the number of copies of the same above specified, on the issuance of said publications to the state librarian and the Secretary of the Nebraska State Historical Society respectively.

Approved April 7, 1893.

Laws 1893, pp. 366-67.

(Senate File No. 180.)
(Introduced by Mr. Jones.)

Act of 1905 concerning custody of records.

A bill for an act to make the Nebraska State Historical Society the custodian of records, documents, and historic material from the various departments of state, state institutions, court houses, city halls, and other public buildings and departments in the state of Nebraska, and to provide for making certified copies of the same by the officers of the Nebraska State Historical Society.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. (State Historical Society—Custodians of ancient public records.)—The Nebraska State Historical Society is hereby made the custodian of all public records, documents, relics, and other material which it may consider of historic value or interest and which are now or may hereafter be in any office or vaults of the several departments of state, in any of the institutions which receive appropriations of money from the legislature of Nebraska, in any of the county court houses or city halls or other public buildings within the state of Nebraska, subject always to the following regulations and conditions:

Sec. 2. (Records subject to this act—Receipts.)—That such records, documents, relics, or other historic material shall not be in active use in any such department, institution, or building, nor have been in active use for the period of twenty years preceding their delivery to the custody of said State Historical Society. That such material, through lack of proper means to care for, or safe and adequate place to preserve, is liable to damage and destruction. That the officer or board having the care and management of such department, institution, or building, shall consent in writing to the custody of such documents, records, and materials by said State Historical Society. That the said State Historical Society shall cause invoice and receipts for such material so turned over to be made in triplicate, one copy to be deposited with the secretary of state, one with the officer or board turning over such material, and one retained by the Secretary of the State Historical Society.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of every officer or board having control or management of any state department, institution, or building to notify the Secretary of the State Historical Society whenever there are records, documents, relics, or material in his or their care coming within the scope of this act.

Sec. 4. (Cost of removal.) It shall be the duty of the State Historical Society by its officers or employes to examine such material and remove and receipt for such as shall seem to it of historic value. It shall transport the same at its own cost to its museum, and shall catalogue, arrange, and display the same for the free use of the public.

Sec. 5. (Certified copies.) Certified copies of any record, document, or other material of which the Nebraska State Historical Society shall be the custodian shall be made upon application by the Secretary or

Curator of said Society under seal and oath. Such certified copy shall be received in courts or elsewhere as of the same legal validity as similar certificates from the original custodian of such record, document, or other material, and the Secretary or Curator of said Nebraska State Historical Society shall be entitled to the same fees for making such certified copy as the original custodian.

Approved March 30, 1905.

Laws of 1905, pp. 604-5.

(House Roll No. 431.)

(Introduced by Finance, Ways and Means Committee.)

An act to secure the restoration to the state and its original purposes of block 29, in the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, originally known as "State Historical Society Block," or in lieu thereof of some other equally desirable tract; to provide for the erection of the basement story of a fireproof building thereon and a temporary roof for the same, to be used as a museum and library by the Nebraska State Historical Society for the safe preservation and exhibition of documents, books, newspapers, weapons, tools, pictures, relics, scientific specimens, farm and factory products, and all other collections pertaining to the history of the world, and particularly to that of Nebraska and the great West; also for the organization of the material and carrying on the work of the legislative reference department; to provide an appropriation of money therefor, to authorize the city of Lincoln to convey certain property in said city as a site for said building and grounds, and to amend sections 1 and 2, of chapter 121, of the session laws of 1885, and to repeal said original sections.

(Preamble.) Whereas, David Butler, John Gillespie, and Thomas P. Kennard, commissioners of the state of Nebraska, appointed by the act of legislature of June 14, 1867, to relocate the capitol of the state of Nebraska, were granted power to "survey and stake out public squares or reservations for public buildings," and

Whereas, Said commissioners on August 26, 1867, in compliance with the act creating them, filed a surveyor's plat of the original city of Lincoln, bearing in proper place this legend "Block 29 for State Historical Library Association, incorporated August 26, 1867," and

Whereas, On February 15, 1869, the legislature of the state of Nebraska accepted and approved the acts of said commissioners, including the reservation of said block for the State Historical Library Association; and

Whereas, on February 24, 1875, the legislature of the state of Nebraska granted and donated to the city of Lincoln said block 29, described in the act as "State Historical Society Block," for public use as a market square on the fundamental conditions that it should "forever remain public property for use for market purposes and never be sold or alienated by said city;" and

Whereas, On March 5, 1885, the legislature of the state of Nebraska amended the act of 1875 so as to permit the block, again described as "State Historical Society Block," to be used by said city "as a market square and for other public purposes;" and

Whereas, Under said amended act the city of Lincoln has used one corner of said block for its city offices and fire department; and

Whereas, Arrangements have been completed by said city of Lincoln under which it has acquired the former U. S. postoffice building as a city hall, and is about to remove its offices to said building; and

Whereas, The Nebraska State Historical Society has, since the year 1878, been carrying on the work to which said block 29 in the city of Lincoln was originally dedicated, and is now overcrowded in basement rooms of the University Library, where, in addition to its library, museum and newspaper department, it has now organized and carries on its legislative reference department; and

Whereas, The restoration of block 29 to its original purposes as designed by the founders of this state and original locaters of the city of Lincoln as a site for a State Historical Society building and park, is an act of justice and sound public policy; and

Whereas, It is believed public sentiment in the city of Lincoln is now favorable to the restoration of said Historical Society Block to its original purposes, for which it is well-adapted by reason of its central location in the city of Lincoln; therefore

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. (Appropriation: building; use, management.)—That there is hereby appropriated out of any money belonging to the general fund of the state, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended in the construction and equipment of the basement story of a fireproof wing in the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, upon ground to be donated by the said city of Lincoln and accepted as the site for a Historical Society building and park by the executive board of the Nebraska State Historical Society. Said basement story and said wing and building and park shall be under the management and control of the Nebraska State Historical Society and be used by it as a museum and library building and grounds for the preservation, care, arrangement and exhibition of documents, books, newspapers, weapons, tools, pictures, relics, scientific specimens, farm and factory products, and all other collections pertaining to the history of the world, and particularly to that of Nebraska and the great West; also to carry on the work of the Nebraska legislative reference department.

Sec. 2. (Same, basement story.)—Said basement story shall be constructed according to plans and specifications adopted by the executive board of the Nebraska State Historical Society, shall be fireproof throughout, and shall be designed to preserve, care for, and exhibit, for the free use of the public all the collections which the Nebraska State Historical Society has in its custody or may hereafter receive, and to carry on the office work of said Society and of the legislative reference department. The management and control of the construction of said building shall be vested in the executive board of the Nebraska State Historical Society and such person or persons as the said executive board may appoint for such purpose.

Sec. 3. (Building, construction)—The executive board shall proceed to secure bids for the construction of said basement story by advertisement in such manner as it may determine, or by such other means as will, in its judgment, secure the services of the most responsible contractor bidding lowest for the same. Said board shall also require the successful bidder to execute and file the bond required by an act of the legislature, approved March 21, 1889, before the final award and execution of the contract of construction. Said board shall make all orders necessary to protect the interests of the state and to secure the construction of said basement story according to the plans and specifications prepared therefor. Said board is hereby authorized and empowered to execute by its proper officers all contracts for the construction and equipment of said

building, and to do and perform, by its duly appointed agents, all necessary acts and things in that behalf.

Sec. 4. (Same, payments.)—Payment shall be made from time to time, as the work of construction proceeds, upon estimates furnished by the Society and the superintendent of construction. Fifteen per cent of each estimate shall be retained until the work therein provided for shall be completed and accepted by the executive board. For the purpose of making such payments, and for all expenditures of money under this act, the said executive board shall issue its certificates, signed by its President, or its Vice-President, and its Secretary, directed to the Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall thereupon issue his warrant upon the general fund of the state directed to the treasurer, for the amount and in favor of the person or persons named in said certificates.

Sec. 5. (Condition.)—The express condition of this appropriation is that within two years from the time this act shall take effect, the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, shall donate and convey to the Nebraska State Historical Society a tract of land in said city suitable for a site for a Historical Society building and acceptable to the executive board of said Society, and the governor of the state, provided that said property must be said block 29 in the city of Lincoln or property of equal value. Said appropriation shall become available after this act is passed, whenever the said Historical Society executive board shall certify by its proper officers under oath to the auditor of public accounts that the conditions named in this section have been complied with.

Sec. 6. (Sections amended.)—That sections 1 and 2, of chapter 121, of the session laws of 1885, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. (Grant to Historical Society.)—That there is hereby granted and donated to the city, of Lincoln, for public use as a market square and other public purpose, all of block 29, in said city, heretofore known as and called 'The State Historical Society Block.'

"Sec. 2. (Condition.)—That it is a fundamental condition of this grant that said block shall forever remain public property of said city, for the use of its citizens, for market and other public purposes, and shall never be sold or alienated by said city; provided, that said city of Lincoln may by ordinance convey said block 29, or any part thereof, to the Nebraska State Historical Society for use as a site and grounds for a museum and library building for said Society and for the legislative reference department."

Sec. 7. (Repeals.)—The said original sections 1 and 2, of chapter 121, of the Session Laws of 1885, are hereby repealed.

Approved April 10, 1907.

Laws 1907, pp. 457-61.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Nebraska State Historical Society 1883-1907.

Session Laws.	Current Expenses.	Printing Reports.	Building.
1883	\$ 1000	.....	.....
1885	1000	\$1500	.....
1887	1000	1500	.....
1889	1000	.....	.....
1891	1000	1500	.....
1893	2000	.....	.....
1895	3000	.....	.....
1897	3500	.....	.....
1899	5000	.....	.....
1901	10000	.....	.....
1903	10000	.....	.....
1905	10000	2500	.....
1907	15000	.....	\$25000
	\$63500	\$7000	\$25000

Total amount appropriated for general support 1883-1907.....	\$70,500
For building	25,000
Total	\$95,500

CONSTITUTION OF THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

I. **Name.** The name of this Society shall be The Nebraska State Historical Society.

II. **Object.** The object of the Society shall be to promote accurate historical knowledge and research, to awaken public interest in and popularize historical study throughout the state. For these ends, in trust for the people of the state of Nebraska, it shall maintain a public library and museum. It shall collect, arrange, catalogue, and preserve therein manuscripts, books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, pictures, relics, antiquities, products of art and industry, and other suitable material,—with special reference to illustrating the past and present resources and progress of Nebraska and western America. It shall, in particular, aim to preserve the memory and deeds of the early explorers and pioneers of this region; the traditions and relics of the Indian inhabitants; and the archeological remains of former peoples. It shall publish the results of its researches and spread this knowledge by printed reports, lecture courses, exhibits, and other suitable means.

III. **Location.** The library, museum, and office of the secretary of this Society shall be located at Lincoln, Nebraska.

IV. **Membership.** The Society shall consist of active, life, ex-officio, honorary, and corresponding members. These may be chosen at any regular meeting of the board of directors—except at the meeting next preceding the annual meeting of the Society,—or by the Society at its annual meeting. Such choice shall be by ballot. A majority of all the directors shall be necessary to a choice or a majority of all the votes cast in case of election by the Society.

Active members shall pay an admission fee of two dollars, but editors and publishers of newspapers and periodicals who have contributed the regular issues of the same to the Society's collections for the period of one year shall be considered active members during the continuance thereafter of such contributions, without payment of fee, upon signing blank membership form furnished by the secretary. All active members shall be citizens of Nebraska and shall qualify by compliance with the foregoing provisions and filing with the secretary a signed application blank for membership which shall be furnished by him.

Life membership may be secured by a donation of property to the value of fifty dollars to the Society. The secretary shall furnish each life member with an engraved certificate of the same suitable for framing.

Honorary and corresponding members shall be such persons, distinguished for literary or scientific attainments, or for promotion of historical study, as may be chosen by the board of directors or the society at any regular meeting. They shall have all the privileges of the Society except voting and holding office, and shall be exempt from all fees and dues.

Any member may be dropped from the rolls or expelled at any meeting of the Society by a two-thirds vote of those present, after not less than twenty days' notice of the charges against him and the time and place of trial by registered letter directed to him at his last known address.

V. Officers. The officers of the Society shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, and a secretary, who shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, and hold their office until their respective successors are elected and qualified. A vacancy in any office may be filled by the board of directors for the unexpired term.

The president shall preside at the meetings of the Society and in general shall perform the duties usually incident to the office.

The vice-presidents, in the order of their election, shall have all the rights and duties of the president in his absence.

The treasurer shall collect and have charge of the funds of the Society; he shall keep the moneys of the Society in its name in some safe banking house in the city of Lincoln; he shall keep a detailed account of receipts and expenditures; keep his books and accounts open for inspection by the board of directors; make a full report to the Society at its annual meeting and at all times when required, and pay no moneys except on warrants drawn by the president or a vice-president and countersigned by the secretary. He shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the sum of two thousand dollars, and such additional sum as the Society may require, and file the same with the secretary.

The secretary shall have the custody of the Society's property and the general supervision and the management of its work, subject to control by the board of directors. He shall keep the records of the meetings of the Society and conduct its correspondence. In connection with the president he shall make the report to the governor required by law and procure the publication of the same. He shall make a full report of his doings at the annual meeting of the Society, and at the quarterly meetings of the board of directors, and perform such other duties as may be required by the Society.

The secretary and treasurer may each receive such salary as the Society shall by vote previously determine. No other officer shall receive any remuneration for his services, but may be allowed his actual expenses in performing the duties of his office.

Any officer may be removed at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of those present.

Officers pro tempore may be chosen by the Society at any meeting in the absence of the regular officers.

VI. Board of Directors. The governor of the state, the chancellor of the State University, the head of the department of American history in the State University, and the president of the Nebraska State Press Association shall be ex-officio members of the Society. Together with the elective officers of the Society they shall constitute the board of directors.

The board of directors is made the governing body of the society, with power to manage, administer, and control the disposition of its moneys, property, effects and affairs, subject to this constitution and by-laws annexed. They may adopt such rules as they see fit, not contrary to this constitution and by-laws, for the administration of the Society's affairs.

Regular meetings of the board of directors shall be held on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in January and quarterly thereafter during the year. At such meetings they shall receive reports from the secretary and other officers, act on applications for membership, and transact such other business as shall seem for the Society's best interests. Special meetings of the board may be called by the secretary upon five days' notice to each member, specifying the object of such special meeting. Five shall constitute a quorum of the board. The order of business at a meeting of the board of directors shall be the same as that of the Society's meeting. The board shall report through the secretary to the Society at its meetings.

VII. Seal. The Society shall have a corporate seal, of such design as it may adopt.

VIII. Meetings. The regular meetings of the Society shall be the annual meetings which shall be held in the city of Lincoln on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in January.

Special meetings may be called under the direction of the president, for the transaction of such business as may be specified in the notice thereof, and no other business can be finally disposed of at such meetings.

Notice of all meetings of the Society shall be sent by mail by the secretary to all active members at least ten days before the date of such meeting.

Ten active members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

IX. Amendments. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of those present; Provided, That the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing and entered on the minutes at a previous meeting at least three months beforehand. The by-laws which may be made by the Society may be amended or suspended at any regular meeting, or special meeting for that purpose, by a two-thirds vote; Provided, That the regular order of business may be varied at any meeting by a majority vote.

BY-LAWS.

1. The treasurer shall give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars with sureties to be approved by the board of directors, and the same shall be filed with the secretary. He shall receive for his services the sum of twenty-five dollars per annum, payable on the first of January for the year preceding.

2. The secretary shall act as librarian of the Society. He shall use his best efforts to promote the growth of the library and museum and preserve a complete record of the articles received by the Society. Only members of this Society shall be entitled to draw books from the library; no manuscripts or articles from the museum shall be withdrawn from the custody of the secretary; he shall preserve all correspondence received in proper files, and keep copies of all letters written by him.

He shall receive for his services the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, payable in quarterly instalments on the first day of April, July, October, and January for the quarter preceding.

Provided, That in case the legislative appropriation shall, in the judgment of the board of directors, warrant, they may authorize the secretary to employ an assistant to act as librarian and to do the general work of the Society under his supervision, at such salary as they may determine, not to exceed \$1,400; and in that event the salary shall be \$100.

3. The president-elect shall appoint at each annual meeting the following standing committees, composed of three members each:

A committee on publication, of which the secretary shall be ex-officio chairman, to select and prepare all matters for publication, and to supervise the printing thereof.

A committee on library and museum, to assist the secretary's collections, and with him have general superintendence thereof.

A committee on obituaries, whose duty it shall be to prepare memoirs of deceased members, and to collect materials for the same.

A committee on program, of which the secretary shall be ex-officio chairman, to arrange for suitable literary and other exercises at the various meetings of the Society.

4. The regular meetings of the Society shall be held in the city of Lincoln, at such hour and place as shall be designated by the secretary.

5. The order of business at meetings shall be:

- (1) Roll call, or other proceedings to ascertain the names and number of the members present.
- (2) Reading of minutes.
- (3) Reports of officers.
- (4) Reports of standing committees.
- (5) Reports of special committees.
- (6) Communications and petition.
- (7) Election of members.
- (8) Miscellaneous business.
- (9) Adjournment.

6. Robert's Rules of Order shall be authority on parliamentary procedure at the meetings of the Society.

NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS.

Transactions and Reports of the Nebraska State Historical Society.

Vol. I, 1885. 8vo. clo., 233 pp., \$1.25; paper in 4 pts., \$0.75.

Proceedings of the Society from January, 1879, to January, 1883; Historical Recollections of Otoe and Washington Counties; Autobiography of Rev. Wm. Hamilton, Indian Missionary; Short History of the Omaha Indians; Death of Francis Burt, First Governor; First White Child Born in Nebraska; Female Suffragist Movement in Nebraska; Two Historical Letters from Father De Smet; Fifty-six pages of Biographies; Discovery of Nebraska; Annual Address by President Furnas, 1880; Place of History in Modern Education; Rush for Gold at Pikes Peak; Philosophy of Emigration; Constitution, By-laws, and Roster of the Society.

Vol. II, 1887. 8vo. clo., 383 pp., \$1.25; paper in 4 pts., \$0.75.

Relation of History to the Study and Practice of Law; Sketches of Territorial History; Wild-Cat Banks; Politics; Pioneer Journalism; How the Kansas-Nebraska Boundary Line was Established; Slavery in Nebraska; John Brown in Richardson County; A Visit to Nebraska in 1662; Forty Years Among the Indians in Nebraska; Military History of Nebraska; The Powder River Expedition, 1865; Histories of Cass, Dodge, Washington, and Sarpy

Counties; Early History of Fremont, Nebraska; Discovery of Gold in Colorado; Establishment of an Arboreal Bureau; Twenty-six pages of Biographies; Official Reports of Officers of the Society.

Vol. III, 1892. 8vo. clo., 342 pp., very rare, \$3.00.

American State Legislatures; Salem Witchcraft; History of Education in Omaha; The Beginning of the City of Lincoln and of Lancaster County; Early Times and Pioneers; Ft. Pierre Expedition, and the Military Camp on the Big Sioux River, 1885; Reminiscences of a Teacher Among the Nebraska Indians, 1843-55; Sioux Indian War of 1890-91; Brief History of Higher Education in Nebraska and an Account of the University of Nebraska; Pawnee Indian War of 1859; Reminiscences of Early Days in Nebraska; Official Proceedings of the Society.

Vol. IV, 1892. 8vo. clo., 336 pp., \$3.00.

Contributions by J. Sterling Morton; Old Ft. Atkinson, 1818; Map of Ft. Atkinson; Indian Troubles and the Battle of Wounded Knee; History of the Fontenelle Family of St. Louis; First Postmaster of Omaha; Arbor Day; Supreme Judges of Nebraska; Omaha Public Library; County Names; Personal Sketch and Extracts from the Diary of Rev. Moses Merrill, Missionary to the Otoe Indians, 1832-40; Pioneers of Dixon County; History of Butler County; Fifty-six pages of Biographies; Constitution and By-laws of the Society.

Vol. V, 1893. 8vo. clo., 295 pp., very rare, \$5.00.

Records and their Conservation; Lincoln Public Library; The Arikara Conquest of 1823; Admission of Nebraska as a State; Nebraska Silver Anniversary, Lincoln, 1892; Meeting of Native Nebraskans; Old Settlers' Meeting and Organization; Early Life in Nebraska; Political and Constitutional Development of Nebraska; Settlement of Kearney County; Official Proceedings and Roster of the Society.

Proceedings and Collections of the Nebraska State Historical Society.

Second series, vol. I, 1894-95. 8vo. clo., 264 pp., \$1.25.

Life of Governor Burt; Early Nebraska Currency; Municipal Government in Nebraska; Soldiers' Free Homestead Colony; Ghost Songs of the Dakotas; Early Nebraska Courts; Freighting Across the Plains; Financial Fallacies, a Sketch of Wild-Cat Banks in Nebraska; Biographical Notes, Personal Reminiscences; Official Proceedings and Roster of the Society.

Second series, vol. II, 1898. 8vo. clo., 307 pp., \$1.25.

The Poncas; Sketch of Bellevue, Nebraska; Travelers in Nebraska in 1866; Underground Railroad in Nebraska; Social and Economic Progress in Nebraska; First Territorial Legislature and Sketches of its Members; Nebraska Women in 1855; Death of Sitting Bull; Official Proceedings of the Society; Papers and Proceedings of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences.

Second series, vol. III:—The Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory and the Journals of William Walker. Special Publication of the Society, by Wm. E. Connelley.

8vo. clo., 423 pp., \$3.00.

The Wyandottes; The Walker Family; The Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory. Documents relating to the Provi-

sional Government and Original Constitution; A Sketch of Abelard Guthrie, First Delegate to Congress; The Journals of William Walker; Eleven Rare and Valuable Portraits.

Second series, vol. IV:—Forty Years of Nebraska, by Thomas Weston Tipton, U. S. Senator for Nebraska from 1867-75. Special Publication of the Society, 1902.

8vo. clo., 570 pp., \$2.00.

Biographical Sketches and Official Records of Territory and State Governors of Nebraska; Territorial Delegates to Congress, U. S. Senators, and Representatives with many Portraits.

Second series, vol. V, 1902. 8vo. clo., 381 pp., \$1.50.

Territorial Journalism; Reminiscences of Territorial Days; Biographies of Judge Elmer S. Dundy, Thos. W. Tipton, Algernon Sydney Paddock, and others; The Nebraska Constitution; An Episode of the Wyoming Cattle War; Recollections of Omaha in 1855-61; Death of Logan Fontenelle; Farmers' Alliance in Nebraska; Indian Massacre, 1866; Pawnee War of 1859; Plains War in 1865; Underground Railroad in Nebraska; Along the Overland Trail; Early Freighting and Staging Operations; Proceedings of the Society and List of Members.

Nebraska Constitutional Conventions. A special Publication of the Nebraska State Historical Society, being vol. XI of its publications.

Second series, vol. VI, 1906. 8vo. clo., 582 pp., \$1.50.

Official Report and the Debates and Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1871.

Second series, vol. VII, 1907. 8vo. clo., 628 pp., \$1.50.

Official Report and the debates and proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1871.

(There are two more volumes of the Debates and Proceedings of the Constitutional Conventions of Nebraska now in course of preparation.

Proceedings and Collections of the Nebraska State Historical Society.
second series, vol. X, 1907. 8vo. clo., 422 pp., \$1.50.

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